Package ‘PAMpal’

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Suggests testthat

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**AcousticEvent-class**

An S4 class storing acoustic detections from an Acoustic Event as well as other related metadata

**Slots**

- **id** unique id or name for this event
- **detectors** a list of data frames that have acoustic detections and any measurements calculated on those detections. Each data frame is named by the detector that made the detection
- **localizations** a named list storing localizations, named by method
- **settings** a list of recorder settings
- **species** a list of species classifications for this event, named by classification method (ie. BAN-TER model, visual ID)
- **files** a list of files used to create this object, named by the type of file (ie. binaries, database)
- **ancillary** a list of miscellaneous extra stuff. Store whatever you want here

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

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**AcousticStudy-class**

An S4 class storing acoustic data from an entire AcousticStudy
Slots

- id: a unique id for the study
- events: a list of `AcousticEvent` objects with detections from the `AcousticStudy`
- files: a list of folders and files containing the `AcousticStudy` data
- gps: a data frame of gps coordinates for the entire `AcousticStudy`
- pps: the `PAMpalSettings` object used to create this object
- settings: a named list of various settings for detectors, localizers, etc.
- effort: something about effort lol
- models: a place to store any models run on your data
- ancillary: miscellaneous extra data

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

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`addBinaries`  Add Binaries to a PAMpalSettings Object

**Description**

Adds more binary files to the "binaries" slot of a PAMpalSettings object. Interactively asks user to supply folder location if not provided.

**Usage**

```r
addBinaries(pps, folder = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `pps`: a `PAMpalSettings` object to add binary files to
- `folder`: a folder of binaries to add, all subfolders will also be added
- `verbose`: logical flag to show messages

**Value**

the same `PAMpalSettings` object as `pps`, with the binary files contained in `folder` added to the "binaries" slot. Only binary files for Click Detector and WhistlesMoans modules will be added, since these are the only types PAMpal currently knows how to process

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
addCalibration

Examples

# not recommended to create PPS like this, for example only
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
binFolder <- system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal')
pps <- addBinaries(pps, binFolder)
pps

Description

Add a Calibration File to a PAMpalSettings Object

Add a new calibration function to the "calibration" slot of a PAMpalSettings object. Interactively asks user to supply file and other parameters if not supplied.

Usage

addCalibration(
  pps,
  calFile = NULL,
  module = "ClickDetector",
  calName = NULL,
  all = FALSE,
  units = NULL
)
applyCalibration(pps, module = "ClickDetector", all = FALSE)

Arguments

pps a PAMpalSettings object to add a database to
calFile a calibration file name. Must be csv format with two columns. The first column must be the frequency (in Hz), and the second column must be the sensitivity (in dB), and the columns should be labeled Frequency and Sensitivity. Can also be supplied as a dataframe in which case the calName argument should also be set
module the Pamguard module type this calibration should be applied to, for now this is only for ClickDetector modules. This is left as an option for future-proofing purposes but should not be needed.
calName the name to assign to the calibration function, defaults to the file name and only needs to be set if supplying a dataframe instead of a csv file
all logical flag whether or not to apply calibration to all functions without asking individually, recommended to stay as FALSE
units a number from 1 to 3 specifying the units of the calibration file, number corresponds to dB re V/uPa, uPa/Counts, or uPa/FullScale respectively. A NULL (default) or other value will prompt user to select units.
Details
When adding a calibration, you will be asked what units your calibration value is in. The wave clips stored by Pamguard are values from -1 to 1, so if your calibration is expecting different units then this needs to be accounted for in order to get an accurate SPL value. For V / uPa you must know the voltage range of your recording equipment, and for calibrations expecting Count data you must know the bit rate of your recordings. If your calibration is already relative to full-scale, then nothing needs to be adjusted. If you don’t know the units of your calibration and you are only interested in relative dB levels, then you can select the Full-Scale options.

The calibration function created takes frequency (in Hz) as input and outputs the associated dB value that needs to be added to correct the power spectrum of a signal. If the input is a matrix or dataframe, the first column is assumed to be frequency.

Value
the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with the calibration function added to the calibration slot.

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples
```r
calFile <- system.file('extdata', 'calibration.csv', package='PAMpal')
pps <- addCalibration(pps, calFile, all = TRUE, units=3)
calClick <- function(data, calibration=NULL) {
  standardClickCalcs(data, calibration=calibration, filterfrom_khz = 0)
}
pps <- addFunction(pps, calClick, module = 'ClickDetector')
pps <- applyCalibration(pps, all=TRUE)
pps
```

---

addDatabase  
Add a Database to a PAMpalSettings Object

Description
Adds a new function to the "function" slot in a PAMpalSettings object. Interactively asks for database files if none are supplied as input

Usage
addDatabase(pps, db = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
addFunction

Arguments

- **pps**: a **PAMpalSettings** object to add a database to
- **db**: database(s) to add, or single directory containing databases
- **verbose**: logical flag to show messages

Value

the same **PAMpalSettings** object as pps, with the database db added to the "db" slot

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# not recommended to create a pps like this, for example only
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
db <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal')
pps <- addDatabase(pps, db)
pps
```

Description

Adds a new function to the "function" slot in a PAMpalSettings object. Must be run interactively, user will be prompted to assign values for any parameters in the function to be added

Usage

```r
addFunction(pps, fun, module = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **pps**: a **PAMpalSettings** object to add a function to
- **fun**: function to add OR another **PAMpalSettings** object. In this case all functions from the second object will be added to pps
- **module**: Pamguard module output this function should act on, one of ClickDetector, WhistlesMoans, Cepstrum, or GPLDetector. If NULL (default), user will be prompted to select which module it applies to
- **verbose**: logical flag to show messages
- **...**: named arguments to pass to function being added
Value

the same `PAMpalSettings` object as `pps`, with the function `fun` added to the "functions" slot

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

# not recommended to create a pps like this, for example only
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
if(interactive()) pps <- addFunction(pps, standardClickCalcs)
pps <- addFunction(pps, roccaWhistleCalcs, module='WhistlesMoans')

---

**addGps**

*Add GPS Locations to an AcousticStudy*

Description

Add GPS Lat/Long to an AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent. If GPS data is not present in any of the databases, user will interactively be asked to provide GPS data to add

Usage

