Package ‘RNeXML’

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.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

.large.

.add_basic_meta

Add basic metadata

Description

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

Usage

.large.


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

```r
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:
```
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.

Examples

library("geiger")
data(geospiza)
geiger_nex <- add_characters(geospiza$dat)
Add metadata to a nexml file

## Description
Add metadata to a nexml file

## Usage

```r
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. output 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

```r
## 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/"))
```
## Add more metadata, and specify a level:

```r
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

#### 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

```r
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

```r
## 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

Description

add_trees

Usage

```r
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.

Examples

```r
library("geiger")
data(geospiza)

geiger_nex <- add_trees(geospiza$phy)
```
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

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

```r
## 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

```r
## 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

```r
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

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

coaalesce_(...)

Arguments

... the vectors to coalesce on NA

Value

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

See Also

dplyr::coalesce()

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

```r
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[xuris == "title"] == paste0("/local/", uris[xuris == "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**
```r
cleaner_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**
```r
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

```r
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.
get_characters_list

## Examples

### Not run:

```r
# A simple example with a discrete and a continuous 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
m1 <- mapply(function(s, s.t) ifelse(s.t == "standard", s, "?"),
  res$characters, res$state_types)
row.names(m1) <- row.names(res$characters)
m1
```

## get_characters_list

### Description

Extract the character matrix

### Usage

```r
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 its own column in the data.frame. Default is `FALSE` for compatibility with geiger and similar packages.
Value
the list of taxa

Examples

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

---

**get_citation**  
*Get citation from metadata*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
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

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

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

Usage
get_level(nex, level)
get_license

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 the nexml 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.)
get_meta

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()
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**

```r
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**

```r
get_namespaces(nexml)
```

**Arguments**

- `nexml`: a `nexml` object
**get_rdf**

**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**

```r
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**

```r
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 (operational taxonomic units) included in the nexml

**Usage**

```r
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 <- nxml_read(comp_analysis)
get_taxa(nex)

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

Usage
get_taxa_list(nexml)

Arguments
nexml a nxml 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 <- nxml_read(comp_analysis)
get_trees_list(nex)
meta

Constructor function for metadata nodes

Description

Constructor function for metadata nodes

Usage

```r
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

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

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

**Usage**

```r
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(...)
```
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

Examples

library("geiger")
data(geospiza)
geiger_nex <- nexml_add(geospiza$phy, type="trees")
geiger_nex <- nexml_add(geospiza$dat, nexml = geiger_nex, type="characters")
nexml_figshare  

**Description**

publish nexml to figshare

**Usage**

```r
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 version 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**

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

## End(Not run)
```
Get the desired element from the nexml object

**Description**

Get the desired element from the nexml object

**Usage**

```r
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")

doi <- nexml_publish(birds, visibility = "public", repository="figshare")
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. Or an XMLInternalDocument-class or XMLInternalNode-class
...                     Further arguments passed on to xmlParse

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

**Description**

validate nexml using the online validator tool

**Usage**

`nexml_validate(file, schema = CANONICAL_SCHEMA)`

**Arguments**

- `file` path to the nexml file to validate
- `schema` URL of schema (for fallback method only, set by default).

**Details**

Requires an internet connection. see http://www.nexml.org/nexml/phyloxml/validator for more information in debugging invalid files

**Value**

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

**Examples**

```r
## 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

**Description**

Write nexml files

**Usage**

`nexml_write(data, filename, format = "nexml", xml.schema = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `data` data frame
- `filename` file to write
- `format` options for xml schema
- `xml.schema` path to xml schema file

**Value**

new file

**Examples**

```r
## 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)
```
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)

## Not run: # takes > 5s
## Assemble a nexml section by section and then write to file:
library(geiger)
data(geospiza)
nexml <- add_trees(geospiza$phy) # creates new nexml
nexml <- add_characters(geospiza$dat, nexml = nexml) # pass the nexml obj to append character data
nexml <- add_basic_meta(title="my title", creator = "Carl Boettiger", nexml = nexml)
nexml <- add_meta(meta("prism:modificationDate", format(Sys.Date())), nexml = nexml)
ex <- tempfile(fileext=".xml")
write.nexml(nexml, file = ex)
## As above, but in one call (except for add_meta() call).
write.nexml(trees = geospiza$phy, 
    characters = geospiza$dat, 
    title = "My title", 
    creator = "Carl Boettiger", 
    file = ex)

## Mix and match: identical to the section by section:
nexml <- add_meta(meta("prism:modificationDate", format(Sys.Date())))
write.nexml(x = nexml, 
    trees = geospiza$phy, 
    characters = geospiza$dat, 
    title = "My title", 
    creator = "Carl Boettiger", 
    file = ex)

## End(Not run)

---

### 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)
	nxml_to_simmap(nxml)
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)

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
**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**

```r
## 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
- `nonstdstatedefs` 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 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

```r
taxe <- 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
taxml OTU unit containing the corresponding identifier.

Usage

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

Arguments

- `nexml`: a taxml 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

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

toPhylo

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.callGeneric</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.methodWithNext</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.sigLabel</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_basic_meta</td>
<td>5, 8, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_characters</td>
<td>6, 7, 8, 33, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_meta</td>
<td>6, 8, 33, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_meta()</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_namespaces</td>
<td>9, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_trees</td>
<td>6, 8, 10, 33, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotated</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotated-class</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c,ListOfmeta (c,meta-method)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c,meta-method</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c,nexml-method</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-ListOfmeta (c,meta-method)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-meta (c,meta-method)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charzero_as_empty</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coalesce</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dplyr::coalesce()</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expand_prefix</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
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<td>findNextMethod</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
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<td>flatten_multiphylo</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>get_all_meta</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_characters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_characters_list</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_citation</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_flat_trees</td>
<td>20, 27, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_item</td>
<td>20, 26–28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_item (nexml-get)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_level</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_license</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
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<td>get_meta</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>get_metadata_values</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_metadata_values()</td>
<td>19, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_namespaces</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_namespaces()</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_otu (get_taxa)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_otus_list (get_taxa_list)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_rdf</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_taxa</td>
<td>25</td>
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