Package 'warbleR'

July 1, 2020

Type Package

Title Streamline Bioacoustic Analysis

Version 1.1.24

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Description Functions aiming to facilitate the analysis of the structure of animal acoustic signals in 'R'. 'warbleR' makes use of the basic sound analysis tools from the package 'seewave', and offers new tools for acoustic structure analysis. The main features of the package are the use of loops to apply tasks through acoustic signals referenced in a selection (annotation) table and the production of spectrograms in image files that allow to organize data and verify acoustic analyzes. The package offers functions to explore, organize and manipulate multiple sound files, explore and download 'Xeno-Canto' recordings, detect signals automatically, create spectrograms of complete recordings or individual signals, run different measures of acoustic signal structure, evaluate the performance of measurement methods, catalog signals, characterize different structural levels in acoustic signals, run statistical analysis of duet coordination and consolidate databases and annotation tables, among others.

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Imports dtw, fftw, graphics, grDevices, monitoR, parallel, pbapply, RCurl, rjson, stats, utils, methods

Depends R (>= 3.2.1), tuneR, seewave (>= 2.0.1), NatureSounds

LazyData TRUE

URL https://marce10.github.io/warbleR

BugReports https://github.com/maRce10/warbleR/issues

NeedsCompilation no

Suggests knitr, ggplot2, rmarkdown, jpeg, ape, bioacoustics, soundgen, wavethresh, png, pracma, Sim.DiffProc, maps, leaflet

VignetteBuilder knitr

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R topics documented:

`autodetec` *Automatically detect vocalizations in sound files*

Description

`autodetec` automatically detects the start and end of vocalizations in sound files based on amplitude, duration, and frequency range attributes.

Usage

```
autodetec(X = NULL, threshold = 15, envt = "abs", ssmooth = NULL, msmooth = NULL,
  power = 1, bp = NULL, osci = FALSE, wl = 512, xl = 1, picsize = 1, res = 100,
  flim = c(0,22), ls = FALSE, sxrow = 10, rows = 10, mindur = NULL, maxdur =
 NULL, redo = FALSE, img = TRUE, it = "jpeg", set = FALSE, flist = NULL, smadj = NULL,
  parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2,
  fast.spec = FALSE, output = "data.frame", ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table' object or a data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). If provided the detection will be conducted only within the selections in 'X'.
threshold	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the amplitude threshold for detecting signals (in %).
envt	Character vector of length 1 specifying the type of envelope to be used: "abs" for absolute amplitude envelope or "hil" for Hilbert amplitude envelope. Default is "abs".
ssmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the amplitude envelope with a sum smooth function. Default is NULL.
msmooth	A numeric vector of length 2 to smooth the amplitude envelope with a mean sliding window. The first component is the window length and the second is the overlap between successive windows (in %). Faster than ssmooth but time detection is much less accurate. Will be deprecated in future versions. Default is NULL.
power	A numeric vector of length 1 indicating a power factor applied to the amplitude envelope. Increasing power will reduce low amplitude modulations and increase high amplitude modulations, in order to reduce background noise. Default is 1 (no change).
bp	Numeric vector of length 2 giving the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is c(0, 22).
osci	Logical argument to add an oscillogram underneath spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is FALSE. Not applied if ls is TRUE.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1, a constant by which to scale spectrogram width. Default is 1.
picsize	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls the relative size of the spectrogram. Default is 1.
res	Numeric argument of length 1 controlling resolution of images. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit in kHz of the spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).
ls	Logical argument. If TRUE, long spectrograms as in lspec are produced.

sxrow	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies seconds of spectrogram per row when creating long spectrograms. Default is 10. Applied when ls = TRUE and/or when X is not provided.
rows	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies number of rows per image file when creating long spectrograms. Default is 10. Applied when ls = TRUE and/or when X is not provided.
mindur	Numeric vector of length 1 giving the shortest duration (in seconds) of the signals to be detected. It removes signals below that threshold.
maxdur	Numeric vector of length 1 giving the longest duration (in seconds) of the signals to be detected. It removes signals above that threshold.
redo	Logical argument. If TRUE all selections will be analyzed again when code is rerun. If FALSE only the selections that do not have an 'autodetec' generated image file in the working directory will be analyzed. Default is FALSE.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
set	A logical argument indicating whether the settings of the autodetection process should be included in the image file name. If TRUE, threshold (th), envelope (envt), bandpass (bp), power (pw), smooth (smo, either mmsooth[1] or ssmooth), maxdur (mxdu), and mindur (midu) are included.
flist	character vector or factor indicating the subset of files that will be analyzed. Ignored if X is provided.
smadj	adjustment for amplitude smoothing. Character vector of length one indicating whether start end values should be adjusted. "start", "end" or "both" are the inputs admitted by this argument. Amplitude smoothing through ssmooth generates a predictable deviation from the actual start and end positions of the signals, determined by the threshold and ssmooth values. This deviation is more obvious (and problematic) when the increase and decrease in amplitude at the start and end of the signal (respectively) is not gradual. Ignored if ssmooth is NULL.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
pal	Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See spectro for more palettes. Palettes as gray.2 may work better when fast.spec = TRUE.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast.spec' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.

output	Character string indicating if the output should be a 'data.frame' with the detections (default) or a list (of class 'autodetec.output') containing both 1) the detections and 2) the amplitude envelopes (time vs amplitude) for each sound file. The list can be input into lspec to explore detections and associated amplitude envelopes.
...	Additional arguments to be passed internally specreator for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function determines the start and end of signals in the sound file selections listed in the input data frame ('X'). Alternatively, if no data frame is provided, the function detects signals across each entire sound file. It can also create long spectrograms highlighting the start and of the detected signals for all sound files in the working directory (if img = TRUE). Sound files should be located in the working directory or the path to the sound files should be provided using the 'path' argument. The input data frame should have the following columns: c("sound.files","selec","start","end"). This function uses a modified version of the timer function from seewave package to detect signals.

Value

Image files with spectrograms showing the start and end of the detected signals. It also returns a data frame containing the start and end of each signal by sound file and selection number.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>). Implements a modified version of the timer function from seewave.

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Save to temporary working directory
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

ad <- autodetec(threshold = 5, env = "hil", ssmooth = 300, power=1,
bp=c(2,9), xl = 2, picsize = 2, res = 200, flim= c(1,11), osci = TRUE,
wl = 300, ls = FALSE, sxrow = 2, rows = 4, mindur = 0.1, maxdur = 1, set = TRUE, path = tempdir())

#run it with different settings
ad <- autodetec(threshold = 90, env = "abs", ssmooth = 300, power = 1, redo = TRUE,
bp=c(2,9), xl = 2, picsize = 2, res = 200, flim= c(1,11), osci = TRUE,
wl = 300, ls = FALSE,  sxrow = 2, rows = 4, mindur=0.1, maxdur=1, set = TRUE, path = tempdir())
```

```
#check this folder!!
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

`catalog` *Create catalog of vocal signals*

Description

`catalog` produces spectrograms of selections (signals) split into multiple rows and columns.

Usage

```
catalog(X, flim = c(0, 22), nrow = 4, ncol = 3, same.time.scale = TRUE,
collevels = seq(-40, 0, 1), ovlp = 50, parallel = 1, mar = 0.05, prop.mar = NULL,
lab.mar = 1, wl = 512, wn = "hanning", gr = FALSE, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2,
it = "jpeg", path = NULL, pb = TRUE, fast.spec = FALSE, res = 100,
orientation = "v", labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), height = NULL,
width = NULL, tags = NULL, tag.pal = list(temp.colors, heat.colors, topo.colors),
legend = 3, cex = 1, leg.wd = 1, img.suffix = NULL, img.prefix = NULL,
tag.widths = c(1, 1), hatching = 0, breaks = c(5, 5), group.tag = NULL,
spec.mar = 0, spec.bg = "white", max.group.cols = NULL, sub.legend = FALSE,
rm.axes = FALSE, title = NULL, by.row = TRUE, box = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`X`	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). Default is `NULL`.
`flim`	A numeric vector of length 2 indicating the highest and lowest frequency limits (kHz) of the spectrogram, as in `spectro`. Default is c(0,22).
`nrow`	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies number of rows. Default is 4.
`ncol`	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies number of columns. Default is 3.
`same.time.scale`	Logical. Controls if all spectrograms are in the same time scale (i.e. have the same duration).
`collevels`	A numeric vector of length 3. Specifies levels to partition the amplitude range of the spectrogram (in dB). The more levels the higher the resolution of the spectrogram. Default is seq(-40, 0, 1). seq(-115, 0, 1) will produces spectrograms similar to other acoustic analysis software packages.
`ovlp`	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in `spectro`. Default is 50. High values of ovlp slow down the function but produce more accurate selection limits (when X is provided).

parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins (in seconds) adjacent to the start and end points of selections, delineating spectrogram limits. Default is 0.05.
prop.mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of selections as a proportion of the duration of the signal. If provided 'mar' argument is ignored. Default is NULL. Useful when having high variation in signal duration. Ignored if same.time.scale = FALSE.
lab.mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the space allocated to labels and tags (the upper margin). Default is 1.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying the window function name. See ftwindow for name options. Default is "hanning".
gr	Logical argument to add grid to spectrogram. Default is FALSE.
pal	Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See spectro for more palettes. Palettes as gray.2 may work better when fast.spec = TRUE.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast.spec' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 is recommended for publication/presentation quality. Note that high resolution produce significantly bigger image files. This could be problematic when creating pdf files using catalog.
orientation	String. Indicates whether a letter page size image is produced in vertical ('v' option) or horizontal orientation ('h' option). Note that width and height can also be specified.
labels	String vector. Provides the column names that will be used as labels above the corresponding spectrograms.
height	Numeric. Single value (in inches) indicating the height of the output image files. Default is 11 for vertical orientation.
width	Numeric. Single value (in inches) indicating the width of the output image files. Default is 8.5 for vertical orientation.

`tags` String vector. Provides the column names that will be used for the color tagging legend above. Tags can also be numeric. Continuous variables would be break down in 10 color classes.

`tag.pal` List of color palette function for tags. Should be of length 1, 2 or 3. Default is `list(temp.colors,heat.colors,topo.colors)`.

`legend` A numeric vector of length 1 controlling a legend for color tags is added. Ignored if no tags are provided. Four values are allowed:

- `0`: No label
- `1`: Label for the first color tag
- `2`: Label for the second color tag
- `3`: Labels both color tags

Default is 3. Currently no legend can be set for group tags. Use labels instead.

`cex` A numeric vector of length 1 giving the amount by which text (including labels and axis) should be magnified. Default is 1.

`leg.wd` Numeric. Controls the width of the legend column. Default is 1.

`img.suffix` A character vector of length 1 with a suffix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files. Default is `NULL` (no suffix). Useful to label catalogs from different individuals, species or sites.

`img.prefix` A character vector of length 1 with a prefix (label) to add at the beginning of the names of image files. Default is `NULL` (no prefix). Useful to label catalogs from different individuals, species or sites and ensure they will be grouped together when sorted by file name.

`tag.widths` A numeric vector of length 2 to control the relative width of the color tags (when 2 tags are provided).

`hatching` A numeric vector of length 1 controlling cross-hatching is used for color tags. Several cross-hatching patterns are used to make tags with similar colors more distinguishable. Four values are allowed:

- `0`: No cross-hatching
- `1`: Cross-hatching the first color tag
- `2`: Cross-hatching the second color tag
- `3`: Cross-hatching both color tags

`breaks` Numeric vector of length 1 or 2 controlling the number of intervals in which a numeric tag will be divided. The numbers control the first and second tags respectively. Ignored if tags are not numeric. Default is `c(5,5)`.

`group.tag` Character vector of length 1 indicating the column name to be used to color the empty plot areas around the spectrograms. If provided selections that belong to the same tag level are clumped together in the catalog (the 'X' data frame is sorted by that column). This tags cannot be included in the legend so it would be better to use the label field to identify the different levels.

`spec.mar` Numeric vector of length 1 to add space at the top, left and right sides of the spectrogram. Useful to better display the grouping of selections when 'group.tag' is provided. Internally applied for setting 'mar' using `par`.