```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'list'
```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
```r
addGps(x, gps = NULL, thresh = 3600, ...)
```
Arguments

x data to add GPS coordinates to. Must have a column UTC, and can also have an optional column Channel

gps a data frame of GPS coordinates to match to data from x. Must have columns UTC, Latitude, Longitude, and optionally Channel. If not provided and x is an AcousticEvent or AcousticStudy object, then the gps data will be read from the databases contained in the files slot of x

thresh maximum time apart in seconds for matching GPS coordinates to data, if the closest coordinate is more than thresh apart then the Latitude and Longitude values will be set to NA

... additional arguments for other methods

Details

Latitude and Longitude coordinates will be matched to the data by using data.tables rolling join with roll='nearest'. After the join is done, the time difference between the matched rows is checked and any that are greater than the set threshold are set to NA. This is done to prevent accidentally matching weird things if an incomplete set of GPS data is provided.

If x is an AcousticEvent or AcousticStudy, then gps can be omitted and will be read from the databases contained in the files slot of x. If x is an AcousticStudy, then the gps data will also be saved to the gps slot of the object, and an additional argument bounds can be provided. This is a length two vector of POSIXct class times that will bound the times of gps data to store, gps data outside this range will not be stored (to reduce the potentially very large amount of data stored in the gps slot)

Value

the same data as x, with Lat/Long data added. AcousticStudy objects will have all GPS data used added to the "gps" slot, and all AcousticEvents will have Latitude and Longitude added to all detector dataframes

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
# need to update database file to local directory
db <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal')
exStudy <- updateFiles(exStudy, db=db, bin=NA, verbose=FALSE)
exStudy <- addGps(exStudy)
head(gps(exStudy))
addHydrophoneDepth  

Add Hydrophone Depth Data to an AcousticStudy

Description

Add hydrophone depth to an AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent

Usage

addHydrophoneDepth(x, depth = NULL, depthCol = NULL, thresh = 60, ...)

Arguments

x an AcousticStudy to add depth data to

depth a data frame of depth values to match to data from x. Must have column UTC, and a column containing depth data to be specified by depthCol. If not provided and x is an AcousticEvent or AcousticStudy object, then the depth data will be read from the databases contained in the files slot of x

depthCol the name of the column containing depth in the dataframe or database. If left as NULL, will search for a single column containing the word "depth" or "Depth"

thresh maximum time apart in seconds for matching depth to data, if the closest value is more than thresh apart then the depth value will be set to NA

... additional arguments for other methods

Details

Depth values will be matched to the data by using data.table’s rolling join with roll=’nearest’. After the join is done, the time difference between the matched rows is checked and any that are greater than the set threshold are set to NA. This is done to prevent accidentally matching weird things if an incomplete set of depth data is provided.

If x is an AcousticEvent or AcousticStudy, then depth can be omitted and will be read from the databases contained in the files slot of x.

Value

the same data as x, with depth data added. All AcousticEvents will have depth data added to all detector dataframes

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
Examples

```r
data(exStudy)
# need to update database file to local directory
db <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal')
exStudy <- updateFiles(exStudy, db=db, bin=NA, verbose=FALSE)
exStudy <- addHydrophoneDepth(exStudy)
getClickData(exStudy[1])
```

---

**addRecordings**

*Add Recordings to an AcousticStudy Object*

**Description**

Adds recording files to an AcousticStudy object, runs interactively to allow users to select files if they are not provided. No actual recordings are stored, a dataframe containing information on the start and end times of the recording files is added to the object.

**Usage**

```r
addRecordings(x, folder = NULL, log = FALSE, progress = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an `AcousticStudy` object to add recordings to
- `folder`: a folder of recordings to add. If `NULL`, user will be prompted to select a folder of recordings for each database present in `x`. If a single folder, this will be applied to all databases. If multiple folders, length must be equal to the number of databases and they will be applied to each database in the provided order.
- `log`: (optional) log files for SoundTrap recordings. These are used to adjust apparent lengths of recordings for missing data. If `NULL`, user will be prompted to provide a folder (selecting no folder is a valid option here). If `FALSE` this step will be skipped. If a single folder or multiple folders will be applied similar to `folder`
- `progress`: logical flag to show progress bars

**Value**

the same object as `x` with recording information added to the `files` slots. The information added is a dataframe containing the start and end times of recording

**Author(s)**

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addSettings

Add Settings to a PAMpalSettings Object

Description

Adds settings to a PAMpalSettings object, usually from an XML file created by Pamguard’s “Export XML Configuration”

Usage

addSettings(pps, settings = NULL, type = c("xml", "list"), verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

- **pps**: a PAMpalSettings object to add settings to
- **settings**: settings to add, either an XML file or a
- **type**: one of ‘xml’ or ‘list’ indicating type of settings to add
- **verbose**: logical flag to show messages

Value

the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with a new list of settings replacing what was previously in the "settings" slot

