

Package: rmangal (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title 'Mangal' Client

Version 2.1.3

Description An interface to the 'Mangal' database - a collection of ecological networks. This package includes functions to work with the 'Mangal RESTful API' methods (<https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/>).

URL <https://docs.ropensci.org/rmangal/>, <https://mangal.io>, <https://github.com/ropensci/rmangal>

BugReports <https://github.com/ropensci/rmangal/issues>

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Contents

as.igraph.mgNetwork	2
avail_type	3
clear_cache_rmangal	3
combine_mgNetworks	3
get_citation	4
get_collection	5
get_network_by_id	6
search_datasets	8
search_interactions	9
search_networks	11
search_nodes	12
search_references	14
search_taxonomy	15
Index	17

as.igraph.mgNetwork	<i>Coerce mgNetworksCollection or mgNetwork objects to igraph objects.</i>
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Description

Coerce mgNetworksCollection or mgNetwork objects to igraph objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mgNetwork'
as.igraph(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mgNetworksCollection'
as.igraph(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x either a mgNetworksCollection or a mgNetwork object.
 ... currently ignored.

Value

An object of class igraph for a mgNetwork object and a list of igraph objects for mgNetworksCollection.

Methods (by class)

- as.igraph(mgNetwork): Convert mgNetwork objects to igraph objects.
- as.igraph(mgNetworksCollection): Convert mgNetworksCollection objects to a list of igraph objects.

avail_type	<i>List interactions type contains in mangal-db</i>
------------	---

Description

List interactions type contains in mangal-db

Usage

```
avail_type()
```

clear_cache_rmangal	<i>Clear memoise cache</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

Resets the cache of the memoised function used for http GET queries (see [memoise::forget\(\)](#)).

Usage

```
clear_cache_rmangal()
```

Value

TRUE when the cache has been reset.

Examples

```
clear_cache_rmangal()
```

combine_mgNetworks	<i>Combine Mangal networks</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Combine mgNetworksCollection and mgNetwork objects into a mgNetworksCollection object.

Usage

```
combine_mgNetworks(...)
```

Arguments

... objects of class mgNetworksCollection or mgNetwork or a list #' of objects of these classes.

Value

An object of class `mgNetworksCollection`.

Examples

```
mg_random_1071 <- get_collection(c(1071))
mg_random_1074 <- get_collection(c(1074))
combine_mgNetworks(mg_random_1071, mg_random_1074)
```

<code>get_citation</code>	<i>Retrieve all references pertaining to the networks collection or individual network</i>
---------------------------	--

Description

Retrieve all references pertaining to the networks collection or individual network

Usage

```
get_citation(x)

## S3 method for class 'mgNetwork'
get_citation(x)

## S3 method for class 'mgNetworksCollection'
get_citation(x)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class `mgNetworksCollection` or `mgNetworks`.

Value

Bibtex entries as a character vector.

Methods (by class)

- `get_citation(mgNetwork)`: Get BibTeX entries for the publication associated to the network.
- `get_citation(mgNetworksCollection)`: Get BibTeX entries for the publication associated to the networks.

Examples

```
# network collection
lagoon_net_collection <- get_collection(search_datasets("lagoon"))
get_citation(lagoon_net_collection)
# individual network
mg_18 <- get_network_by_id(18)
get_citation(mg_18)
```

get_collection	<i>Get a collection of networks</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve a set of networks based on the results of one of the `search_*()` function. The function also accepts a numeric vector of Mangal network IDs.

Usage

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

Default S3 method:

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchDatasets'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchNetworks'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchReferences'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchNodes'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchTaxonomy'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'mgSearchInteractions'

```
get_collection(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of Mangal network IDs or an object returned by by one of the <code>search_*()</code> functions.
...	arguments to be passed on to <code>get_network_by_id()</code> .

Value

Returns a object of class `mgNetworksCollection` which is a collection (actually, a list) of `mgNetwork` objects [get_network_by_id\(\)](#).

Methods (by class)

- `get_collection(default)`: Get a collection of networks (default).
- `get_collection(mgSearchDatasets)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchDatasets` object.
- `get_collection(mgSearchNetworks)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchNetworks` object.
- `get_collection(mgSearchReferences)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchReferences` object.
- `get_collection(mgSearchNodes)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchNodes` object.
- `get_collection(mgSearchTaxonomy)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchTaxa` object.
- `get_collection(mgSearchInteractions)`: Get a collection of networks from a `mgSearchTaxa` object.