`spec.bg` Character vector of length 1 to control the background color of the spectrogram. Default is 'white'. Ignored if `group.tag = NULL`.

max.group.cols	Numeric vector of length 1 indicating the number of different colors that will be used for group tags (see 'group.tag' argument). If provided (and the number is smaller than the number of levels in the 'group.tag' column) the colors will be recycled, although ensuring that adjacent groups do not share the same color. Useful when the 'group.tag' has many levels and the colors assigned become very similar. Default is NULL.
sub.legend	Logical. If TRUE then only the levels present on each page are shown in the legend. Default is FALSE.
rm.axes	Logical. If TRUE frequency and time axes are excluded. Default is FALSE.
title	Character vector of length 1 to set the title of catalogs.
by.row	Logical. If TRUE (default) catalogs are filled by rows.
box	Logical. If TRUE (default) a box is drawn around spectrograms and corresponding labels and tags. are

Details

This functions aims to simplify the visual exploration of multiple vocalizations. The function plots a matrix of spectrograms from a selection table. Spectrograms can be labeled or color tagged to facilitate exploring variation related to a parameter of interest (e.g. location, song type). A legend will be added to help match colors with tag levels (if legend is > 0). Different color palettes can be used for each tag. Numeric tags are split in intervals (the number of intervals can be controlled with break argument). The width and height can also be adjusted to fit more column and/or rows. This files can be put together in a single pdf file with catalog2pdf. We recommend using low resolution (~60-100) and smaller dimensions (width & height < 10) if aiming to generate pdfs (otherwise pdfs could be pretty big).

Value

Image files with spectrograms of whole sound files in the working directory. Multiple pages can be returned, depending on the length of each sound file.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

blog post on catalogs, blog post on customizing catalogs, catalog2pdf

Examples

```
## Not run:
# save sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
 writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
 writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))


catalog(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 4, ncol = 2, same.time.scale = T,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200, gr = FALSE,
 orientation = "v", labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 0,
 path = tempdir())

 #different time scales and tag palette
catalog(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 4, ncol = 2, same.time.scale = F,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200,
 orientation = "v",  labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 0,
 tag.pal = list(terrain.colors),
 path = tempdir())

 #adding tags and changing spectro palette
catalog(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 4, ncol = 2, same.time.scale = F,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200, pal = reverse.heat.colors,
 orientation = "v",  labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 1,
 tag.pal = list(terrain.colors), tags = "sound.files",
 path = tempdir())

 #create a bigger selection table
 X <- rbind(lbh_selec_table, lbh_selec_table, lbh_selec_table, lbh_selec_table)
 X <- rbind(X, X)

 #create some simulated labels
 X$songtype <- sample(letters[13:15], nrow(X), replace = T)
 X$indiv <- sample(letters[1:12], nrow(X), replace = T)

# 12 columns in 5 rows, 2 tags
catalog(X = X, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 5, ncol = 12, same.time.scale = F,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200,
 orientation = "v",  labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 3,
 collevels = seq(-65, 0, 5), tag.pal = list(terrain.colors), tags = c("songtype", "indiv"),
 path = tempdir())

# with legend
catalog(X = X, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 5, ncol = 12, same.time.scale = F,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200, gr = FALSE,
 orientation = "v",  labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 3,
 width = 20, collevels = seq(-65, 0, 5), tag.pal = list(terrain.colors),
  tags = c("songtype", "indiv"),
  path = tempdir())
```

```
  # horizontal orientation
catalog(X = X, flim = c(1, 10), nrow = 5, ncol = 12, same.time.scale = F,
 ovlp = 90, parallel = 1, mar = 0.01, wl = 200, gr = FALSE,
 orientation = "h",  labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), legend = 3,
 width = 20, collevels = seq(-65, 0, 5), tag.pal = list(terrain.colors),
  tags = c("songtype", "indiv"),
  path = tempdir())

check this floder
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

`catalog2pdf` *Combine* `catalog` *images into pdfs* `catalog2pdf` *combines* `catalog` *jpeg images into pdfs*

Description

Combine `catalog` images into pdfs

`catalog2pdf` combines `catalog` jpeg images into pdfs

Usage

```
catalog2pdf(keep.img = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE, parallel = 1, path = NULL,
pb = TRUE, by.img.suffix = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`keep.img`	Logical argument. Indicates whether jpeg files should be kept (default) or remove. (including sound file and page number) should be magnified.
`overwrite`	Logical argument. If `TRUE` all jpeg pdf will be produced again when code is rerun. If `FALSE` only the ones missing will be produced. Default is `FALSE`.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the catalog image files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`pb`	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is `TRUE`.
`by.img.suffix`	Logical. If `TRUE` catalogs with the same image suffix will be put together in a single pdf (so one pdf per image suffix in the catalog images). Default is `FALSE` (i.e. no suffix).
`...`	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal pdf creating function `pdf` for customizing output.

Details

The function combines catalog images in .jpeg format from the catalog function into pdfs. Images must be saved in .jpeg format. Note that using lower resolution and smaller dimension (width and height) when creating catalogs will substantially decrease the size of pdf files (which could be pretty big).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

catalog2pdf, blog post on catalogs

Examples

```
## Not run:
# save sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

catalog(X = lbh_selec_table, nrow = 2, ncol = 4)

# now create single pdf removing jpeg
catalog2pdf(keep.img = FALSE, path = tempdir())

# check this floder
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

checksels *Check selection data frames*

Description

checksels checks whether selections can be read by subsequent functions.

Usage

```
checksels(X, parallel = 1, path = NULL, check.header = FALSE, pb = TRUE,
wav.size = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table' object or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. Alternatively, a 'selection_table' class object can be input to double check selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
check.header	Logical. Controls whether sound file headers correspond to the actual file properties (i.e. if is corrupted). This could significantly affect the performance of the function (much slower) particularly with long sound files.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
wav.size	Logical argument to control if the size of the wave object when the selection is imported into R (as when using readWave is calculated and added as a column. Size is return in MB. Default is FALSE.
verbose	Logical to control whether the 'path' is printed in the console. Defaut is TRUE.

Details

This function checks the information in a selection data frame or selection table (i.e. data frame with annotations on sound files) to avoid problems in any warbleR analysis downstream. It specifically checks if:

- 'X' is an object of class 'data.frame' or 'selection_table' (see selection_table) and contains the required columns to be used on any warbleR function ('sound.files', 'selec', 'start', 'end', if not returns an error)
- 'sound.files' in 'X' correspond to .wav files in the working directory or in the provided 'path' (if no file is found returns an error, if some files are not found returns error info in the ouput data frame)
- time ('start', 'end') and frequency ('bottom.freq', 'top.freq', if provided) limit parameters are numeric and don't contain NAs (if not returns an error)
- there are no duplicated selection labels ('selec') within a sound file (if not returns an error)
- sound files can be read (error info in the ouput data frame)
- the start and end time of the selections are found within the duration of the sound files (error info in the ouput data frame)
- sound files can be read (error info in the ouput data frame)
- sound files header is not corrupted (only if header = TRUE, error info in the ouput data frame)
- selection time position (start and end) doesn't exceeds sound file length (error info in the ouput data frame)
- 'top.freq' is lower than half the sample rate (nyquist frequency, error info in the ouput data frame)

- negative values aren't found in time or frequency limit parameters (error info in the ouput data frame)
- 'start' higher than 'end' or 'bottom.freq' higher than 'top.freq' (error info in the ouput data frame)
- 'channel' value is not higher than number of channels in sound files (error info in the ouput data frame)

The function returns a data frame that includes the information in 'X' plus additional columns about the format of sound files (see 'Value') as well as the result of the checks ('check.res' column, value is 'OK' if everything is fine). Sound files should be in the working directory (or the directory provided in 'path'). Corrupt files can be fixed using `fixwavs`.

Value

A data frame including the columns in the input data frame (X) and the following additional columns:

- `check.res`: diagnose for each selection
- `duration`: duration of selection in seconds
- `min.n.samples` number of samples in a selection. Note the number of samples available in a selection limits the minimum window length (wl argument in other functions) that can be used in batch analyses.
- `sample.rate`: sampling rate in kHz
- `channels`: number of channels
- `bits`: bit depth
- `sound.file.samples`: number of samples in the sound file

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

`checkwavs`

Examples

```
{
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
```

```
checksels(X = lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())
}
```

---

checkwavs *Check .wav files*

Description

checkwavs checks whether .wav files can be read by subsequent functions.

Usage

```
checkwavs(X = NULL, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	Optional. 'selection_table' object or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can also be used as the input data frame. If provided the function also returns the smallest number of samples from the listed selections, which limits the minimum window length (wl argument in other functions) that can be used in batch analyses. This could be useful for avoiding errors in downstream functions (e.g. specan).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.

Details

This function checks if .wav files in the working directory can be read. Users must set the working directory where they wish to check .wav files beforehand. If X is provided it also returns the smallest number of samples from the selections listed in X (if all files can be read). Note that corrupt files can be fixed using fixwavs) ('sox' must be installed to be able to run this function). The function is intended for a "quick and dirty" check of the .wav files in a selections data frame. For a more thorough analysis see checksels.

Value

If all .wav files are ok, returns message "All files can be read". Otherwise returns the names of the corrupted .wav files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

checksels seltailor

Examples

```
{
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# without selection data frame
checkwavs(path = tempdir())

# without selection data frame
checkwavs(X = lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())
}
```

---

color.spectro *Highlight spectrogram regions*

Description

color.spectro highlights spectrogram regions specified by users

Usage

```
color.spectro(wave, wl = 512, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70,
dB = "max0", collevels = NULL, selec.col = "red2", col.clm = NULL,
base.col = "black", bg.col = "white", strength = 1,
cexlab = 1, cexaxis = 1, tlab = "Time (s)", flab = "Frequency (kHz)",
title = NULL, axisX = TRUE, axisY = TRUE, flim = NULL,
rm.zero = FALSE, X = NULL, fast.spec = FALSE, t.mar = NULL,
f.mar = NULL, interactive = NULL, add = FALSE)
```

Arguments

wave	A 'wave' object produced by readWave or similar functions.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram. Default is 512.

wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the percent overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
dB	Character vector of length 1 controlling the amplitude weights as in spectro. Default is 'max0'.
collevels	Numeric. Levels used to partition amplitude range as in spectro. Default is NULL.
selec.col	Character vector of length 1 specifying the color to be used to highlight selection. See 'col.clm' for specifying unique colors for each selection. Default is 'red2'. Ignored if 'col.cm' and 'X' are provided.
col.clm	Character vector of length 1 indicating the name of the column in 'X' that contains the color names for each selection. Ignored if X == NULL or interactive != NULL. Default is NULL.
base.col	Character vector of length 1 specifying the color of the background spectrogram. Default is 'black'.
bg.col	Character vector of length 1 specifying the background color for both base and highlighted spectrograms. Default is 'white'.
strength	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the strength of the highlighting color (actually how many times it is repeated in the internal color palette). Must be a positive integer. Default is 1.
cexlab	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the relative size of axis labels. See spectro. Default is 1.
cexaxis	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the relative size of axis. See spectro. Default is 1.
tlab	Character vector of length 1 specifying the label of the time axis.
flab	Character vector of length 1 specifying the label of the frequency axis.
title	Logical argument to add a title to individual spectrograms. Default is TRUE.
axisX	Logical to control whether time axis is plotted. Default is TRUE.
axisY	Logical to control whether frequency axis is plotted. Default is TRUE.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit (in kHz) of the spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is NULL.
rm.zero	Logical indicated if the 0 at the start of the time axis should be removed. Default is FALSE.
X	Optional. Data frame containing columns for start and end time of signals ('start' and 'end') and low and high frequency ('bottom.freq' and 'top.freq').
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.

t.mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points to be added when highlighting selection. Default is NULL.
f.mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the low and high frequencies to be added when highlighting selection. Default is NULL.
interactive	Numeric. Allow user to interactively select the signals to be highlighted by clicking on the graphic device. Users must select the opposite corners of a square delimiting the spectrogram region to be highlighted. Controls the number of signals that users would be able to select (2 clicks per signal).
add	Logical. If TRUE new highlighting can be applied to the current plot (which means that the function with add = FALSE should be run first). Default is FALSE.

Details

This function highlights regions of the spectrogram with different colors. The regions to be highlighted can be provided in a selection table (as the example data 'lbh_selec_table') or interactively ('interactive' argument).

Value

A plot is produced in the graphic device.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

trackfreqs for creating spectrograms to visualize frequency measurements by specan, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise

Other spectrogram creators: dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound files

 # subset selection table
 st <- lbh_selec_table[lbh_selec_table$sound.files == "Phae.long1.wav",]

 # read wave file as an R object
 sgnl <- tuneR::readWave(file.path(tempdir(), st$sound.files[1]))
```

```
# create color column
st$colors <- c("red2", "blue", "green")

# highlight selections
color.spectro(wave = sgnl, wl = 300, ovlp = 90, flim = c(1, 8.6), collevels = seq(-40, 0, 5),
dB = "B", X = st, col.clm = "colors", base.col = "skyblue",  t.mar = 0.07, f.mar = 0.1,
interactive = NULL)

# interactive (selected manually: you have to select them by clicking on the spectrogram)
color.spectro(wave = sgnl, wl = 300, ovlp = 90, flim = c(1, 8.6), collevels = seq(-40, 0, 5),
 dB = "B", col.clm = "colors", t.mar = 0.07, f.mar = 1, interactive = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

compare.methods *Assessing the performance of acoustic distance measurements*

Description

compare.methods creates graphs to visually assess performance of acoustic distance measurements

Usage