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# not recommended to create PPS like this, for example only
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
xmlSettings <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.xml', package='PAMpal')
pps <- addSettings(pps, xmlSettings, type='xml')
```
bindStudies Combine AcousticStudy Objects

Description
Combines multiple AcousticStudy objects (or lists of these) into a single object

Usage
bindStudies(...)

Arguments
... AcousticStudy objects, or a list of AcousticStudy objects

Details
All events will be combined into one large list of events. Files, settings, effort, models, GPS, and ancillary fields will be combined using the squishList function from the PAMmisc package (dataframes are combined, vectors are appended). The id is changed by pasting all IDs together along with a note that they have been combined. Note that the PAMpalSettings object in the pps slot is just left as the pps in the first AcousticStudy to be combined, and thus is not representative of the new combined AcousticStudy

Value
A single AcousticStudy object

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

calculateAverageSpectra Calculate Average Spectra of Clicks

Description
Calculates the average spectra of all the clicks present in an event
calculateAverageSpectra

Usage

calculateAverageSpectra(
  x,
  evNum = 1,
  calibration = NULL,
  wl = 512,
  channel = 1:2,
  filterfrom_khz = 0,
  filterto_khz = NULL,
  sr = NULL,
  snr = 0,
  norm = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE,
  noise = FALSE,
  decimate = 1,
  sort = FALSE,
  mode = "spec",
  title = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  flim = NULL,
  brightness = 0,
  contrast = 0,
  q = 0.01,
  showBreaks = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

x an AcousticEvent or AcousticStudy object

evNum if x is a study, the event index number to calculate the average spectra for. Note that this is the index in the order that they appear in the AcousticStudy object, not the actual event number. Alternatively full event names can be used

calibration a calibration function to apply, if desired

wl the size of the click clips to use for calculating the spectrum. If greater than the clip present in the binary, clip will be zero padded

channel channel(s) to include in calculations. Currently does not correspond to actual channel in instrument, just the order present in the binary file

filterfrom_khz frequency in khz of highpass filter to apply, or the lower bound of a bandpass filter if filterto_khz is not NULL

filterto_khz if a bandpass filter is desired, set this as the upper bound. If only a highpass filter is desired, leave as the default NULL value. Currently only highpass and bandpass filters are supported, so if filterfrom_khz is left as zero then this parameter will have no effect

sr a sample rate to use if the sample rate present in the database needs to be overridden (typically not needed)
calculateAverageSpectra

snr minimum signal-to-noise ratio to be included in the average, in dB. SNR is calculated as difference between the signal and noise spectra at the peak frequency of the signal. This can be inaccurate if noise is inaccurate (see noise for issues with noise calculations)

norm logical flag to normalize dB magnitude to maximum of 0

plot logical flag whether or not to plot the result. This will create two plots, the first is a concatenated spectrogram where the y-axis is frequency and the x-axis is click number. The second plot is the average spectrogram of all clicks, the y-axis is dB, x-axis is frequency. Can be a vector of length two to create only one of the two plots

noise logical flag to plot an average noise spectrum. This is estimated by taking a window of length \( w_1 \) immediately before click. Since there are only a limited number of samples saved in the Pamguard binary files, this can be very inaccurate when \( w_1 \) is a large proportion of the total samples saved. In these cases the noise floor will appear nearly identical to the signal, reducing \( w_1 \) can help get a more accurate noise floor.

decimate integer factor to reduce sample rate by

sort logical flag to sort concatenated spectrogram by peak frequency

mode one of 'spec' or 'ceps' to plot the spectrum or cepstrum

title replacement titles for plots, can be length vector of length two to provide separate titles

ylim optional y limits for mean spectra plot

flim optional frequency limits for both plots

brightness value from -255 to 255, positive values increase brightness, negative values decrease brightness of concatenated spectrogram image

contrast value from -255 to 255, positive values increase contrast, negative values decrease contrast of concatenated spectrogram image

q lower and upper quantiles to remove for scaling concatenated spectrogram. Or if a single value, then quantiles \( q \) and \( 1-q \) will be used. Ex. if \( q=.01 \), then the bottom 1 plotting the image. This is done purely for cosmetic reasons, no output data is affected

showBreaks logical flag to show lines separating events when plotting multiple events

. . .

optional args

Value

invisibly returns a list with six items: freq - the frequency, UID - the UID of each click, avgSpec - the average spectra of the event, allSpec - the individual spectrum of each click in the event as a matrix with each spectrum in a separate column, avgNoise - the average noise spectra, allNoise - the individual noise spectrum for each click

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
calculateICI

Calculate Inter-Click Interval

Description

Calculate inter-click interval for click data

Usage

calculateICI(
  x,
  time = c("UTC", "peakTime"),
  callType = c("click", "whistle", "cepstrum", "gpl"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
calculateICI(
  x,
  time = c("UTC", "peakTime"),
  callType = c("click", "whistle", "cepstrum", "gpl"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
calculateICI(
  x,
  time = c("UTC", "peakTime"),
  callType = c("click", "whistle", "cepstrum", "gpl"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

getICI(x, type = c("value", "data"))
calculateICI

Arguments

- **x**: a `AcousticStudy` object, a list of `AcousticEvent` objects, or a single `AcousticEvent` object
- **time**: the time measurement to use. `start` will use the UTC value, `peak` will use the `peakTime` value if present (currently present in `standardClickCalcs`, this is the time of the peak of the waveform)
- **callType**: the call type to calculate ICI for, usually this is `click` but also allows users to specify `whistle` or `cepstrum` to calculate this using other detector data
- **verbose**: logical flag to print messages
- **...**: not currently used
- **type**: the type of data to return, one of 'value' or 'data'. 'value' returns the single ICI value for each detector, 'data' returns all the individual ICI values used to calculate the number returned by 'value'

Details

Calculates the ICI for each individual detector and across all detectors. ICI calculation is done by ordering all individual detections by time, then taking the difference between consecutive detections and approximating the mode value.

Value

The same object as `x`, with ICI data added to the "ancillary" slot of each `AcousticEvent`. Two items will be added. `$ici` contains all of the individual inter-click intervals used to calculate the ICI, as well as an "All" ICI using all the combined data. `$measures` will also have a ICI measurement added for each detector, this will be the single modal value. Data in the `$measures` spot can be exported easily to modeling algorithms. `getICI` will just return either the values stored in `$measures` for type = 'value' or a dataframe of the individual ICI values used to calculate these (with columns indicating separate Channels, eventIds, and detectorNames) for type = 'data'

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# setting up example data
data(exStudy)
exStudy <- calculateICI(exStudy)
# each event has its ICI data stored separately, these are 0
# because there is only a single click in this event
ancillary(exStudy[[1]])$ici
# also saves it in measures that will get exported for modeling
ancillary(exStudy[[1]]$measures
```
### calculateModuleData  
*Run Custom Calculations on Pamguard Module Data*

**Description**

Run a list of custom calculations on a Pamguard binary file.

**Usage**

```r
calculateModuleData(
  binData,  
  binFuns = list(ClickDetector = list(standardClickCalcs)),
  settings = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- **binData**  
  Pamguard binary data as read in by `loadPamguardBinaryFile`

- **binFuns**  
  A named list of functions to run on each Pamguard module. Currently supported modules are 'ClickDetector' and 'WhistlesMoans', a sample input for binFuns would be list('ClickDetector'=list(clickFun1, clickFun2), 'WhistlesMoans'=list(wmFun1))

- **settings**  
  a list of settings from a Pamguard XML file

**Value**

A data frame with one row for each channel of each detection. Each row will have the UID, channel number, and name of the detector. Clicks of different classifications are treated as different detectors for this purpose, with the classification label number appended to the detector name. The number of columns will depend on the results of the calculations from the supplied binFuns.

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

### checkStudy  
*Check an AcousticStudy Object for Issues*

**Description**

Checks for any possible issues in an AcousticStudy object, issuing warnings and saving the messages.

**Usage**

```r
checkStudy(x, maxLength = Inf, maxSep = 60 * 60 * 2)
```
export_banter

Arguments

- `x`: an `AcousticStudy` object
- `maxLength`: events with length greater than this value in seconds will trigger a warning
- `maxSep`: events containing consecutive detections greater than `maxSep` seconds apart will trigger a warning. This is used to check for situations where detections were possibly added to the incorrect event.

Details

This function is called at the end of `processPgDetections` with default parameters, but can also be called later to investigate issues specific to each user’s data. For example, if you are expecting to process data where all recordings were duty cycled to record 2 out of every 10 minutes, then setting `maxLength = 60*2` will alert you to any events that are longer than the 2 minute duty cycle. For continuously recorded data, the `maxSep` argument can be used to identify situations where there are large gaps between detections in a single event, since this could mean that detections were accidentally added to the incorrect event number during processing.

Value

returns a list of warning messages

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
data(exStudy)

# checks if any peak frequencies are 0, so we'll force this
exStudy[[1]][[1]]$peak <- 0
checkStudy(exStudy)
checkStudy(exStudy, maxLength = 1, maxSep = 1)
```