See Also

[search_datasets\(\)](#), [search_interactions\(\)](#), [search_networks\(\)](#), [search_nodes\(\)](#), [search_references\(\)](#), [search_taxonomy\(\)](#).

Examples

```
mg_2 <- get_collection(c(1076:1077), verbose = FALSE)
mg_anemone <- get_collection(search_networks(query='anemone%'), verbose = FALSE)
```

<code>get_network_by_id</code>	<i>Retrieve network information, nodes, edges and references for a given set of Mangal network IDs</i>
--------------------------------	--

Description

Summarize `mgNetwork` properties.

Summarize `mgNetworksCollection` properties.

Usage

```
get_network_by_id(ids, as_sf = FALSE, force_collection = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

```
get_network_by_id_indiv(id, as_sf = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mgNetwork'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mgNetworksCollection'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mgNetwork'
summary(object, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mgNetworksCollection'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>ids</code>	a vector of Mangal ID for networks (numeric).
<code>as_sf</code>	a logical. Should networks metadata be converted into an sf object? Note that to use this feature sf must be installed.
<code>force_collection</code>	a logical. Should the output to be of class mgNetworksCollection even if it includes only one network.
<code>verbose</code>	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
<code>id</code>	a single ID network (numeric).
<code>x</code>	an object of class mgNetwork or mgNetworksCollection.
<code>...</code>	ignored.
<code>object</code>	object of of class mgNetwork or mgNetworksCollection.

Value

A mgNetwork object includes five data frames:

- `network`: includes all generic information on the network (if `as_sf=TRUE` then it is an object of class `sf`);
- `nodes`: information pertaining to nodes (includes taxonomic information);
- `interactions`: includes ecological interactions and their attributes;
- `dataset`: information pertaining to the original dataset;
- `reference`: details about the original publication.

A summary method is available for objects of class mgNetwork object and returns the following network properties:

- the number of nodes;

- the number of edges;
- the connectance;
- the linkage density;
- the degree (in, out and total) and the eigenvector centrality of every nodes.

Functions

- `get_network_by_id_indiv()`: Retrieve a network by its collection of networks (default).

Examples

```
net18 <- get_network_by_id(id = 18)
net18_c <- get_network_by_id(id = 18, force_collection = TRUE)
nets <- get_network_by_id(id = c(18, 23))
```

search_datasets	<i>Query datasets</i>
-----------------	-----------------------

Description

Identify relevant datasets using a keyword or a custom query. If the query is a character string, then all character columns in the table are searched and the entries for which at least one partial match was found are returned. Alternatively, a named list can be used to look for an exact match in a specific column (see Details section).

Usage

```
search_datasets(query, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

query	either a character string including a single keyword or a named list containing a custom query (see details section below). Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .

Details

If query is a named list, the name used should be one of the following:

- id: unique identifier of the dataset
- name: name of the dataset
- date: date (YYYY-mm-dd) of the corresponding publication
- description: a brief description of the data set

- `ref_id`: the Mangal identifier of the dataset

Note that for lists with more than one element, only the first element is used, the others are ignored. Examples covering custom queries are provided below.

Value

An object of class `mgSearchDatasets`, which basically is a `data.frame` object including all datasets corresponding to the query. For each dataset entry, the networks and the original reference are attached.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#datasets>

Examples

```
# Return all datasets (takes time)
all_datasets <- search_datasets("")
all_datasets
class(all_datasets)
# Search with keyword
mg_lagoon <- search_datasets(query = 'lagoon')
# Search with a custom query (specific column)
mg_kemp <- search_datasets(query = list(name = 'kemp_1977'))
mg_16 <- search_datasets(query = list(ref_id = 16))
```

search_interactions *Query interactions*

Description

Search for specific interactions using a keyword or a specific type of interactions (e.g. mutualism). If the query is a character string, then all character columns in the table are searched and the entries for which at least one partial match was found are returned. Alternatively, a named list can be used to look for an exact match in a specific column (see Details section)

Usage

```
search_interactions(
  query,
  type = NULL,
  expand_node = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

query	either a character string including a single keyword or a named list containing a custom query (see details section below). Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
type	a character one of the interactions type available (see details). Note that query is ignored if type is used.
expand_node	a logical. Should the function returned extra information pertaining to nodes? Default is set to FALSE, which means that only the Mangal IDs of nodes are returned.
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .

Details

Names of the list should match one of the column names within the table. For the interaction table, those are:

- id: unique identifier of the interaction;
- attr_id: identifier of a specific attribute;
- direction: edge direction ("directed", "undirected" or "unknown");
- network_id: Mangal network identifier;
- node_from: node id which the interaction end to;
- node_to: node to which the interaction end to;
- type: use argument type instead.

Note that for lists with more than one element, only the first element is used, the others are ignored. The type of interactions (argument type) currently available are the following

- "competition";
- "amensalism";
- "neutralism";
- "commensalism";
- "mutualism";
- "parasitism";
- "predation";
- "herbivory";
- "symbiosis";
- "scavenger";
- "detritivore".

Value

An object of class `mgSearchInteractions`, i.e. a `data.frame` object including interactions. All networks in which interactions are involved are also attached to the `data.frame`.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#taxonomy>

Examples

```
df_inter <- search_interactions(type = "competition", verbose = FALSE)
# Get all networks containing competition
competition_networks <- get_collection(df_inter, verbose = FALSE)
df_net_926 <- search_interactions(list(network_id = 926), verbose = FALSE)
```

search_networks	<i>Query networks</i>
-----------------	-----------------------

Description

Search over all networks using a keyword, a custom query or a spatial object. If the query is a character string, then all character columns in the table are searched and the entries for which at least one partial match was found are returned. Alternatively, a named list can be used to look for an exact match in a specific column (see Details section).

Usage

```
search_networks(query, verbose = TRUE, ...)
search_networks_sf(query_sf, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

query	either a character string including a single keyword or a named list containing a custom query (see details section below), or a spatial object (see the description of query_sf). Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .
query_sf	a spatial object of class sf used to search in a specific geographical area.

Details

Names of the list should match one of the column names within the table. For the networks table, those are

- id: unique identifier of the network;
- all_interactions: false interaction can be considered as real false interaction
- dataset_id: the identifier of the dataset;

- public: network publicly available;

Note that for lists with more than one element, only the first element is used, the others are ignored. An example is provided below.

Value

An object of class `mgSearchNetworks`, which is a `data.frame` object with all networks informations

Functions

- `search_networks_sf()`: Search networks within a spatial object passed as an argument. Note that `sf` must be installed to use this function.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#networks>

Examples

```
mg_insect <- search_networks(query = "insect%")
# Retrieve the search results
nets_insect <- get_collection(mg_insect)
# Spatial query
if (requireNamespace("sf", quietly = TRUE)) {
  area <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
  networks_in_area <- search_networks_sf(area, verbose = FALSE)
  plot(networks_in_area)
} else warning("Package sf is missing")
# Retrieve network ID 5013
net_5013 <- search_networks(query = list(id = 5013))
# Network(s) of dataset ID 19
mg_19 <- search_networks(list(dataset_id = 19))
```

search_nodes

Query nodes

Description

Search for networks by querying the nodes table. If the query is a character string, then all character columns in the table are searched and the entries for which at least one partial match was found are returned. Alternatively, a named list can be used to look for an exact match in a specific column (see Details section)

Usage

```
search_nodes(query, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

query	either a character string including a single keyword or a named list containing a custom query (see details section below). Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .

Details

Names of the list should match one of the column names within the table. For the networks table, those are:

- `id`: unique identifier of the nodes;
- `original_name`: taxonomic name as in the original publication;
- `node_level`: either population, taxon or individual;
- `network_id`: Mangal network identifier.

Note that for lists with more than one element, only the first element is used, the others are ignored. An example is provided below.

Value

An object of class `mgSearchNodes`, which basically is a `data.frame` object including taxa that are matching the query and corresponding information. All networks in which taxa are involved are also attached to the `data.frame`.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#nodes>

See Also

[search_taxonomy\(\)](#)

Examples

```
res_acer <- search_nodes("Acer")
res_926 <- search_nodes(list(network_id = 926))
```

search_references *Query references*

Description

Search for a specific reference using a key word or a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). If the query is a character string, then all character columns in the table are searched and the entries for which at least one partial match was found are returned. Alternatively, a named list can be used to look for an exact match in a specific column (see Details section).