```
compare.methods(X = NULL, flim = c(0, 22), bp = c(0, 22), mar = 0.1, wl = 512, ovlp = 90,
res = 150, n = 10, length.out = 30,
methods = NULL,
it = "jpeg", parallel = 1, path = NULL, sp = NULL, custom1 = NULL,
custom2 = NULL, pb = TRUE, grid = TRUE,  clip.edges = TRUE,
threshold = 15, na.rm = FALSE, scale = FALSE, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2,
img = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table' object or data frame with results from manualoc function, autodetec function, or any data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). Default NULL.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit in kHz of the spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).
bp	numeric vector of length 2 giving the lower and upper limits of the frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) used in the acoustic distance methods. Default is c(0, 22).
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies plot margins around selection in seconds. Default is 0.1.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram and cross-correlation, default is 512.

ovlp — Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the percent overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 90.

res — Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 150.

n — Numeric argument of length 1. Defines the number of plots to be produce. Default is 10.

length.out — A character vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of fundamental or dominant frequency desired (the length of the time series). Default is 30.

methods — A character vector of length 2 giving the names of the acoustic distance methods that would be compared. The methods available are:

- XCORR: cross-correlation (xcorr function)
- dfDTW: dynamic time warping on dominant frequency contours (dfDTW function)
- ffDTW: dynamic time warping on fundamental frequency contours (ffDTW function)
- SP: spectral parameters (specan function)
- SPharm: spectral parameters (specan function with argument harmonicity = TRUE)
- MFCC: statistical descriptors of Mel frequency cepstral coefficients (mfcc_stats function)

Default NULL.

it — A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".

parallel — Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

path — Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.

sp — TO BE DEPRECATED. Use "custom1" and "custom2" arguments instead.

custom1 — Data frame containing user parameters. The data frame must have 4 columns: the first 2 columns are 'sound.files' and "selec' columns as in 'X', the other 2 (columns 3 and 4) are 2 numeric columns to be used as the 2 parameters representing custom measurements. If the data has more than 2 parameters try using PCA (i.e. prcomp function)to summarize it in 2 dimensions before using it as an input. Default is NULL.

custom2 — Data frame containing user parameters with the same format as 'custom1'. 'custom1' must be provided first. Default is NULL.

pb — Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

grid — Logical argument to control the presence of a grid on the spectrograms (default is TRUE).

clip.edges — Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed when using dfDTW and ffDTW methods. If TRUE this edges will be excluded and signal contour will be calculated on the remaining values. Default is TRUE.

threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for dominant and/or fundamental frequency detection when using dfDTW, ffDTW and SP methods. Default is 15.
na.rm	Logical. If TRUE all NAs produced when pairwise cross-correlations failed are removed from the results. This means that all selections with at least 1 cross-correlation that failed are excluded in both methods under comparison. Only apply if XCORR is one of the methods being compared.
scale	Logical. If TRUE dominant and/or fundamental frequency values are z-transformed using the scale function, which "ignores" differences in absolute frequencies between the signals in order to focus the comparison in the frequency contour, regardless of the pitch of signals. Default is TRUE.
pal	A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the spectrograms, as in spectro. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2.
img	A logical argument specifying whether an image files would be produced. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to a modified version of spectro for customizing graphical output. This includes fast.spec, an argument that speeds up the plotting of spectrograms (see description in specreator).

Details

This function produces graphs with spectrograms from 4 signals in the provided data frame that allow visual inspection of the performance of acoustic distance methods at comparing those signals. The signals are randomly picked up from the provided data frame (X argument).The spectrograms are all plotted with the same frequency and time scales. The function compares 2 methods at a time. The methods available are: cross-correlation (XCORR, from xcorr), dynamic time warping on dominant frequency time series (dfDTW, from dtw applied on dfts output), dynamic time warping on dominant frequency time series (ffDTW, from dtw applied on ffts output), spectral parameters (SP, from specan). The graph also contains 2 scatterplots (1 for each method) of the acoustic space of all signals in the input data frame 'X', including the centroid as black dot. The compared selections are randomly picked up from the pool of selections in the input data frame. The argument 'n' defines the number of comparisons (i.e. graphs) to be produced. The acoustic pairwise distance between signals is shown next to the arrows linking them. The font color of a distance value correspond to the font color of the method that generated it, as shown in the scatterplots. Distances are standardized, being 0 the distance of a signal to itself and 1 the farthest pairwise distance in the pool of signals. Principal Component Analysis (prcomp) is applied to calculate distances when using spectral parameters (SP) and descriptors of cepstral coefficients (MFCC). In those cases the first 2 PC's are used. Classical Multidimensional Scalling (also known as Principal Coordinates Analysis, (cmdscale)) is used for cross-correlation (XCORR) and any dynamic time warping method. The graphs are return as image files in the working directory. The file name contains the methods being compared and the row number of the selections. This function uses internally a modified version of the spectro function from seewave package to create spectrograms. Custom data can also be compared against the available methods (or against each other) using the arguments 'custom1' and 'custom2'.

Value

Image files with 4 spectrograms of the selection being compared and scatterplots of the acoustic space of all signals in the input data frame 'X'.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>). It uses internally a modified version of the spectro function from seewave package to create spectrograms.

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

blog post on comparing methods

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Save to temporary working directory
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

compare.methods(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 10), bp = c(0, 10), mar = 0.1, wl = 300,
ovlp = 90, res = 200, n = 10, length.out = 30,
methods = c("XCORR", "dfDTW"), parallel = 1, it = "jpeg", path = tempdir())

#remove progress bar
compare.methods(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 10), bp = c(0, 10), mar = 0.1, wl = 300,
ovlp = 90, res = 200, n = 10, length.out = 30,
methods = c("XCORR", "dfDTW"), parallel = 1, it = "jpeg", pb = FALSE, path = tempdir())

#check this folder!
getwd()


#compare SP and XCORR
compare.methods(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 10), bp = c(0, 10), mar = 0.1, wl = 300,
ovlp = 90, res = 200, n = 10, length.out = 30,
methods = c("XCORR", "SP"), parallel = 1, it = "jpeg")

#compare SP method against dfDTW
compare.methods(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 10), bp = c(0, 10), mar = 0.1, wl = 300,
ovlp = 90, res = 200, n = 10, length.out = 30,
methods = c("dfDTW", "SP"), parallel = 1, it = "jpeg")

#alternatively we can provide our own SP matrix
Y <- specan(lbh_selec_table)

# selec a subset of variables
Y <- Y[, 1:7]
```

```
# PCA
Y <- prcomp(Y[, 3:ncol(Y)])$x

# add sound files and selec columns
Y <- data.frame(lbh_selec_table[, c(1, 3)], Y[, 1:2])

compare_methods(X = lbh_selec_table, methods = c("dfDTW"), custom1 = Y)

## End(Not run)
```

---

comp_matrix *Matrix listing selections to be compared by* xcorr

---

Description

comp_matrix is a character matrix with 2 columns indicating the selections to be compared (column 1 vs column 2) by xcorr.

Usage

```
data(comp_matrix)
```

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 6 variables:

sound.files recording names

channel channel in which signal is found

selec selection numbers within recording

start start times of selected signal

end end times of selected signal

bottom.freq lower limit of frequency range

top.freq upper limit of frequency range

Details

A character matrix with 2 columns indicating the selections to be compared (column 1 vs column 2) by xcorr. The first column contain the ID of the selection, which is given by combining the 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns of 'X', separated by '-' (i.e. paste(X$sound.files,X$selec,sep = "-")). The selection id's refer to those on the example data "lbh_selec_table". The second column refers to the sound files in which to search for the templates.

Source

Marcelo Araya Salas, warbleR

consolidate *Consolidate (sound) files into a single directory*

Description

consolidate copies (sound) files scattered in several directories into a single one.

Usage

```
consolidate(files = NULL, path = NULL, dest.path = NULL, pb = TRUE, file.ext = ".wav$",
parallel = 1, save.csv = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

files	character vector or factor indicating the subset of files that will be analyzed. The files names should include the full file path. Optional.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. 'wav.path' set by warbleR_options is ignored. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
dest.path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files will be saved. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
file.ext	Character string defining the file extension for the files to be consolidated. Default is '.wav$' ignoring case.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
save.csv	Logical. Controls whether a data frame containing sound file information is saved in the new directory. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal file.copy function for customizing file copying.

Details

This function allows users to put files scattered in several directories into a single one. By default it works on sound files in '.wav' format but can work with other type of files (for instance '.txt' selection files).

Value

All (sound) files are consolidated (copied) to a single directory ("consolidated_files"). The function returns a data frame with each of the files that were copied in a row and the following information:

- original_dir the path to the original file
- old_name the name of the original file

- new_name the name of the new file. This will be the same as 'old_name' if the name was not duplicated (i.e. no files in other directories with the same name).
- file_size_bytes size of the file in bytes.
- duplicate indicates whether a file is likely to be duplicated (i.e. if files with the same name were found in other directories). If so it will be labeled as 'possible.dupl', otherwise it will contain NAs.

If csv = TRUE (default) a 'file_names_info.csv' file with the same information as the output data frame is also saved in the consolidated directory.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

fixwavs for making sound files readable in R

Examples

```
{
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))

# create first folder with 2 sound files
dir.create(file.path(tempdir(), "folder1"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "folder1", "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "folder1", "Phae.long2.wav"))

# create second folder with 2 sound files
dir.create(file.path(tempdir(), "folder2"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "folder2", "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "folder2", "Phae.long4.wav"))

# consolidate in a single folder
# consolidate(path = tempdir(), dest.path = tempdir())

# check this folder
tempdir()
}
```

coor.graph *Coordinated singing graphs*

Description

coor.graph creates graphs of coordinated singing and highlights the signals that overlap in time. The signals are represented by polygons of different colors.

Usage

```
coor.graph(X, only.coor = FALSE, ovlp = TRUE, xl = 1, res= 80, it = "jpeg", img = TRUE,
tlim = NULL, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	Data frame containing columns for singing event (sing.event), individual (indiv), and start and end time of signal (start and end).
only.coor	Logical. If TRUE only the segment in which both individuals are singing is included (solo singing is removed). Default is FALSE.
ovlp	Logical. If TRUE the vocalizations that overlap in time are highlighted. Default is TRUE.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1, a constant by which to scale spectrogram width. Default is 1.
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 80.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced and the graphs are shown in the current graphic device. Default is TRUE.
tlim	Numeric vector of length 2 indicating the start and end time of the coordinated singing events to be displayed in the graphs.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function provides visualization for coordination of acoustic signals. Signals are shown as polygon across a time axis. It also shows which signals overlap, the amount of overlap, and highlights the individual responsible for the overlap using a color code. The width of the polygons depicting the time of overlap.

Value

The function returns a list of graphs, one for each singing event in the input data frame. The graphs can be plotted by simply calling the list. If 'img' is TRUE then the graphs are also saved in the working directory as files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
# load simulate singing events  (see data documentation)
data(sim.coor.sing)

#' # make coor.graphs in graphic device format
cgs <- coor.graph(X = sim.coor.sing, ovlp = TRUE, only.coor = FALSE, img = FALSE)

cgs
}
```

`coor.test` *Randomization test for singing coordination*

Description

Monte Carlo randomization test to assess the statistical significance of overlapping or alternating singing (or any other simultaneously occurring behavior).