---

**export_banter**

*Export Data for a BANTER Model*

Description

Exports data from an `AcousticStudy` into the format required to run a BANTER model from the "banter" package.
Usage

```r
export_banter(
  x,
  dropVars = NULL,
  dropSpecies = NULL,
  training = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a `AcousticStudy` object or a list of `AcousticEvent` objects
- **dropVars**: a vector of the names of any variables to remove
- **dropSpecies**: a vector of the names of any species to exclude
- **training**: logical flag whether or not this will be used as a training data set, or a value between 0 and 1 specifying what percent of the data should be used for training (with the rest set aside for testing). If TRUE or greater than 0, must contain species ID. NOTE: if value is not 0, 1, TRUE, or FALSE, output will be further split into training and test items within the list output
- **verbose**: logical flag to show summary and informational messages

Value

a list with three items, `events`, `detectors`, and `na`. If value of `training` is not 0, 1, TRUE, or FALSE, output will be split into training and test lists that contain `events` and `detectors`. `events` is a dataframe with two columns. `event.id` is a unique identifier for each event, taken from the names of the event list. `species` is the species classification, taken from the species slot labelled `id`. `detectors` is a list of data frames containing all the detections and measurements. There is one list for each unique detector type found in the `detectors` slots of `x`. The dataframes will only have columns with class numeric, integer, factor, or logical, and will also have columns named `UID`, `Id`, `parentID`, `sampleRate`, `Channel`, `angle`, and `angleError`, removed so that these are not treated as parameters for the banter random forest model. The dataframes will also have columns `event.id` and `call.id` added. `na` contains the UIDs and Binary File names for any detections that had NA values. These cannot be used in the random forest model and are removed from the exported dataset.

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# setting up example data
data(exStudy)
exStudy <- setSpecies(exStudy, method='pamguard')
banterData <- export_banter(exStudy)
# drop some variables
```
banterLess <- export_banter(exStudy, dropVars = c('peak', 'duration'))

---

**exStudy**  
*Example AcousticStudy Object*

**Description**
An example AcousticStudy object created using the example PAMpalSettings object provided with the package. Processed with mode='db'

**Usage**
data(exStudy)

**Format**
a AcousticStudy object containing two AcousticEvent objects

---

**filter.AcousticStudy**  
*Filter an AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent Object*

**Description**
Apply dplyr-like filtering to the detectons of an AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent object, with a special case for filtering by species for an AcousticStudy

**Usage**
```r
## S3 method for class 'AcousticStudy'
filter(.data, ..., .preserve = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `.data`  
  AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent to filter
- `...`  
  Logical expressions, syntax is identical to `filter`. There are special cases to filter by environmental variables, species ID, database, or detector name. See details.
- `.preserve`  
  not used
Details

Most expression provided will be used to filter out detections based on calculated parameters. If the name of an environmental variable added using `matchEnvData` is provided, will filter to only events with environmental variables matching those conditions. If a provided logical expression uses "species" or "Species", then events will be filtered using the species present in the $id of the species slot of each event. If a provided logical expression uses "database" or "Database", then only events with databases matching the expression in `files(.data)$db` will remain. If a provided logical expression uses "detector" or "Detector", then only detections from detectors with names matching the expression will remain in events. Any events left with no detections will be removed.

Value

The original `.data` object, filtered by the given logical expressions

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# create example data
data(exStudy)
exStudy <- setSpecies(exStudy, method='manual', value=letters[1:2])
filterData <- filter(exStudy, peak < 20)
getDetectorData(filterData)$click

filterData <- filter(exStudy, species == 'a')
species(filterData[[1]])
```

getBinaryData

Get Raw Binary Data for Detections

Description

Fetches matching binary data from a single or multiple detections in an `AcousticEvent` object

Usage

```r
getBinaryData(
x, 
UID, 
type = c("click", "whistle", "cepstrum", "gpl"), 
quiet = FALSE,
```

getBinaryData
getDetectorData

Extract and Combine Detector Data

Description

Extracts just the detector data from all of x, and will combine all detections from each call type (currently whistle, click, and cepstrum) into a single data frame.

Usage

getDetectorData(x, measures = TRUE)
getClickData(x, measures = TRUE)
getWhistleData(x, measures = TRUE)
getCepstrumData(x, measures = TRUE)
getGPLData(x, measures = TRUE)

getMeasures(x)

nDetections(x, distinct = FALSE)

nClicks(x, distinct = FALSE)

nWhistles(x)

nCepstrum(x)

nGPL(x)

Arguments

x data to extract detector data from, either an AcousticStudy, AcousticEvent or list of AcousticEvent object

measures logical flag whether or not to append measures to detector dataframes

distinct logical flag to only return number of distinct click detections

Details

The purpose of this function is to extract your data out of PAMpal’s S4 classes and put them into an easier format to work with. The output will be a list of up to three data frames, one for each call type found in your data. Each different call type will have had different processing applied to it by processPgDetections. Additionally, each detector will have its associated event id, the name of the detector, and the species id attached to it (species will be NA if not set). All detections from each call type will be combined into a single large data frame.

Value

A list of data frames containing all detection data from x, named by call type (‘click’, ’whistle’, or ’cepstrum’).

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
dets <- getDetectorData(exStudy)
names(dets)
str(dets$click)
# works on single events as well
oneDets <- getDetectorData(exStudy[[1]])
str(oneDets$click)
getWarnings

Get Warning Messages

Description

Accessor to easily get all warning messages for \( x \)

Usage

getWarnings(\( x \))

Arguments

\( x \) an \texttt{AcousticStudy} or \texttt{AcousticEvent} object

Value

a list of warning messages, named by the function call that created the warning

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(exStudy)
# This will trigger a warning, then we can access it
exStudy <- filter(exStudy, species == "test")
getWarnings(exStudy)

## End(Not run)
```
is.AcousticEvent  

**Check if an Object is an AcousticEvent**

**Description**
Function to check if an object is an AcousticEvent

**Usage**
```
is.AcousticEvent(x)
```

**Arguments**
- `x`: object to check

---

is.AcousticStudy  

**Check if an Object is an AcousticStudy**

**Description**
Function to check if an object is an AcousticStudy

**Usage**
```
is.AcousticStudy(x)
```

**Arguments**
- `x`: object to check

---

is.PAMpalSettings  

**Check if an Object is a PAMpalSettings**

**Description**
Function to check if an object is a PAMpalSettings

**Usage**
```
is.PAMpalSettings(x)
```

**Arguments**
- `x`: object to check
**loadPamguardXML**

*Load Pamguard XML Settings*

**Description**

Loads in relevant settings and formats for use in PAMpal

**Usage**

```
loadPamguardXML(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an XML file created by Pamguard's "Export XML Configuration"

**Value**

A list with settings for audio sources (sound acquisition, decimators, FFT, and cepstrum) and detectors (click detector and whistle and moan detector). Also stores the entire XML file as raw and the file name as `file`

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

**Examples**

```r
xmFile <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.xml', package='PAMpal')
xmList <- loadPamguardXML(xmFile)
str(xmList)
```