Usage

```
search_references(query, doi = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

query	either a character string including a single keyword or a named list containing a custom query (see details section below). Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
doi	character a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) of the article. Note that query is ignored if doi is specified.
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .

Details

Names of the list should match one of the column names within the table. For the reference table, those are:

- id: unique identifier of the reference
- first_author: first author
- doi: use doi instead
- jstor: JSTOR identifier
- year: year of publication.

Note that for lists with more than one element, only the first element is used, the others are ignored. An example is provided below.

Value

An object of class `mgSearchReferences`, which is a list that includes a wide range of details associated to the reference, including all datasets and networks related to the publication that are included in Mangal database.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#references>

Examples

```
search_references(doi = "10.2307/3225248")
search_references(list(jstor = 3683041))
search_references(list(year = 2010))
```

search_taxonomy	<i>Query taxonomy</i>
-----------------	-----------------------

Description

Search network by taxon names and unique taxonomic identifiers. This function offers the opportunity to retrieve taxon based on (i) known identifier such as the taxonomic serial number (TSN), GBIF ID etc. or (ii) text search using partial match. Have a look at the list of arguments to see the complete list of identifiers accessible. If any unique identifier argument is used (i.e. tsn etc.), then query is ignored. Moreover, if several taxonomic identifiers are specified, then only the first one is considered.

Usage

```
search_taxonomy(  
  query,  
  tsn = NULL,  
  gbif = NULL,  
  eol = NULL,  
  col = NULL,  
  bold = NULL,  
  ncbi = NULL,  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

query	a character string including a single keyword. Note that if an empty character string is passed, then all datasets available are returned.
tsn	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from Integrated Taxonomic Information System (https://www.itis.gov).
gbif	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from Global Biodiversity Information Facility (https://www.gbif.org).

eol	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from Encyclopedia of Life (https://eol.org).
col	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from Catalogue of Life (https://www.catalogueoflife.org).
bold	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from Barcode of Life (http://www.boldsystems.org).
ncbi	a numeric. Unique taxonomic identifier from National Center for Biotechnology Information (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).
verbose	a logical. Should extra information be reported on progress?
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>httr::GET()</code> .

Details

Taxon names of the taxonomy table were validated with TNRS (see <https://tnrs.biendata.org> and/or GNR might not be the taxon name documented in the original publication. In order to identify relevant networks with the original name, use `search_nodes()`.

The validation of taxon names was performed by an automated procedure and if there is any doubt, the original names recorded by authors should be regarded as the most reliable information. Please report any issue related to taxonomy at <https://github.com/mangal-interactions/contribute/issues/new/choose/>.

Value

An object of class `mgSearchTaxonomy`, which is a `data.frame` including all taxa matching the query.

References

- <https://mangal.io/#/>
- <https://mangal-interactions.github.io/mangal-api/#taxonomy>

See Also

[search_nodes\(\)](#)

Examples

```
search_taxonomy("Acer")
# Retrieve higher classification
tsn_acer <- search_taxonomy("Acer")$taxonomy.tsn
```


Index

as.igraph.mgNetwork, [2](#)
as.igraph.mgNetworksCollection
 (as.igraph.mgNetwork), [2](#)
avail_type, [3](#)

clear_cache_rmangal, [3](#)
combine_mgNetworks, [3](#)

get_citation, [4](#)
get_collection, [5](#)
get_network_by_id, [6](#)
get_network_by_id(), [5](#), [6](#)
get_network_by_id_indiv
 (get_network_by_id), [6](#)

httr::GET(), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), [13](#), [14](#), [16](#)

memoise::forget(), [3](#)

print.mgNetwork (get_network_by_id), [6](#)
print.mgNetworksCollection
 (get_network_by_id), [6](#)

search_datasets, [8](#)
search_datasets(), [6](#)
search_interactions, [9](#)
search_interactions(), [6](#)
search_networks, [11](#)
search_networks(), [6](#)
search_networks_sf (search_networks), [11](#)
search_nodes, [12](#)
search_nodes(), [6](#), [16](#)
search_references, [14](#)
search_references(), [6](#)
search_taxonomy, [15](#)
search_taxonomy(), [6](#), [13](#)
summary.mgNetwork (get_network_by_id), [6](#)
summary.mgNetworksCollection
 (get_network_by_id), [6](#)