Usage

```
coor.test(X, iterations = 1000, ovlp.method = "count",
randomization = "keep.gaps", less.than.chance = TRUE, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE,
rm.incomp = FALSE, cutoff = 2, rm.solo = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`X`	Data frame containing columns for singing event (sing.event), individual (indiv), and start and end time of signal (start and end).
`iterations`	number of iterations for shuffling and calculation of the expected number of overlaps. Default is 1000.
`ovlp.method`	Character string defining the method to measure the amount of overlap. Two methods are accepted: 'count' and 'duration'. As the name suggests, the 'count' method will count the number of overlapping signals while 'duration' will measure the total duration (in s) in which signals overlap. Default is 'count'.
`randomization`	Character string defining the procedure for signal randomization. Three methods are available:

- keep.gaps the position of both signals and gaps (i.e. intervals between signals) are randomized. Default.
- sample.gaps gaps are simulated using a lognormal distribution with mean and standard deviation derived from the observed gaps. Signal position is randomized.
- keep.song.order only the position of gaps is randomized.

More details in Masco et al. (2015).

less.than.chance
: Logical. If TRUE the test evaluates whether overlaps occur less often than expected by chance. If FALSE the opposite pattern is evaluated (whether overlaps occur more often than expected by chance). Default is TRUE.

parallel
: Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

pb
: Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

rm.incomp
: Logical. If TRUE removes the events that don't have 2 interacting individuals. Default is FALSE.

cutoff
: Numeric. Determines the minimum number of signals per individual in a singing event. Events not meeting this criterium are removed. Default is 2. Note that randomization tests are not reliable with very small sample sizes. Ideally 10 or more signals per individual should be available in each singing event.

rm.solo
: Logical. Controls if signals that are not alternated at the start or end of the sequence are removed (if TRUE). For instance, the sequence of signals A-A-A-B-A-B-A-B-B-B (in which A and B represent different individuals, as in the 'indiv' column) would be subset to A-B-A-B-A-B. Default is FALSE.

Details

This function calculates the probability of finding an equal or more extreme amount of song overlap (higher or lower) in a coordinated singing event (or any pair-coordinated behavior). The function shuffles the sequences of signals and silence-between-signals for both individuals to produce a null distribution of overlaps expected by chance. The observed overlaps is compared to this expected values. The p-values are calculated as the proportion of random expected values that were lower (or higher) than the observed value. All procedures described in Masco et al. (2015) are implemented. In addition, either the number (ovlp.method = "count") or the total duration (ovlp.method = "duration") in which signals overlap can be used for estimating the overall degree of overlap. The function runs one test for each singing event in the input data frame. This function assumes that there are no overlaps between signals belonging to the same individual. See Masco et al. (2015) for recommendations on randomization procedures for specific signal structures.

Value

A data frame with the following columns:

- sing.event: singing event ID
- obs.overlap: observed amount of overlap (counts or total duration, depending on overlap method, see 'ovlp.method' argument)

- `mean.random.ovlp`: mean amount of overlap expected by chance
- `p.value`: p value
- `coor.score`: coordination score (*sensu* Araya-Salas et al. 2017), calculated as:

$$(obs.overlap - mean.random.ovlp)/mean.random.ovlp$$

Positive values indicate a tendency to overlap while negative values indicate a tendency to alternate. NA values will be returned when events cannot be randomized (e.g. too few signals).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Araya-Salas M., Wojczulanis-Jakubas K., Phillips E.M., Mennill D.J., Wright T.F. (2017) To overlap or not to overlap: context-dependent coordinated singing in lekking long-billed hermits. Animal Behavior 124, 57-65.

Masco, C., Allesina, S., Mennill, D. J., and Pruett-Jones, S. (2015). The Song Overlap Null model Generator (SONG): a new tool for distinguishing between random and non-random song overlap. Bioacoustics.

Rivera-Caceres K, E Quiros-Guerrero E, M Araya-Salas, C Templeton & W Searcy. (2018). Early development of vocal interaction rules in a duetting songbird. Royal Society Open Science. 5, 171791.

Rivera-Caceres K, E Quiros-Guerrero, M Araya-Salas & W Searcy. (2016). Neotropical wrens learn new duet as adults. Proceedings of the Royal Society B. 285, 20161819

Examples

```
{
#load  simulated singing data (see data documentation)
data(sim_coor_sing)

# set global options
# this can also be set within the function call
warbleR_options(iterations = 100, pb = FALSE)

# testing if coordination happens less than expected by chance
coor.test(sim_coor_sing)

# testing if coordination happens more than expected by chance
coor.test(sim_coor_sing, less.than.chance = FALSE)

# using "duration" method and "keep.song.order" as randomization procedure
coor.test(sim_coor_sing, ovlp.method =  "duration",
randomization = "keep.song.order")
}
```

cut_sels *Cut selections into individual sound files*

Description

cut_sels cuts selections from a selection table into individual sound files.

Usage

```
cut_sels(X, mar = 0.05, parallel = 1, path = NULL, dest.path = NULL, pb = TRUE,
labels = c("sound.files", "selec"), overwrite = FALSE, norm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signals (start and end). The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of selections, delineating spectrogram limits. Default is 0.05.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
dest.path	Character string containing the directory path where the cut sound files will be saved. If NULL (default) then the directory containing the sound files will be used instead.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
labels	String vector. Provides the column names that will be used as labels to create sound file names. Note that they should provide unique names (otherwise sound files will be overwritten). Default is c("sound.files","selec").
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE sound files with the same name will be overwritten. Default is FALSE.
norm	Logical indicating whether wave objects must be normalized first using the function normalize. Additional arguments can be passed to normalize using '...'.' Default is FALSE. See normalize for available options.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal normalize function for customizing sound file output. Ignored if norm = FALSE.

Details

This function allow users to produce individual sound files from the selections listed in a selection table as in lbh_selec_table. Note that wave objects with a bit depth of 32 might not be readable by some programs after exporting. In this case they should be "normalized" (argument 'norm") with a lower bit depth.

Value

Sound files of the signals listed in the input data frame.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

`seltailor` for tailoring selections blog post on cutting sound files

Examples

```
{
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# cut selections
cut_sels(lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())

#check this folder!!
tempdir()
}
```

---

dfDTW — *Acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping on dominant frequency contours*

Description

`dfDTW` calculates acoustic dissimilarity of dominant frequency contours using dynamic time warping. Internally it applies the `dtwDist` function from the `dtw` package.

Usage

```
dfDTW(X = NULL, wl = 512, wl.freq = 512, length.out = 20, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70,
bp = c(0, 22), threshold = 15, threshold.time = NULL, threshold.freq = NULL, img = TRUE,
parallel = 1, path = NULL, ts.df = NULL, img.suffix = "dfDTW", pb = TRUE,
clip.edges = TRUE, window.type = "none", open.end = FALSE, scale = FALSE,
frange.detec = FALSE,  fsmooth = 0.1, adjust.wl = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
wl.freq	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram for measurements on the frequency spectrum. Default is 512. Higher values would provide more accurate measurements.
length.out	A numeric vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of dominant frequency desired (the length of the time series).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is c(0, 22).
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for dominant frequency detection. Default is 15.
threshold.time	amplitude threshold (%) for the time domain. Use for dominant frequency detection. If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
threshold.freq	amplitude threshold (%) for the frequency domain. Use for frequency range detection from the spectrum (see 'frange.detec'). If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
ts.df	Optional. Data frame with frequency contour time series of signals to be compared. If provided "X" is ignored.
img.suffix	A character vector of length 1 with a suffix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files. Default is NULL.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
clip.edges	Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed. If TRUE (default) this edges will be excluded and contours will be calculated on the remaining values. Note that DTW cannot be applied if missing values (e.i. when amplitude is not detected).
window.type	dtw windowing control parameter. Character: "none", "itakura", or a function (see dtw).
open.end	dtw control parameter. Performs open-ended alignments (see dtw).

scale	Logical. If TRUE dominant frequency values are z-transformed using the scale function, which "ignores" differences in absolute frequencies between the signals in order to focus the comparison in the frequency contour, regardless of the pitch of signals. Default is TRUE.
frange.detec	Logical. Controls whether frequency range of signal is automatically detected using the frange.detec function. If so, the range is used as the bandpass filter (overwriting 'bp' argument). Default is FALSE.
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window (in kHz) used for frequency range detection (when frange.detec = TRUE). This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.
adjust.wl	Logical. If TRUE 'wl' (window length) is reset to be lower than the number of samples in a selection if the number of samples is less than 'wl'. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function extracts the dominant frequency values as a time series and then calculates the pairwise acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between dominant frequency measures. If 'img' is TRUE the function also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies.

Value

A matrix with the pairwise dissimilarity values. If img is FALSE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator for creating spectrograms from selections, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise and dfts, ffts, ffDTW for frequency contour overlaid spectrograms. blog post on DTW similarity

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))

# run function
dfDTW(lbh_selec_table, length.out = 30, flim = c(1, 12), bp = c(2, 9), wl = 300, path = tempdir())
}
```

`dfts` *Extract the dominant frequency values as a time series*

Description

`dfts` extracts the dominant frequency values as a time series. of signals selected by `manualoc` or `autodetec`.

Usage

```
dfts(X, wl = 512, wl.freq = 512, length.out = 20, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70,
bp = c(0, 22), threshold = 0, threshold.time = NULL, threshold.freq = NULL,
img = TRUE, parallel = 1, path = NULL, img.suffix = "dfts", pb = TRUE,
clip.edges = FALSE, leglab = "dfts", frange.detec = FALSE, fsmooth = 0.1,
 raw.contour = FALSE, track.harm = FALSE, adjust.wl = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`X`	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input data frame.
`wl`	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
`wl.freq`	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram for measurements on the frequency spectrum. Default is 512. Higher values would provide more accurate measurements.
`length.out`	A numeric vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of dominant frequency desired (the length of the time series).
`wn`	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function `ftwindow` for more options.
`ovlp`	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in `spectro`. Default is 70.

bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is c(0, 22). If 'frange' then the 'bottom.freq' and 'top.freq' columns are used bandpass limits.
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for dominant frequency detection. Default is 0. Note that amplitude threshold for time and frequency domains can be defined independently. See "threshold.time" and "threshold.freq" arguments.
threshold.time	amplitude threshold (%) for the time domain. Use for dominant frequency detection. If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
threshold.freq	amplitude threshold (%) for the frequency domain. Use for frequency range detection from the spectrum (see 'frange.detec'). If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located.
img.suffix	A character vector of length 1 with a sufix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
clip.edges	Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed. If TRUE this edges will be excluded and signal contour will be calculated on the remaining values. Default is FALSE.
leglab	A character vector of length 1 or 2 containing the label(s) of the frequency contour legend in the output image.
frange.detec	Logical. Controls whether frequency range of signal is automatically detected using the frange.detec function. If so, the range is used as the bandpass filter (overwriting 'bp' argument). Default is FALSE.
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window (in kHz) used for frequency range detection (when frange.detec = TRUE). This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.
raw.contour	Logical. If TRUE then a list with the original contours (i.e. without interpolating values to make all contours of equal length) is returned (and no images are produced).
track.harm	Logical. If true warbleR's track_harm function is used to track frequency contours. Otherwise seewave's dfreq is used by default.
adjust.wl	Logical. If TRUE 'wl' (window length) is reset to be lower than the number of samples in a selection if the number of samples is less than 'wl'. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs.

Details

This function extracts the dominant frequency values as a time series. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between dominant frequency measures. If there are no frequencies above the amplitude threshold at the beginning or end of the signals then NAs will be generated. On the other hand, if there are no frequencies above the amplitude threshold in time windows in between the signal in which amplitude was detected then the values of the adjacent will be interpolated to fill out the missing values (e.g. no NAs in between detected amplitude segments).

Value

The function returns a data frame with the dominant frequency values measured across the signals. If raw.contour = TRUE a list with the raw frequency detections (i.e. without interpolating values to make all contours of equal length) is returned. If img is TRUE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies (see trackfreqs description for more details).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

sig2noise, trackfreqs, sp.en.ts, ffts, ffDTW, dfDTW

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))

# run function
dfts(X = lbh_selec_table, length.out = 30, flim = c(1, 12), bp = c(2, 9), wl = 300, pb = FALSE,
 path = tempdir())

# note a NA in the row 4 column 3 (dfreq-1)
# this can be removed by clipping edges (removing NAs at the start and/or end
# when no freq was detected)

dfts(X = lbh_selec_table, length.out = 30, flim = c(1, 12), bp = c(2, 9), wl = 300, pb = FALSE,
clip.edges = TRUE,
path = tempdir())
```

```
}
```

`ffDTW` *Acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping on fundamental frequency contours*

Description

`ffDTW` calculates acoustic dissimilarity of fundamental frequency contours using dynamic time warping. Internally it applies the `dtwDist` function from the `dtw` package.