**matchEnvData,AcousticEvent-method**

*Match Environmental Data to an AcousticStudy Object*

**Description**

Extracts all variables from a netcdf file matching Longitude, Latitude, and UTC coordinates of the start of each AcousticEvent object. Matched values are stored in the "ancillary" slot of each event.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
matchEnvData(
  data,
  nc = NULL,
  var = NULL,
  buffer = c(0, 0, 0),
  FUN = c(mean),
  fileName = NULL,
  progress = TRUE,
  depth = 0,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
matchEnvData(
  data,
  nc = NULL,
  var = NULL,
  buffer = c(0, 0, 0),
  FUN = c(mean),
  fileName = NULL,
  progress = TRUE,
  depth = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **data**: an `AcousticStudy` or `AcousticEvent` object that must have GPS data added to it using the `addGps` functions
- **nc**: name of a netcdf file, ERDDAP dataset id, or an edinfo object
- **var**: (optional) vector of variable names
- **buffer**: vector of Longitude, Latitude, and Time (seconds) to buffer around each data-point. All values within the buffer will be used to report the mean, median, and standard deviation
- **FUN**: a vector or list of functions to apply to the data. Default is to apply mean, median, and standard deviation calculations
- **fileName**: (optional) file name to save downloaded nc file to. If not provided, then no nc files will be stored, instead small temporary files will be downloaded and then deleted. This can be much faster, but means that the data will need to be downloaded again in the future. If `fileName` is provided, then the function will attempt to download a single nc file covering the entire range of your data. If your data spans a large amount of time and space this can be problematic.
- **progress**: logical flag to show progress bar
depth values (meters) to use for matching, overrides any Depth column in the data or can be used to specify desired depth range when not present in data. Variables will be summarised over the range of these depth values. NULL uses all available depth values.

... other parameters to pass to ncToData

Value

original data object with environmental data added to the ancillary slot of each event. Complete data will be stored in ancillary(data)$environmental, and the mean of each downloaded variable will be stored in ancillary(data)$measures so that it can be exported for modeling. For each event the coordinates associated with the earliest UTC value in that event are used to match

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
nc <- system.file('extdata', 'sst.nc', package='PAMmisc')
# suppressing warnings because nc coordinates dont align with this data,
# function warns of possible coordinate mismatch
exStudy <- suppressWarnings(matchEnvData(exStudy, nc=nc, progress=FALSE))
str(ancillary(exStudy[[1]])$environmental)
ancillary(exStudy[[1]])$measures

Description

Accessors for slots in AcousticEvent and AcousticStudy accessor
localizations(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
localizations(x, ...)

localizations(x) <- value
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
localizations(x) <- value

id(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
id(x, ...)

id(x) <- value
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
id(x) <- value

detectors(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
detectors(x, ...)

detectors(x) <- value
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
detectors(x) <- value

species(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
species(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
species(x, type = "id", ...)

species(x) <- value
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
species(x) <- value

files(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
files(x, ...)
files(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
files(x) <- value

ancillary(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
ancillary(x, ...)

ancillary(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
ancillary(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent'
x$name <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticEvent,ANY,ANY'
x[[i]]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticEvent,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[[i]] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
id(x, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
id(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
files(x, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
files(x) <- value

gps(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
gps(x, ...)
gps(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
gps(x) <- value

detectors(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
events(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
events(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
events(x) <- value

settings(x, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
settings(x) <- value

effort(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
effort(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
effort(x) <- value

pps(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
pps(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
pps(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
ancillary(x, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
ancillary(x) <- value

models(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
models(x, ...)
models(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
models(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy'
x$name <- value

## S4 method for signature 'AcousticStudy,ANY,ANY'
x[[i]]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'AcousticStudy,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[[i]] <- value

### Arguments

- **x**
  - a `AcousticEvent` or `AcousticStudy` object
- **...**
  - other arguments to pass to methods
- **value**
  - value to assign with accessor
- **type**
  - species type to select
- **i**
  - index of the object to access
- **name**
  - name of the object to access

### Value

- **id**
  - a unique id or name for this object
- **settings**
  - a named list of settings for each detector and localization or recorder
- **detectors**
  - a list of detector data frames
- **localizations**
  - list of localizations
species list of species classifications
files list of files used to create this object
events a list of AcousticEvent objects
gps a dataframe containing gps data
pps the PAMpalSettings object used to create this
effort something about effort?
ancillary miscellaneous extra data

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

PAMpalSettings Constructor for PAMpalSettings Object

Description
Create a PAMpalSettings object. Any values that are not supplied will be asked for interactively. Three processing functions will also be added by default: standardClickCalcs, roccaWhistleCalcs, and standardCepstrumCalcs

Usage
PAMpalSettings(
  db = NULL,
  binaries = NULL,
  settings = NULL,
  functions = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments
db the full path to a Pamguard database file or folder of databases
binaries a folder containing Pamguard binary files, all subfolders will also be added
settings an XML settings file from Pamguard
functions a named list of additional functions to add
verbose logical flag to show messages
... values to pass on to default standardClickCalcs function

Value
A PAMpalSettings object
PAMpalSettings-class

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

# can be run with no arguments with popup menu selections
if(interactive()) pps <- PAMpalSettings()

db <- system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal')
bin <- system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal')

# or data folders can be supplied ahead of time
if(interactive()) pps <- PAMpalSettings(db=db, binaries=bin)

PAMpalSettings-class PAMpalSettings Class

Description

An S4 class that stores settings related to all processing and analysis steps done in PAMpal. A PAMpalSettings object will be the main input to any major function in the PAMpal package.

Slots

db the full path to a PamGuard database file

binaries a list with items "folder" containing the directory of the PamGuard binary files, and "list" containing the full path to each individual binary file.

functions a named list of functions to apply to data read in by PAMpal. Should be named by the PamGuard module the function should be applied to. Currently supports "ClickDetector", "WhistlesMoans", and "Cepstrum".

calibration a named list of calibration functions to apply while applying functions from the "functions" slot. Should named by the PamGuard module, same as the "functions"

settings a named list of settings, usually imported from Panguard's "Export XML Configuration"

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
plotDataExplorer  Explore Data in an Interactive Plot

Description

Creates an interactive plot of detector data. Allows user to choose which numeric data to plot, and will allow user to both color and facet the plot by any columns that are characters or factors.

Usage

plotDataExplorer(x, callType = NULL, maxCategories = 15)

Arguments

- **x**: data to plot, can be an AcousticStudy, AcousticEvent, data.frame or a list of AcousticEvent objects.
- **callType**: the specific type of call to plot. If NULL (default), will prompt user to choose which type if more than one is present.
- **maxCategories**: maximum number of categories to color and facet by. Only character and factor data with a number of unique values less than or equal to this number will be shown as options for selecting colors and facets. Not recommended to increase this value much beyond 20, trying to plot a large number of colors will cause R to be sad.