Usage

```
ffDTW(X, wl = 512, length.out = 20, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70,
bp = c(0, 22), threshold = 5, img = TRUE, parallel = 1, path = NULL,
img.suffix = "ffDTW", pb = TRUE, clip.edges = TRUE, window.type = "none",
open.end = FALSE, scale = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`X`	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input data frame.
`wl`	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
`length.out`	A numeric vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of fundamental frequency desired (the length of the time series).
`wn`	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function `ftwindow` for more options.
`ovlp`	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in `spectro`. Default is 70.
`bp`	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is c(0, 22).
`threshold`	amplitude threshold (%) for fundamental frequency detection. Default is 5.
`img`	Logical argument. If `FALSE`, image files are not produced. Default is `TRUE`.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`img.suffix`	A character vector of length 1 with a sufix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files. Default is `NULL`.
`pb`	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is `TRUE`.

clip.edges	Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed. If TRUE (default) this edges will be excluded and signal contour will be calculated on the remaining values. Note that DTW cannot be applied if missing values (e.i. when amplitude is not detected).
window.type	dtw windowing control parameter. Character: "none", "itakura", or a function (see dtw).
open.end	dtw control parameter. Performs open-ended alignments (see dtw).
scale	Logical. If TRUE fundamental frequency values are z-transformed using the scale function, which "ignores" differences in absolute frequencies between the signals in order to focus the comparison in the frequency contour, regardless of the pitch of signals. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function extracts the fundamental frequency values as a time series and then calculates the pairwise acoustic dissimilarity of the selections using dynamic time warping. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between fundamental frequency measures. If 'img' is TRUE the function also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the fundamental frequencies. Note that if no amplitude is detected at the beginning or end of the signals then NAs will be generated. On the other hand, if amplitude is not detected in between signal segments in which amplitude was detected then the values of this adjacent segments will be interpolated to fill out the missing values (e.g. no NAs in between detected amplitude segments).

Value

A matrix with the pairwise dissimilarity values. If img is FALSE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the fundamental frequencies.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator for creating spectrograms from selections, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise

dfDTW dfts, ffts, dfDTW

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))

# run function
ffDTW(lbh_selec_table[1:4,], length.out = 30, flim = c(1, 12), img = TRUE, bp = c(1, 9), wl = 300,
path = tempdir())
}
```

---

ffts *Extract the fundamental frequency values as a time series*

Description

ffts extracts the fundamental frequency values as a time series of signals selected by manualoc or autodetec.

Usage

```
ffts(X, wl = 512, length.out = 20, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70, bp = c(0, 22),
 threshold = 15, img = TRUE, parallel = 1, path = NULL, img.suffix = "ffts", pb = TRUE,
  clip.edges = FALSE, leglab = "ffts", ff.method = "seewave", ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
length.out	A numeric vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of fundamental frequency desired (the length of the time series).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is c(0, 22).
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for fundamental frequency detection. Default is 15.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.

parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
img.suffix	A character vector of length 1 with a suffix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
clip.edges	Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed. If TRUE this edges will be excluded and signal contour will be calculated on the remaining values. Default is FALSE. #' @param leglab A character vector of length 1 or 2 containing the label(s) of the frequency contour legend in the output image.
leglab	A character vector of length 1 or 2 containing the label(s) of the frequency contour legend in the output image.
ff.method	Character. Selects the method used to calculate the fundamental frequency. Either 'tuneR' (using FF) or 'seewave' (using fund). Default is 'seewave'. 'tuneR' performs faster (and seems to be more accurate) than 'seewave'.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs. for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function extracts the fundamental frequency values as a time series. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between fundamental frequency #' measures. If there are no frequencies above the amplitude threshold at the beginning or end of the signals then NAs will be generated. On the other hand, if there are no frequencies above the amplitude theshold in between signal segments in which amplitude was detected then the values of this adjacent segments will be interpolated to fill out the missing values (e.g. no NAs in between detected amplitude segments).

Value

A data frame with the fundamental frequency values measured across the signals. If img is TRUE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the fundamental frequencies (see trackfreqs description for more details).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

See Also

sig2noise, trackfreqs, dfts, ffDTW, dfDTW

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav")) #save sound files

# run function
ffts(lbh_selec_table, length.out = 50, flim = c(1, 12), bp = c(2, 9), wl = 300, path = tempdir())
}
```

`filtersels` *Subset selection data frames based on manually filtered image files*

Description

`filtersels` subsets selection data frames based on image files that have been manually filtered.

Usage

```
filtersels(X, path = NULL, lspec = FALSE, img.suffix = NULL, it = "jpeg",
 incl.wav = TRUE, missing = FALSE, index = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`X`	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections. The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input data frame.
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the image files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used. `warbleR_options` 'wav.path' argument does not apply.
`lspec`	A logical argument indicating if the image files to be use for filtering were produced by the function `lspec`. All the image files that correspond to a sound file must be deleted in order to be filtered out.
`img.suffix`	A character vector of length 1 with the suffix (label) at the end of the names of the image files. Default is `NULL` (i.e. no suffix as in the images produced by `specreator`). Ignored if `lspec = TRUE`.
`it`	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type ("tiff", "jpeg" or "pdf") Default is "jpeg". Note that pdf files can only be generated by `lspec2pdf`.
`incl.wav`	Logical. To indicate if sound files extensions (".wav") are included (`TRUE`, default) or not in the image file names.
`missing`	Logical. Controls whether the output data frame (or row index if is `index = TRUE`) contains the selections with images in the working directory (Default, `missing = FALSE`) or the ones with no image.

index — Logical. If TRUE and missing = FALSE the row index for the selections with images in the working directory is returned. If missing = TRUE) then the row index of the ones with no image is returned instead. Default is FALSE.

Details

This function subsets selections (or sound files if lspec is TRUE) listed in a data frame based on the image files from spectrogram-creating functions (e.g. specreator) in the working directory. Only the selections/sound files with and image in the working directory will remain. This is useful for excluding selections from undesired signals. Note that the image files should be in the working directory (or the directory provided in 'path').

Value

If all .wav files are ok, returns message "All files are ok!". Otherwise returns "These file(s) cannot be read" message with names of the corrupted .wav files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))

specreator(lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 11), inner.mar = c(4,4.5,2,1), outer.mar = c(4,2,2,1),
picsize = 2, res = 300, cexlab = 2, mar = 0.05, wl = 300, path = tempdir())

#go to the working directory (tempdir()) and delete some images

#filter selection data frame
fmloc <- filtersels(X = lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())

#this data frame does not have the selections corresponding to the images that were deleted
fmloc

#now using lspec images
lspec(sxrow = 2, rows = 8, pal = reverse.heat.colors, wl = 300, ovlp = 10,
path = tempdir())

# go to the working directory (tempdir()) and delete lspec
# images (the ones with several rows of spectrograms)
```

```
#filter selection data frame
fmloc2 <- filtersels(X = lbh_selec_table, lspec = TRUE,
path = tempdir())


## End(Not run)
```

`find_annotations` *Obtain annotations from 'audioblast.org' data base*

Description

`find_annotations` downloads sound file annotations and metadata from audioblast.org.

Usage

```
find_annotations(qword, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE, warbler.format = FALSE,
download = FALSE, X = NULL, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

`qword`	Character vector of length one indicating the scientific name of the species to search for at audioblast's annotations database. For example, *Phaethornis longirostris*.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied when downloading mp3 files. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`pb`	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is `TRUE`.
`warbler.format`	Logical. If `TRUE` columns are renamed using the standard names for a selection table as in 'warbleR', frequency limit columns (high and low frequency) in 'Hz' are converted to 'kHz' (as in warbleR selection tables) and the column names are changed to: 'sound.files', 'selec', 'start', 'end', 'bottom.freq' and 'top.freq'. Default is `FALSE`.
`download`	Logical argument. If `FALSE` only the recording file names and associated metadata are downloaded. If `TRUE`, recordings are also downloaded to the working directory. Default is `FALSE`.
`X`	Data frame generated by `find_annotations`. If supplied the recordings listed in the data frame will be downloaded using the 'recording_url' column information (`download` argument is automatically set to `TRUE`). This can be used to select the recordings to be downloaded based on their attributes. Default is `NULL`.
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files will be saved. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.

Details

This function queries for annotations on acoustic media in the open-access online repository audioblast.org.

Value

A data frame with the annotation information.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

quer_xc

Examples

```
 ## Not run:
ann <- find_annotations(qword = "Thyroptera")

## End(Not run)
```

---

find_peaks *Find cross-correlation peaks*

Description

find_peaks find peaks in cross-correlation scores from xcorr

Usage

```
find_peaks(xc.output, parallel = 1, cutoff = 0.4, path = NULL, pb = TRUE,
max.peak = FALSE, output = "data.frame")
```

Arguments

xc.output	output of xcorr after setting output = "list".
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
cutoff	Numeric vector of length 1 with a value between 0 and 1 specifying the correlation cutoff for detecting peaks. Default is 0.4.

path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
max.peak	Logical argument to control whether only the peak with the highest correlation value is returned (if TRUE; cutoff will be ignored). Default is FALSE.
output	Character vector of length 1 to determine if only the detected peaks are returned ('cormat') or a list ('list') containing 1) the peaks and 2) a data frame with correlation values at each sliding step for each comparison. The list, which is also of class 'peaks.output', can be used to graphically explore detections using lspec.

Details

This function finds cross-correlation peaks along signals (analogous to findPeaks).

Value

The function returns a data frame with time and correlation score for the detected peaks.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas <marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

H. Khanna, S.L.L. Gaunt & D.A. McCallum (1997). Digital spectrographic cross-correlation: tests of sensitivity. Bioacoustics 7(3): 209-234

See Also

autodetec, findPeaks

Examples

```
{
# load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "lbh_selec_table2", "comp_matrix"))

# save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

# run cross-correlation
xc.output <- xcorr(X = lbh_selec_table2, output = "list",
compare.matrix = comp_matrix, path = tempdir())

# find peaks
pks <- find_peaks(xc.output = xc.output, path = tempdir())
```

```
}
```

`fixwavs` *Fix .wav files to allow importing them into R*

Description

`fixwavs` fixes sound files in .wav format so they can be imported into R.

Usage

```
fixwavs(checksels = NULL, files = NULL, samp.rate = NULL, bit.depth = NULL,
 path = NULL, mono = FALSE, sox = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`checksels`	Data frame with results from `checksels`. Default is `NULL`. If both 'checksels' and 'files' are `NULL` then all files in 'path' are converted.
`files`	Character vector with the names of the wav files to fix. Default is `NULL`. If both 'checksels' and 'files' are `NULL` then all files in 'path' are converted.
`samp.rate`	Numeric vector of length 1 with the sampling rate (in kHz) for output files. Default is `NULL`. (remain unchanged).
`bit.depth`	Numeric vector of length 1 with the dynamic interval (i.e. bit depth) for output files. Default is `NULL` (remain unchanged).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`mono`	Logical indicating if stereo (2 channel) files should be converted to mono (1 channel). Default is `NULL` (remain unchanged).
`sox`	Logical indicating if SOX should be used for resampling. If `TRUE` SOX must be installed. Default is `FALSE`.

Details

This function aims to simplify the process of converting sound files that cannot be imported into R and/or homogenizing sound files. Problematic files can be determined using `check_wavs` or `check_sels`. The `check_sels` output can be directly input using the argument 'checksels'. Alternatively a vector of file names to be "fixed" can be provided (argument 'files'). If neither of those 2 are provided the function will convert all sound files in the working directory to the specified sample rate/bit depth. Files are saved in a new directory ('converted_sound_files'). Internally the function calls `resample` or sSOX (if 'sox = TRUE', SOX must be installed. If both 'checksels' and 'files' are `NULL` then all files in 'path' are converted.

Value

A folder inside the working directory (or path provided) all 'converted_sound_files', containing sound files in a format that can be imported in R.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Load example files and save to temporary working directory

#check this folder
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

`fix_extended_selection_table` *Fix extended selection tables*

Description

`fix_extended_selection_table` fixes extended selection tables that have lost their attributes

Usage

```
fix_extended_selection_table(X, Y)
```

Arguments

`X`	an object of class 'selection_table' or data frame that contains columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end).
`Y`	an object of class 'extended_selection_table'

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))

writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# create extended selection table
ext_st <- selection_table(lbh_selec_table, extended = TRUE, confirm.extended = FALSE,
path = tempdir())

# remove attributes
st <- as.data.frame(ext_st)

# check class
class(st)

# fix selection table
st <- fix_extended_selection_table(X = st, Y = ext_st)

# check class
class(st)
}
```

---

frange *Detect frequency range iteratively*

Description

frange detect frequency range iteratively from signals in a selection table.

Usage

```
frange(X, wl = 512, it = "jpeg", line = TRUE, fsmooth = 0.1, threshold = 10,
dB.threshold = NULL, wn = "hanning", flim = c(0, 22), bp = NULL,
propwidth = FALSE, xl = 1, picsize = 1, res = 100, fast.spec = FALSE, ovlp = 50,
pal = reverse.gray.colors.2, parallel = 1, widths = c(2, 1), main = NULL,
img = TRUE, mar = 0.05, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, impute = FALSE)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can also be used as the input data frame.

wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if img = TRUE).
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
line	Logical argument to add red lines (or box if bottom.freq and top.freq columns are provided) at start and end times of selection. Default is TRUE.
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window in kHz. This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.
threshold	Amplitude threshold (%) for frequency range detection. The frequency range (not the cumulative amplitude) is represented as percentage (100% = highest amplitude). Default is 10. Ignored if 'dB.threshold' is supplied.
dB.threshold	Amplitude threshold for frequency range detection (in dB). The value indicates the decrease in dB in relation to the highest amplitude (e.g. the peak frequency) in which range will be detected. For instance a dB.threshold = 20 means that the amplitude threshold would be 20 dB below the highest amplitude. If provided 'threshold' is ignored. Default is NULL. Note that the power spectrum is normalized when using a dB scale, so it looks different than the one produced when no dB scale is used (e.g. when using 'threshold' argument).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if img = TRUE).
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit of the spectrogram (in kHz), as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "frange" to indicate that values in 'bottom.freq' and 'top.freq' columns will be used as bandpass limits. Default is c(0, 22).
propwidth	Logical argument to scale the width of spectrogram proportionally to duration of the selected call. Default is FALSE.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1. A constant by which to scale spectrogram width. Default is 1.
picsize	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls relative size of spectrogram. Default is 1.
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast.spec' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.

ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 50. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if img = TRUE).
pal	Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See spectro for more palettes. Palettes as gray.2 may work better when fast.spec = TRUE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
widths	Numeric vector of length 2 to control the relative widths of the spectro (first element) and spectrum (second element).
main	Character vector of length 1 specifying the img title. Default is NULL.
img	Logical. Controls whether a plot is produced. Default is TRUE.
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the selections to set spectrogram limits. Default is 0.05.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
impute	Logical. If TRUE then missing range values are imputed with the corresponding bandpass value (hence ignored when bp = NULL). Default is FALSE.

Details

This functions aims to automatize the detection of frequency ranges. The frequency range is calculated as follows:

- bottom.freq = the start frequency of the amplitude 'hill' containing the highest amplitude at the given threshold.
- top.freq = the end frequency of the amplitude 'hill' containing the highest amplitude at the given threshold.

If img = TRUE a graph including a spectrogram and a frequency spectrum is generated for each selection (saved as an image file in the working directory). The graph would include gray areas in the frequency ranges excluded by the bandpass ('bp' argument), dotted lines highlighting the detected range. The function frange.detec is used internally.

Value

The original data frame with an additional 2 columns for low and high frequency values. A plot is produced in the working directory if img = TRUE (see details).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

frange.detec, autodetec

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

frange(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = 112, fsmooth = 1, threshold = 13, widths = c(4, 1),
img = TRUE, pb = TRUE, it = "tiff", line = TRUE, mar = 0.1, bp = c(1,10.5),
flim = c(0, 11), path = tempdir())
}
```

---

frange.detec *Detect frequency range on wave objects*

Description

frange.detec detects the frequency range of acoustic signals on wave objects.

Usage

```
frange.detec(wave, wl = 512, fsmooth = 0.1, threshold = 10,
dB.threshold = NULL, wn = "hanning", flim = c(0, 22), bp = NULL,
fast.spec = FALSE, ovlp = 50, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2,
 widths = c(2, 1), main = NULL, plot = TRUE, all.detec = FALSE)
```

Arguments

wave	A 'wave' object produced by readWave or similar functions.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if plot = TRUE).
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window in kHz. This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.

threshold — Amplitude threshold (%) for frequency range detection. The frequency range (not the cumulative amplitude) is represented as percentage (100% = highest amplitude). Default is 10. Ignored if 'dB.threshold' is supplied.

dB.threshold — Amplitude threshold for frequency range detection (in dB). The value indicates the decrease in dB in relation to the highest amplitude (e.g. the peak frequency) in which range will be detected. For instance a `dB.threshold = 20` means that the amplitude threshold would be 20 dB below the highest amplitude. If provided 'threshold' is ignored. Default is NULL. Note that the power spectrum is normalized when using a dB scale, so it looks different than the one produced when no dB scale is used (e.g. when using 'threshold' argument).

wn — Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if plot = TRUE).

flim — A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit of the spectrogram (in kHz), as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).

bp — A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "frange" to indicate that values in 'bottom.freq' and 'top.freq' columns will be used as bandpass limits. Default is c(0, 22).

fast.spec — Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast.spec' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.

ovlp — Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 50. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if plot = TRUE).

pal — Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See spectro for more palettes. Palettes as gray.2 may work better when fast.spec = TRUE.

widths — Numeric vector of length 2 to control the relative widths of the spectro (first element) and spectrum (second element).

main — Character vector of length 1 specifying the plot title. Default is NULL.

plot — Logical. Controls whether an image file is produced for each selection (in the working directory). Default is TRUE.

all.detec — Logical. If TRUE returns the start and end of all detected amplitude "hills". Otherwise only the range is returned. Default is FALSE.

Details

This functions aims to automatize the detection of frequency ranges. The frequency range is calculated as follows:

- bottom.freq = the start frequency of the amplitude 'hill' containing the highest amplitude at the given threshold.
- top.freq = the end frequency of the amplitude 'hill' containing the highest amplitude at the given threshold.

If `plot = TRUE` a graph including a spectrogram and a frequency spectrum is produced in the graphic device. The graph would include gray areas in the frequency ranges excluded by the bandpass ('bp' argument), dotted lines highlighting the detected range.

Value

A data frame with 2 columns for low and high frequency values. A plot is produced (in the graphic device) if `plot = TRUE` (see details).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

frange, autodetec

Examples

```
{
data(tico)
frange.detec(wave = tico, wl = 512, fsmooth = 0.01, threshold = 1, bp = c(2, 8),
 widths = c(4, 2))

data(sheep)
frange.detec(wave = sheep, wl = 512, fsmooth = 0.2, threshold = 50, bp = c(0.3, 1),
flim = c(0, 1.5), pal = reverse.heat.colors, main = "sheep")
}
```

---

image_to_wave *Convert images into wave objects*

Description

`image_to_wave` converts images in 'png' format into wave objects using the inverse Fourier transformation

Usage

```
image_to_wave(file, duration = 1, samp.rate = 44.1,
bit.depth = 16, flim = c(0, samp.rate / 2), plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Character with the name of image file to be converted. File must be in 'png' format.
duration	duration of the output wave object (in s).
samp.rate	Numeric vector of length 1 indicating the sampling rate of the output wave object (in kHz). Default is 44.1.
bit.depth	Numeric vector of length 1 with the dynamic interval (i.e. bit depth) for output files. Default is 16.
flim	Numeric vector of length 2 indicating the highest and lowest frequency limits (kHz) in which the image would be located. Default is c(0,samp.rate / 2).
plot	Logical argument to control if image is plotted after being imported into R.

Details

This function converts images in 'png' format into wave objects using the inverse Fourier transformation.

Value

A single wave object.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
 ### create image with text to use in the spectrogram
 # remove margins of plot
 par(mar = rep(0, 4))

 # empty plot
 plot(0, type='n',axes = FALSE, ann = FALSE, xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1))

 # text to include
 text <- " warbleR "

 # add text
```

```
text(x = 0.5, y = 0.5, labels = text, cex = 11, font = 1)

# save image in temporary directory
dev2bitmap(file.path(tempdir(), "temp-img.png"), type = "pngmono", res = 30)

# read it
wv <- image_to_wave(file = file.path(tempdir(), "temp-img.png"), plot = TRUE, flim = c(1, 12))

# output wave object
# wv

## plot it
# reset margins
par(mar = c(5, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1)

# plot spectrogram
# spectro(wave = wv, scale = FALSE, collevels = seq(-30, 0, 5),
# palette = reverse.terrain.colors, ovlp = 90, grid = FALSE, flim = c(2, 11))
}
```

`inflections` *Count number of inflections in a frequency contour*

Description

`inflections` counts the number of inflections in a frequency contour (or any time series)

Usage

```
inflections(X = NULL, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`X`	data frame with the columns for "sound.files" (sound file name), "selec" (unique identifier for each selection) and columns for each of the frequency values of the contours. No other columns should be included.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`pb`	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is `TRUE`.

Details

The function counts the number of inflections in a frequency contour.

Value

A data frame with 3 columns: "sound.files", "selec" and "infls" (number of inflections).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

dfts, trackfreqs,

Examples

```
{
# get warbleR sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# measure frequency contours
dom.freq.ts <- dfts(X = lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())

# get number of inflections
inflections(X = dom.freq.ts)
}
```

---

is_extended_selection_table

Class 'extended_selection_table': selection table containing wave objects

---

Description

Class for selections of signals in sound files and corresponding wave objects

Usage

```
is_extended_selection_table(x)
```

Arguments

x	R object

Details

An object of class extended_selection_table created by selection_table is a list with the following elements:

- selections: data frame containing the frequency/time coordinates of the selections, sound file names, and any additional information
- check.resutls: results of the checks on data consistency using checksels
- wave.objects: list of wave objects corresponding to each selection
- by.song: a list with 1) a logical argument defining if the 'extended_selection_table' was created 'by song' and 2) the name of the song column (see selection_table)

Value

A logical argument indicating whether the object class is 'extended_selection_table'

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

See Also

selection_table, selection_table Check if object is of class "extended_selection_table"

is_extended_selection_table Check if the object belongs to the class "extended_selection_table"

selection_table; is_selection_table

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))

is_extended_selection_table(lbh_selec_table)

writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

st <- selection_table(lbh_selec_table, extended = TRUE, confirm.extended = FALSE, path = tempdir())

is_extended_selection_table(st)

class(st)
}
```

`is_selection_table` *Class 'selection_table': double-checked frequency/time coordinates of selections*

Description

Class for selections of signals in sound files

Usage

```
is_selection_table(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	R object.