Value

nothing, just plots

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
if(interactive()) plotDataExplorer(exStudy)
if(interactive()) plotDataExplorer(exStudy, callType='click')
plotGram

Plot Spectrogram or Cepstrogram

Description

Plots either a spectrogram or cepstrogram and also overlays whistle or cepstral contours from the binary files

Usage

plotGram(
  x,
  evNum = 1,
  start = NULL,
  end = NULL,
  channel = 1,
  wl = 512,
  hop = 0.25,
  mode = c("spec", "ceps"),
  detections = c("whistle", "click", "cepstrum"),
  sr = NULL
)

Arguments

- **x**: an AcousticStudy object
- **evNum**: if x is a study, the event index number to calculate the average spectra for. Note that this is the index in the order that they appear in the AcousticStudy object, not the actual event number. Alternatively full event names can be used
- **start**: start time of the plot, either POSIXct or seconds from the start of the event
- **end**: end time of the plot, either POSIXct or seconds from the start of the event.
- **channel**: channel to plot
- **wl**: window length of FFT to use for creating plot
- **hop**: hop value of FFT to use for creating plot, either as a percentage of wl or number of samples
- **mode**: one of 'spec' or 'ceps' to plot either spectrogram or cepstrogram
- **detections**: vector containing any of 'whistle', 'click', and/or 'cepstrum' indicating which detections to overlay on the plot
- **sr**: sample rate

Value

nothing, just plots
Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
recs <- system.file('extdata', 'Recordings', package='PAMpal')
exStudy <- addRecordings(exStudy, folder=recs, log=FALSE, progress=FALSE)
# No detections will appear on plot because included recordings are heavily decimated
plotGram(exStudy)

plotWaveform(x, UID, length = NULL, sr = NULL)
plotSpectrogram(x, UID, length = NULL, sr = NULL, ...)
plotWigner(x, UID, length = NULL, sr = NULL, ...)

Arguments
x an AcousticStudy object, a list of AcousticEvent objects, or a single AcousticEvent object
UID the UID(s) of the individual detections to fetch the binary data for
length length of the waveform to use for plotting, in samples. The clip used will be centered around the maximum value of the waveform, if length is NULL (default), the entire waveform will be used. If length is greater than the stored clip, the waveform will be zero-padded to length
sr if NULL (default) will try to read sample rate from your data. If provided as a value will override sample rate in the data.
... other arguments to pass to the spectrogram or wigner functions

Details
The plotSpectrogram function uses the function specgram to plot the spectrogram, see this function for plotting options. The plotWigner function uses the function wignerTransform to plot the Wigner-Ville transform, see this function for options.
Value

Nothing, just shows plots for every channel of the waveform for each UID provided

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
plotWaveform(exStudy, 8000003)
plotSpectrogram(exStudy, 8000003)
plotWigner(exStudy, 8000003)

processPgDetections

Load and Process Detections from Pamguard

Description

Loads and processes acoustic detection data that has been run through Pamguard. Uses the binary files and database(s) contained in pps, and will group your data into events by the grouping present in the 'OfflineEvents' and 'Detection Group Localiser' tables (mode = 'db') or by the grouping specified by start and end times in the supplied grouping (mode = 'time'), or by start and end of recording files (mode = 'recording'). Will apply all processing functions in pps to the appropriate modules

Usage

processPgDetections(
  pps,
  mode = c("db", "time", "recording"),
  id = NULL,
  grouping = NULL,
  format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%OS",
  progress = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

pps a PAMpalSettings object containing the databases, binaries, and functions to use for processing data. See PAMpalSettings. Can also be an AcousticStudy object, in which case the pps slot will be used.
mode selector for how to organize your data into events. `db` will organize by events based on tables in the databases. `time` will organize events based on timestamps provided in `grouping`. `recording` will organize events by the start and end times of recording files found in the database. For time and recording, ALL detections between the start and end times are included, for `db` only selected detections are included.

id an event name or id for this study, will default to today’s date if not supplied (recommended to supply your own informative id)

grouping For mode = 'db', the table to group events by. Either event to use the OfflineEvents table, or `detGroup` to use the detection group localiser module groups. For mode = 'time', this should be a data frame with three mandatory columns and 1 row for each separate event. The mandatory columns are `start`, `end`, and `id`. `start` and `end` should specify the start and end time of the event and must be in UTC. `id` should specify a unique id for each event. There are also optional columns `species`, `db`, and `sr`. `species` should provide a species ID if it is available. `db` and `sr` are the corresponding database and sample rate to associate with a particular event, these typically do not need to be specified as the function will attempt to automatically match them based on the times of the events and the databases. Note that `db` must be the full filepath to the database. If a clear match is not found then the user will be prompted to either select from a list or input the proper sample rate.

grouping can be supplied either as a data frame or as a filepath to a csv file.

format the date format for the `start` and `end` columns in `grouping` if it is a csv. Times are assumed to be UTC. See details section of `strptime` for more information on how to properly format this

progress logical flag to show progress bars

verbose logical flag to show messages

... additional arguments to pass onto to different methods

Details

If `mode` is not specified, it will try to be automatically determined in the following order. 1) if a grouping data.frame or CSV is provided, then `mode='time'` will be used. 2) If there are labelled events present in the database, `mode='db'` will be used. 3) `mode='recording'` will be used, which should be equivalent to loading all possible data.

Value

an `AcousticStudy` object with one `AcousticEvent` for each event in the `events` slot, and the `PAMpalSettings` object used stored in the `pps` slot.

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
Examples

```r
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addDatabase(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal'))
exPps <- addBinaries(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal'))
exClick <- function(data) {
  standardClickCalcs(data, calibration=NULL, filterfrom_khz = 0)
}
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, exClick, module = 'ClickDetector')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, roccaWhistleCalcs, module='WhistlesMoans')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, standardCepstrumCalcs, module = 'Cepstrum')
# process events labelled within the Pamguard database
exStudyDb <- processPgDetections(exPps, mode='db', id='Example')
# can also give an AcousticStudy as input and it will use same functions and data
reprocess <- processPgDetections(exStudyDb, mode='db', id='Reprocess')
# process events with manually set start/end times
grp <- data.frame(start = as.POSIXct('2018-03-20 15:25:10', tz='UTC'),
                  end = as.POSIXct('2018-03-20 15:25:11', tz='UTC'),
                  id = 'GroupExample')
exStudyTime <- processPgDetections(exPps, mode='time', grouping=grp, id='Time')
# process events by recording event
exStudyRecording <- processPgDetections(exPps, mode='recording', id='Recording')
```

removeBinaries

Remove Binaries from a PAMpalSettings Object

Description

Remove a binary folder and associated files from the "binaries" slot in a PAMpalSettings object.