Details

An object of class `selection_table` created by `selection_table` is a list with the following elements:

- `selections`: data frame containing the frequency/time coordinates of the selections, sound file names, and any additional information
- `check.resutls`: results of the checks on data consistency using checksels

Value

A logical argument indicating whether the object class is 'selection_table'

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

See Also

`selection_table` Check if object is of class "selection_table"

`is_selection_table` Check if the object belongs to the class "selection_table"

`selection_table`

Examples

```
{
# load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))

is_selection_table(lbh_selec_table)

# save wave files in temporary directory
```

```
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

st <- selection_table(lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())

is_selection_table(st)

class(st)
}
```

`lbh_selec_table` *Data frame of selections (i.e. selection table).*

Description

`lbh_selec_table` alternative name for `selec.table`. `selec.table` will be deprecated in future versions.

Usage

```
data(lbh_selec_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 6 variables:

sound.files recording names

channel channel in which signal is found

selec selection numbers within recording

start start times of selected signal

end end times of selected signal

bottom.freq lower limit of frequency range

top.freq upper limit of frequency range

sel.comment selection comments

rec.comment recording comments

Details

A data frame containing the start, end, low and high frequency of *Phaethornis longirostris* (Long-billed Hermit) songs from the example sound files included in this package. Same data than 'selec_table'. 'selec_table' will be removed in future package version.

Source

Marcelo Araya Salas, warbleR

`lbh_selec_table2` *Data frame of selections*

Description

`lbh_selec_table2` is a data frame containing the start, end, low and high frequency of 2 selections. Mostly to be used as an example in `find_peaks`.

Usage

```
data(lbh_selec_table2)
```

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 6 variables:

sound.files recording names

channel channel in which signal is found

selec selection numbers within recording

start start times of selected signal

end end times of selected signal

bottom.freq lower limit of frequency range

top.freq upper limit of frequency range

Details

A data frame containing the start, end, low and high frequency of *Phaethornis longirostris* (Long-billed Hermit) songs from the example sound files included in this package. Similar than 'lbh_selec_table'. but it contains 1 selection from 2 sound files.

Source

Marcelo Araya Salas, warbleR

lspec *Create long spectrograms of whole sound files*

Description

lspec produces image files with spectrograms of whole sound files split into multiple rows.

Usage

```
lspec(X = NULL, flim = c(0,22), sxrow = 5, rows = 10, collevels = seq(-40, 0, 1),
ovlp = 50, parallel = 1, wl = 512, gr = FALSE, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2,
cex = 1, it = "jpeg", flist = NULL, overwrite = TRUE, path = NULL, pb = TRUE,
fast.spec = FALSE, labels = "selec", horizontal = FALSE, song = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table' object or any data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). If given, a transparent box is plotted around each selection and the selections are labeled with the selection number (and selection comment, if available). Default is NULL.Alternatively, it can also take the output of xcorr or autodetec (when 'output' is a 'list', see xcorr or autodetec). If supplied a secondary row is displayed under each spectrogram showing the detection (either cross-correlation scores or wave envelopes) values across time.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 indicating the highest and lowest frequency limits (kHz) of the spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is c(0,22).
sxrow	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies seconds of spectrogram per row. Default is 5.
rows	A numeric vector of length 1. Specifies number of rows per image file. Default is 10.
collevels	A numeric vector of length 3. Specifies levels to partition the amplitude range of the spectrogram (in dB). The more levels the higher the resolution of the spectrogram. Default is seq(-40, 0, 1).
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 50. High values of ovlp slow down the function but produce more accurate selection limits (when X is provided).
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
gr	Logical argument to add grid to spectrogram. Default is FALSE.
pal	Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See spectro for more palettes.

cex	A numeric vector of length 1 giving the amount by which text (including sound file and page number) should be magnified. Default is 1.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
flist	character vector or factor indicating the subset of files that will be analyzed. Ignored if X is provided.
overwrite	Logical argument. If TRUE all selections will be analyzed again when code is rerun. If FALSE only the selections that do not have a image file in the working directory will be analyzed. Default is FALSE.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
labels	Character string with the name of the column(s) for selection labeling. Default is 'selec'. Set to NULL to remove labels.
horizontal	Logical. Controls if the images are produced as horizontal or vertical pages. Default is FALSE.
song	Character string with the name of the column to used as a label a for higher organization level in the song (similar to 'song_colm' in song_param). If supplied then lines above the selections belonging to the same 'song' are plotted. Ignored if 'X' is not provided.
...	Additional arguments for image formatting. It accepts 'width', 'height' (which will overwrite 'horizontal') and 'res' as in png.

Details

The function creates spectrograms for complete sound files, printing the name of the sound files and the "page" number (p1-p2...) at the upper right corner of the image files. If 'X' is supplied, the function delimits and labels the selections. This function aims to facilitate visual inspection of multiple files as well as visual classification of vocalization units and the analysis of animal vocal sequences.

Value

image files with spectrograms of whole sound files in the working directory. Multiple pages can be returned, depending on the length of each sound file.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

lspec2pdf, catalog2pdf, xcorr, autodetec blog post on spectrogram pdfs

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Save to temporary working directory


# save sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

lspec(sxrow = 2, rows = 8, pal = reverse.heat.colors, wl = 300, path = tempdir())

# including selections
lspec(sxrow = 2, rows = 8, X = lbh_selec_table, pal = reverse.heat.colors, overwrite = TRUE,
 wl = 300, path = tempdir())

#check this floder
,tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

lspec2pdf lspec2pdf *combines* lspec *images in .jpeg format to a single pdf file.*

Description

lspec2pdf combines lspec images in .jpeg format to a single pdf file.

Usage

```
lspec2pdf(keep.img = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE, parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

keep.img	Logical argument. Indicates whether jpeg files should be kept (default) or remove. (including sound file and page number) should be magnified. Default is 1.
overwrite	Logical argument. If TRUE all jpeg pdf will be produced again when code is rerun. If FALSE only the ones missing will be produced. Default is FALSE.

parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

Details

The function combines spectrograms for complete sound files from the lspec function into a single pdf (for each sound file).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

lspec, catalog2pdf, blog post on spectrogram pdfs

Examples

```
## Not run:
# save sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

lspec(sxrow = 2, rows = 8, pal = reverse.heat.colors, wl = 300, it = "jpeg", path = tempdir())

#now create single pdf removing jpeg
lspec2pdf(keep.img = FALSE, path = tempdir())

# check this floder
 tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

manualoc *Interactive view of spectrograms*

Description

manualoc produces an interactive spectrographic view in which the start and end times of acoustic signals can be measured.

Usage

```
manualoc(wl = 512, flim = c(0,12), seltime = 1, tdisp = NULL, reccomm =
  FALSE, wn = "hanning", title = TRUE, selcomm = FALSE, osci = FALSE, player =
  NULL, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2, path = NULL, flist = NULL,
  fast.spec = FALSE, ext.window = TRUE, width = 15, height = 5)
```

Arguments

wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the spectrogram window length. Default is 512.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 specifying the frequency limit (in kHz) of the spectrogram, as in the function spectro. Default is c(0,12).
seltime	A numeric vector of length 1 indicating the time interval in seconds at which the spectrograms are produced with higher resolution (ovlp = 70) and oscillograms (if osci = TRUE). Default is 1 second.
tdisp	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the length in seconds of the total sound file to be displayed. Default is NULL which displays the full sound file.
reccomm	Logical argument. If TRUE pops up a comment window at the end of each sound file. The comment needs to be quoted. Default is FALSE.
wn	A character vector of length 1 specifying the window function (by default "hanning"). See function ftwindow for more options.
title	Logical argument. If TRUE the name of the sound file will be printed as the main title of the spectrogram window. Default is TRUE
selcomm	Logical argument. If TRUE pops up a comment window after each selection. The comment is printed as a label on the selected unit. The comment must be quoted. Default is FALSE
osci	Logical argument. If TRUE adds a oscillogram whenever the spectrograms are produced with higher resolution (see seltime). Default is FALSE.
player	Path to or name of a program capable of playing a wave file by invocation from the command line. If under Windows and no player is given, windows player will be chosen as the default. "vlc" works in Linux if vlc player is installed. The external program must be closed before resuming analysis. Default is NULL.
pal	A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the plot, as in spectro. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See Details.

path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
flist	character vector or factor indicating the subset of files that will be analyzed. Ignored if X is provided.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
ext.window	Logical. If TRUE then and external graphic window is used. Default dimensions can be set using the 'width' and 'height' arguments. Default is TRUE.
width	Numeric of length 1 controlling the width of the external graphic window. Ignored if ext.window = FALSE. Default is 15.
height	Numeric of length 1 controlling the height of the external graphic window. Ignored if ext.window = FALSE. Default is 5.

Details

This function may work very slowly with middle and large size sound files. We strongly suggest using other software tools (e.g. Raven, Avisoft) to create selection tables manually.

Users can zoom-in a specific sound file segment by clicking at the start and end (left side and right side) of the segment. To select the start and end of a vocalization unit the users need to click at the end and then at the start (right side and left side) of the unit. In addition, 6 "buttons" are provided at the upper right side of the spectrogram that allow to display a full view of the spectrogram ("Full view"), go back to the previous view ("Previous view"), stop the analysis ("Stop"), go to the next sound file ("Next rec"), play the current view using external software ("Play", see "player" argument), or delete the last manual selection in the current sound file ("Delete"). When a unit has been selected, the function plots a red circle with the selection number in the middle point of the selection in the spectrogram. It also plots vertical dotted lines at the start and end of the selection. The circle and lines "disappear" when the selection is deleted ("Delete" button). Only the last selection can be deleted.

The function produces a .csv file (manualoc_output.csv) with information about the .wav file name, selection number, start and end time, selection comment (selcomm), and sound file comment (reccomm). The file is saved in the working directory and is updated every time the user moves into the next sound file (Next rec "button") or stop the process (Stop "button"). When resuming the process (after "stop" and re-running the function in the same working directory), the function will keep the previous selections and will only pick up .wav files that are not present in the .csv file (not previously analyzed). When users go to the next sound file (Next rec "button") without making any selection the file is still included in the .csv file, with NA's in the "end", "time" and "selec" field.

Windows length (wl) controls the temporal and frequency precision of the spectrogram. A high "wl" value increases the frequency resolution but reduces the temporal resolution, and vice versa. Any color palette that comes with the seewave package can be used: temp.colors, reverse.gray.colors.1, reverse.gray.colors.2, reverse.heat.colors, reverse.terrain.colors, reverse.topo.colors, reverse.cm.colors, heat.colors, terrain.colors, topo.colors, cm.colors. The function is slow when working on files of

length > 5min. In most cases other sound analysis software for manually selecting acoustic signals (e.g. Raven, Syrinx) should be preferred.

Value

.csv file saved in the working directory with start and end time of selections.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

See Also

seltailor

Examples

```
## Not run:
# save wav file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

manualoc(wl = 300, path = tempdir())
# need to use the buttoms to manipulate function
# check working directory for .csv file after stopping function
#check here:
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

mfcc_stats *Calculate descriptive statistics on Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients*

Description

mfcc_stats calculates descriptive statistics on Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients and its derivatives.

Usage

```
mfcc_stats(X, ovlp = 50, wl = 512, bp = 'frange', path = NULL, numcep = 25,
nbands = 40, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows. Internally this is used to set the 'hoptime' argument in melfcc. Default is 50.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the spectrogram window length. Default is 512. See 'wl.freq' for setting windows length independently in the frequency domain.
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "frange" (default) to indicate that values in minimum of 'bottom.freq' and maximum of 'top.freq' columns will be used as bandpass limits.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located.
numcep	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the number of cepstra to return (see melfcc).
nbands	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the number of warped spectral bands to use (see melfcc). Default is 40.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional parameters to be passed to melfcc.

Details

The function calculates descriptive statistics on Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs) for each of the signals (rows) in a selection data frame. The descriptive statistics are: minimum, maximum, mean, median, skewness, kurtosis and variance. It also returns the mean and variance for the first and second derivatives of the coefficients. These parameters are commonly used in acoustic signal processing and detection (e.g. Salamon et al 2014).