Usage

```r
removeBinaries(pps, index = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `pps` a PAMpalSettings object to remove binaries from
- `index` index indicating which binary folders to remove. Can be a vector if you want to remove multiple folders. If missing user is prompted to select a folder from a list, will only show up to the first 20. You can easily remove all of the folders with a large index like 1:1000

Value

the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with the binary folders and files associated with those folders removed from the "binaries" slot.
removeCalibration

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

**Examples**

```r
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addBinaries(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal'))
removeBinaries(exPps,index = 1)
if(interactive()) removeBinaries(exPps)
```

---

**removeCalibration**  
*Remove a Calibration Function from a PAMpalSettings Object*

**Description**

Remove a calibration function from the "calibration" slot of a PAMpalSettings object

**Usage**

```r
removeCalibration(pps, index = NULL, module = "ClickDetector", verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **pps**  
  a PAMpalSettings object to remove a calibration from
- **index**  
  index of the calibration function to remove. If NULL, user will be prompted to select from a list. This can also be a vector to remove multiple calibration functions at once.
- **module**  
  the module of the calibration function to remove, currently not needed
- **verbose**  
  logical flag to show messages

**Value**

the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with the calibration function removed from the "calibration" slot

**Author(s)**

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>
Examples

```r
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
calFile <- system.file('extdata', 'calibration.csv', package='PAMpal')
pps <- addCalibration(pps, calFile, all = TRUE, units=3)
calClick <- function(data, calibration=NULL) {
  standardClickCalcs(data, calibration=calibration, filterfrom_khz = 0)
}
pps <- addFunction(pps, calClick, module = 'ClickDetector')
pps <- applyCalibration(pps, all=TRUE)
pps
removeCalibration(pps, index=1)
```

removeDatabase  Remove a Database from a PAMpalSettings Object

Description

Remove a database from the "db" slot in a PAMpalSettings object.

Usage

```r
removeDatabase(pps, index = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `pps`: a `PAMpalSettings` object to remove a database from
- `index`: index indicating which database(s) to remove. Can be a vector if you want to remove multiple databases. If missing user is prompted to select a database from a list, will only show up to the first 20. You can easily remove all of the databases with a large index like `1:1000`

Value

the same `PAMpalSettings` object as `pps`, with the database(s) removed from the "db" slot

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addDatabase(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal'))
removeDatabase(exPps, 1)
if(interactive()) removeDatabase(exPps)
```
removeFunction

Remove a Function from a PAMpalSettings Object

Description
Remove a function from the "functions" slot in a PAMpalSettings object.

Usage
removeFunction(pps, index = NULL)

Arguments
pps a PAMpalSettings object to remove a function from
index index indicating which function to move, counting from ClickDetector functions first, then WhistlesMoans functions, then Cepstrum functions. This is the same order functions appear in when examining the pps object. For example, if there are two Click functions and one Whistle function, the Whistle function would have an index of 3. If missing, user can select from a list. This can also be a vector to remove multiple functions at once.

Value
the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with the function removed from the "functions" slot

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, roccaWhistleCalcs, module='WhistlesMoans')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, standardCepstrumCalcs, module = 'Cepstrum')
removeFunction(exPps, 1)
removeFunction(exPps, 1:2)
# normally best to use interactively instead of specifying index
if(interactive()) removeFunction(exPps)
removeSettings

Remove Settings from a PAMpalSettings Object

Description
Remove all settings from the "settings" slot in a PAMpalSettings object.

Usage
removeSettings(pps)

Arguments
pps a PAMpalSettings object to remove settings from

Value
the same PAMpalSettings object as pps, with all settings removed from the "settings" slot

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addSettings(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Example.xml', package='PAMpal'))
removeSettings(exPps)

roccaWhistleCalcs
Calculate a Set of Measurements for Whistles

Description
Calculate a set of measurements from a whistle contour. All calculations following ROCCA method from Julie and Michael Oswald, as implemented in Pamguard and detailed in Oswald et al (2007) <doi:10.1121/1.2743157>

Usage
roccaWhistleCalcs(data)

Arguments
data a list that must have freq the whistle contour stored as a vector of FFT bin frequencies in hertz, and time the time in seconds at each bin.
setSpecies

Value
A list with 50 calculated ROCCA parameters, each item in the list will only have 1 entry so that this can easily be converted to a data frame.

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(testWhistle)
roccaWhistleCalcs(testWhistle)

setSpecies

Set the Species Classification of Events

Description
Sets the species slot of AcousticEvent objects within an AcousticStudy

Usage

setSpecies(x, method = c("pamguard", "manual", "reassign"), value, type = "id")

Arguments

x
a AcousticStudy object, a list of AcousticEvent objects, or a single AcousticEvent object

method
the method for assigning species to an event. Currently supports pamguard, which will use the 'eventType' or 'Text_Annotation' column to assign species, manual which will use value to assign species manually, or reassign which will use value to reassign an old species label to a new one

value
required only if method is set to 'manual' or 'reassign'. For 'manual', can either be a single value to assign to all events, or a vector with length equal to the number of events. Can also be a dataframe with columns event and species, in which case species will be matched to corresponding event names instead of just relying on the order. If using this, please note the prefix OE or DGL present on most event numbers (see the id slot of your events, or names(events(x))). For 'reassign', value must be a data frame with columns old and new. Any events with species id in the old column of the dataframe will get reassigned to the corresponding id in the new column.

type
the type of classification to set, this is just a label within the species slot. Default 'id' should typically not be changed since this is used by other functions
standardCepstrumCalcs

Value

the same object as x, with species identifications assigned as an item named type in the species slot

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

# setting up example data
exPps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
exPps <- addDatabase(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Example.sqlite3', package='PAMpal'))
exPps <- addBinaries(exPps, system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal'))
exClick <- function(data) {
  standardClickCalcs(data, calibration=NULL, filterfrom_khz = 0)
}
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, exClick, module = 'ClickDetector')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, roccaWhistleCalcs, module='WhistlesMoans')
exPps <- addFunction(exPps, standardCepstrumCalcs, module = 'Cepstrum')
exData <- processPgDetections(exPps, mode='db')
exData <- setSpecies(exData, method='pamguard')
species(exData)
exData <- setSpecies(exData, method='manual', value = c('sp1', 'sp2'))
species(exData)
exData <- setSpecies(exData, method='reassign',
                      value = data.frame(old='sp1', new='sp3'))
species(exData)

standardCepstrumCalcs  Calculate a Set of Measurements from a Cepstrum Contour

Description

Calculate a set of measurements from a cepstrum contour. This is currently used to measure the inter-click interval of the burst pulse type calls

Usage

standardCepstrumCalcs(data)

Arguments

data a list that must have quefrency the "quefrency" at each cepstrum contour, sr the sample rate of the data, and time the time in seconds at each bin
standardClickCalcs

Value
A list with inter-click interval (ici), duration (seconds), and slope of the ici

Author(s)
Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
data(testCeps)
standardCepstrumCalcs(testCeps)
```

---

**standardClickCalcs**  
*Calculate a Set of Measurements for Clicks*

---

**Description**

Calculate a set of "standard" measurements for odontocete clicks

**Usage**

```r
standardClickCalcs(
  data,
  sr_hz = "auto",
  calibration = NULL,
  filterfrom_khz = 10,
  filterto_khz = NULL,
  winLen_sec = 0.0025
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`  
a list that must have 'wave' containing the wave form as a matrix with a separate column for each channel, and 'sr' the sample rate of the data. Data can also be a `Wave` class object, like one created by `Wave`.

- `sr_hz`  
either 'auto' (default) or the numeric value of the sample rate in hertz. If 'auto', the sample rate will be read from the 'sr' of data

- `calibration`  
a calibration function to apply to the spectrum, must be a gam. If NULL no calibration will be applied (not recommended).

- `filterfrom_khz`  
frequency in khz of highpass filter to apply, or the lower bound of a bandpass filter if `filterto_khz` is not NULL

- `filterto_khz`  
if a bandpass filter is desired, set this as the upper bound. If only a highpass filter is desired, leave as the default NULL value

- `winLen_sec`  
length in seconds of fft window. The click wave is first shortened to this number of samples around the peak of the wave, removing a lot of the noise around the click. Following approach of JB/EG/MS.
Details


Value

A data frame with one row for each channel of click waveform.

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
data(testClick)
standardClickCalcs(testClick)
```

---

testCeps | A fake cepstrum contour

Description

A manually created fake cepstrum contour, mimicking what the output would be from the Pamguard module and fed into the cepstrum calcs.

Usage

```r
data(testCeps)
```

Format

A list with three items:

- **quefrency** a vector of the cepstrum contour quefrency values
- **time** a vector of the time values of the cepsturm contour in seconds
- **sr** the sample rate of the recording
**Description**

An example delphinid click waveform. This is a two-channel recording of some kind of delphinid click, recorded at 500kHz. There are 800 samples recorded on each channel.

**Usage**

data(testClick)

**Format**

A list with two items:

- `wave` a matrix with two columns of 800 samples, each column is a separate recording channel
- `sr` the sample rate of the recording

**Source**

Southwest Fisheries Science Center / NMFS / NOAA

---

**Description**

A manually created fake GPL contour, mimicking what the output would be from the Pamguard module and fed into the GPL calcs.

**Usage**

data(testGPL)

**Format**

A list with three items:

- `freq` a vector of the frequency contour values in hertz
- `time` a vector of the time values of the contour in seconds
testWhistle  

A fake whistle contour

Description

A manually created fake whistle contour ranging from 1kHz to 3.1kHz

Usage

data(testWhistle)

Format

A list with two items:

- freq  a vector of the frequency contour values in hertz
- time  a vector of the time values of the contour in seconds

updateFiles  

Update Location of Files in an AcousticStudy

Description

Updates the stored locations of binary, database, and/or recording files in the files slots of an AcousticStudy and all AcousticEvent objects within. Runs interactively to prompt users to select folders if missing files are found. Typically used after changing computers, or if original data was on an external hard drive. If any missing files are not able to be located, they will be kept in the files slot so that this function can be run again

Usage

updateFiles(x, bin = NULL, db = NULL, recording = NULL, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

x  
an AcousticStudy or AcousticEvent object

bin  
folder containing updated binary file locations. If NULL (default), user will be prompted to select a folder. If NA, binary files will be skipped.

db  
single file or folder containing updated database file locations. NULL (default), user will be prompted to select a folder. If NA, database files will be skipped.

recording  
folder containing updated recording file locations. If NULL (default), user will be prompted to select a folder. If NA, recording files will be skipped.

verbose  
logical flag to print messages about success of replacement
updatePamObject

Value

the same AcousticStudy and AcousticEvent object as x with updated file locations

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
# files in exStudy will have paths local to package creator's computer
files(exStudy)$db
file.exists(files(exStudy)$db)
files(exStudy)$binaries
file.exists(files(exStudy)$binaries)
# folder with example DB
db <- system.file('extdata', package='PAMpal')
# folder with example binaries
bin <- system.file('extdata', 'Binaries', package='PAMpal')
exStudy <- updateFiles(exStudy, db=db, bin=bin)
files(exStudy)$db
file.exists(files(exStudy)$db)
files(exStudy)$binaries
file.exists(files(exStudy)$binaries)

updatePamObject  Update PAMpal S4 Object

Description

Updates older versions of PAMpal’s S4 objects to stop "validObject" warning messages

Usage

updatePamObject(x)

Arguments

x  an AcousticStudy, AcousticEvent, or PAMpalSettings object

Details

As of v0.12.0 this updates any previous version’s PAMpalSettings objects to have the new "settings" slot, as well as updating any PAMpalSettings objects within an AcousticStudy

Value

the same object as x with any slot changes made
writeEventClips

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
pps <- new('PAMpalSettings')
# manually breaking this S4 class, don't try this at home
attr(pps, 'settings') <- NULL
# This will now give an error
pps
pps <- updatePamObject(pps)
# Fixed!
pps

## End(Not run)
```

writeEventClips  

Create Wav Clips of Data

Description

Creates audio clips containing sounds from events or detections

Usage

```r
writeEventClips(
  x, 
  buffer = c(0, 0.1),
  outDir = ".",
  mode = c("event", "detection"),
  channel = 1,
  useSample = FALSE,
  progress = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  *AcousticStudy* object containing data to make wav clips for

- `buffer`  
  amount before and after each event to also include in the clip, in seconds. Can either be a vector of length two specifying how much to buffer before and after (first number should be negative), or a single value if the buffer amount should be identical.

- `outDir`  
  directory to write clips to, defaults to current directory
mode  either 'event' or 'detection' specifying whether to create wav clips of entire events or individual detections
channel  channel(s) of clips to write
useSample  logical flag to use startSample information in binaries instead of UTC time for start of detections. This can be slightly more accurate (~1ms) but will take longer
progress  logical flag to show progress bar
verbose  logical flag to show summary messages

Value

A vector of file names for the wav clips that were successfully created, any that were not able to be written will be NA. Note that currently this can only write clips with up to 2 channels. File names will be formatted as [Event or Detection]_[EventId][CH[ChannelNumber(s)]]_YYYYMMDD[HHMMSS][mmm].wav (the last numbers are the start time of the file in UTC, accurate to milliseconds)

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
recs <- system.file('extdata', 'Recordings', package='PAMPal')
exStudy <- addRecordings(exStudy, folder=recs, log=FALSE, progress=FALSE)
## Not run:
# not running so that no wav clips are written to disk
wavs <- writeEventClips(exStudy, outDir='WavFolder', mode='event')
## End(Not run)
writeWignerData

outDir = ".",
mode = "narray",
progress = TRUE,

Arguments

x AcousticStudy object containing data to make Wigner data for
n number of frequency bins for Wigner transform (recommended power of 2)
t number of samples to use for the click clip passed to the transform
outDir directory to write data to
mode specifies the kind of output that will be created, currently only supports creating NumPy arrays using the reticulate package, in future will support image creation
progress logical flag to show progress bar
... optional arguments to pass

Value

A list with two items: files - a vector of file names for the Wigner data that were successfully created, any that were not able to be written will be NA, and warnings, a list with items containing event IDs that triggered any warnings

Author(s)

Taiki Sakai <taiki.sakai@noaa.gov>

Examples

data(exStudy)
exStudy <- setSpecies(exStudy, method='pamguard')
## Not run:
# not running because files are written to disk
wigFiles <- writeWignerData(exStudy, outDir = 'WigFolder')

## End(Not run)
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