Value

A data frame containing the descriptive statistics for each of the Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (set by 'numcep' argument). See details.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Lyon, R. H., & Ordubadi, A. (1982). Use of cepstra in acoustical signal analysis. Journal of Mechanical Design, 104(2), 303-306.

Salamon, J., Jacoby, C., & Bello, J. P. (2014). A dataset and taxonomy for urban sound research. In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM international conference on Multimedia. 1041-1044.

See Also

fixwavs, rm_sil,

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# run function
mel_st <- mfcc_stats(X = lbh_selec_table, pb = FALSE, path = tempdir())

head(mel_st)

# measure 12 coefficients
mel_st12 <- mfcc_stats(X = lbh_selec_table, numcep = 12, pb = FALSE, path = tempdir())

 head(mel_st)
}
```

---

move.imgs *Move/copy image files between directories*

Description

move.imgs moves/copies image files created by warbleR between directories (folders).

Usage

```
move.imgs(from = NULL, to = NULL, it = "all", cut = TRUE,
overwrite = FALSE, create.folder = TRUE, folder.name = "image_files",
parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

from	Directory path where image files to be copied are found. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
to	Directory path where image files will be copied to.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. "all", "tiff", "jpeg" and "pdf" are admitted ("all" includes all the rest). Default is "all".
cut	Logical. Determines if files are removed from the original location after being copied (cut) or not (just copied). Default is TRUE.
overwrite	Logical. Determines if files that already exist in the destination directory should be overwritten. Default is FALSE.
create.folder	Logical. Determines if files are moved to a new folder (which is named with the "folder.name" argument). Ignored if 'to' is provided. Default is TRUE.
folder.name	Character string with the name of the new folder where the files will be copied to. Ignored if 'to' is provided. Default is "image_files".
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function aims to simplify the manipulation of the image files generated by many of the warbleR function. It copies/cuts files between directories.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

filtersels

Other data manipulation: open_wd(), split_wavs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data("Cryp.soui")
writeWave(Cryp.soui, file.path(tempdir(), "Cryp.soui.wav")) #save sound files

#autodetec location of signals
ad <- autodetec(threshold = 6, bp = c(1, 3), mindur = 1.2,
maxdur = 3, img = FALSE, ssmooth = 600, wl = 300, flist = "Cryp.soui.wav", path = tempdir())
```

```
#track dominant frequency graphs with freq reange detection
trackfreqs(X = ad[!is.na(ad$start),], flim = c(0, 5), ovlp = 90, it = "tiff",
bp = c(1, 3), contour = "df", wl = 300, frange = TRUE, path = tempdir())

# create folder to move image files
dir.create(file.path(tempdir(), "imgs"))

#copy files
move.imgs(cut = FALSE, from = tempdir(), to = file.path(tempdir(), "imgs"))

# cut files
move.imgs(cut = TRUE, from = tempdir(),
to = file.path(tempdir(), "imgs"), overwrite = TRUE)

# Check this folder
tempdir()
}
```

`mp32wav` *Convert .mp3 files to .wav*

Description

`mp32wav` converts several .mp3 files in working directory to .wav format

Usage

```
mp32wav(samp.rate = NULL, parallel = 1, path = NULL,
 dest.path = NULL, bit.depth = 16, pb = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`samp.rate`	Sampling rate in kHz at which the .wav files should be written. If not provided the sample rate of the original .mp3 file is used. Downsampling is done using the `resample` function from the bioacoustics package (which should be installed), which seems to generate aliasing. This can be avoided by downsampling after .mp3's have been converted using the `fix_wavs` function (which uses SOX instead). Default is `NULL` (e.g. keep original sampling rate).
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the .mp3 files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`dest.path`	Character string containing the directory path where the .wav files will be saved. If `NULL` (default) then the folder containing the sound files will be used.
`bit.depth`	Character string containing the units to be used for amplitude normalization. Check `normalize` for details. Default is 16.

pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
overwrite	Logical. Control whether a .wav sound file that is already in the working directory should be overwritten.

Details

The function will convert all mp3 files in working directory or 'path' supplied to wav format. bioacoustics package must be installed when changing sampling rates (i.e. if 'samp.rate' is supplied). Note that sound files are normalized using `normalize` so they can be written by `writeWave`.

convert all .mp3 files in working directory to .wav format. Function used internally to read .mp3 files (`readMP3`) sometimes crashes.

Value

.wav files saved in the working directory with same name as original mp3 files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# download mp3 files from xeno-canto
querxc(qword = "Phaethornis aethopygus", download = TRUE, path = tempdir())

# Convert all files to .wav format
mp32wav(path = tempdir(), dest.path = tempdir())

#check this folder!!
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

multi_DTW *A wrapper on dtwDist for comparing multivariate contours*

Description

`multi_DTW` is a wrapper on `dtwDist` that simplify applying dynamic time warping on multivariate contours.

Usage

```
multi_DTW(ts.df1 = NULL, ts.df2 = NULL, pb = TRUE,  parallel = 1,
window.type = "none", open.end = FALSE, scale = FALSE, dist.mat = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

ts.df1	Optional. Data frame with frequency contour time series of signals to be compared.
ts.df2	Optional. Data frame with frequency contour time series of signals to be compared.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE. Note that progress bar is only used when parallel = 1.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing). Not available in Windows OS.
window.type	dtw windowing control parameter. Character: "none", "itakura", or a function (see dtw).
open.end	dtw control parameter. Performs open-ended alignments (see dtw).
scale	Logical. If TRUE dominant frequency values are z-transformed using the scale function, which "ignores" differences in absolute frequencies between the signals in order to focus the comparison in the frequency contour, regardless of the pitch of signals. Default is TRUE.
dist.mat	Logical controlling whether a distance matrix (TRUE, default) or a tabular data frame (FALSE) is returned.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function extracts the dominant frequency values as a time series and then calculates the pairwise acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between dominant frequency measures. If 'img' is TRUE the function also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies.

Value

A matrix with the pairwise dissimilarity values. If img is FALSE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator for creating spectrograms from selections, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise and dfts, ffts, ffDTW for frequency contour overlaid spectrograms. blog post on DTW similarity

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
## Not run:
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))

writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# measure
df <- df_ts(X = lbh_selec_table, threshold = 10, img = FALSE, path = tempdir())
se <- se_ts(X = lbh_selec_table, threshold = 10, img = FALSE, path = tempdir())

# run function
multi_DTW(df, se)

## End(Not run)
```

---

new_function_names *Data frame detailing function name changes*

Description

A data frame containing the old and new names for warbleR functions

Usage

```
data(new_function_names)
```

Format

An object of class data.frame with 26 rows and 2 columns.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

---

open_wd *Open working directory*

Description

open_wd opens the working directory in the default file browser.

Usage

```
open_wd(path = getwd(), verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Directory path to be opened. By default it's the working directory. 'wav.path' set by warbleR_options is ignored in this case.
verbose	Logical to control whether the 'path' is printed in the console. Defaut is TRUE.

Details

The function opens the working directory using the default file browser and prints the working directory in the R console. This function aims to simplify the manipulation of sound files and other files produced by many of the warbleR function.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

move.imgs

Other data manipulation: move.imgs(), split_wavs()

Examples

```
{
open_wd()
}
```

ovlp_sels *Find overlapping selections*

Description

ovlp_sels finds which selections overlap in time within a given sound file.

Usage

```
ovlp_sels(X, index = FALSE, pb = TRUE, max.ovlp = 0, relabel = FALSE,
drop = FALSE, priority = NULL, priority.col = NULL, unique.labs = TRUE,
indx.row = FALSE, parallel = 1)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table' object or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "selec": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame. Other data frames can be used as input, but must have at least the 4 columns mentioned above.
index	Logical. Indicates if only the index of the overlapping selections would be returned. Default is FALSE.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
max.ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the maximum overlap allowed (in seconds) . Default is 0.
relabel	Logical. If TRUE then selections names (selec column) are reset within each sound files. Default is FALSE.
drop	Logical. If TRUE, when 2 or more selections overlap the function will remove all but one of the overlapping selection. Default is FALSE.
priority	Character vector. Controls the priority criteria used for removing overlapped selections. It must list the levels of the column used to determine priority (argument priority.col) in the desired priority order. Default is NULL.
priority.col	Character vector of length 1 with the name of the column use to determine the priority of overlapped selections. Default is NULL.
unique.labs	Logical to control if labels are reused across different sound files (if TRUE, default).
indx.row	Logical. If TRUE then a character column with the indices of all selections that overlapped with each selection is added to the ouput data frame (if index = TRUE). For instance, if the selections in rows 1,2 and 3 all overlapped with each other, the 'indx.row' value would be "1/2/3" for all. However, if selection 3 only overlaps with 2 but not with 1, then it returns, "1/2" for row 1, "1/2/3" for row 2, and "2/3" for row 3. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

Details

This function detects selections within a selection table that overlap in time. Selections must be listed in a data frame similar to lbh_selec_table. Note that row names are set to 1:nrow(X).

Value

A data frame with the columns in X plus an additional column ('ovlp_sels') indicating which selections overlap. The ones with the same number overlap with each other. If drop = TRUE only the non-overlapping selections are return. If 2 or more selections overlap only the first one is kept.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

filtersels lbh_selec_table

Examples

```
{
#no overlap
ovlp_sels(X =  lbh_selec_table)

# modified lbh_selec_table to make the first and second selection overlap
Y <- lbh_selec_table
Y$end[4] <- 1.5

 ovlp_sels(X =  Y)

# drop overlapping
 ovlp_sels(X =  Y, drop = TRUE)

# get index instead
 ovlp_sels(X =  Y, index = TRUE)
}
```

---

phylo_spectro *Add spectrograms onto phylogenetic trees*

Description

phylo_spectro Add spectrograms to the tips of an objects of class phylo.

Usage

```
phylo_spectro(X, tree, type = "phylogram", par.mar = rep(1, 4),
size = 1, offset = 0, path = NULL, ladder = NULL, horizontal = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signals (start and end). 'top.freq' and 'bottom.freq' columns are optional. In addition, the data frame must include the column 'tip.label' that contains the names of the tip labels found in the tree (e.g. 'tree$tip.label). This column is used to match rows and tip labels. If using an 'extended_selection_table' the sound files are not required (see selection_table).
tree	Object of class 'phylo' (i.e. a phylogenetic tree). Ultrametric trees may produce better results. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used. Tip labels must match the names provided in the 'tip.label' column in 'X' (see 'X' argument).
type	Character string of length 1 specifying the type of phylogeny to be drawn (as in plot.phylo). Only 'phylogram' (default) and 'fan' are allowed.
par.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is rep(1,4). Specifies the number of lines in inner plot margins where axis labels fall, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par. See 'inner.par' argument for controlling spectrogram margins.
size	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the relative size of spectrograms. Higher numbers increase the height of spectrograms. Default is 1. Numbers between range c(>0,Inf) are allowed.
offset	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the space between tips and spectrograms. Default is 0.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
ladder	Character string controlling whether the phylogeny is ladderized (i.e. the internal structure of the tree is reorganized to get the ladderized effect when plotted). Only 'left' of 'right' values are accepted. Default is NULL (no ladderization). See ladderize for more details.
horizontal	Logical. Controls whether spectrograms in a fan phylogeny are place in a horizontal position FALSE or in the same angle as the tree tips. Currently only horizontal spectrograms are available.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal spectrogram creating function (specreator) or phylogeny plotting function (plot.phylo) for customizing graphical output. Only rightwards phylogenies can be plotted.

Details

The function add the spectrograms of sounds annotated in a selection table ('X' argument) onto the tips of a phylogenetic tree. The 'tip.label' column in 'X' is used to match spectrograms and tree tips. The function uses internally the plot.phylo function to plot the tree and the specreator function to create the spectrograms. Arguments for both of these functions can be provided for further customization.

Value

A phylogenetic tree with spectrograms on tree tips is plotted in the current graphical device.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator, plot.phylo

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{

# First set empty folder


# save example sound files
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))

# set spectrogram options (can be done at the phylo_spectro() function too)
warbleR_options(wl = 200, ovlp = 90, flim = "frange", wav.path = tempdir())

# subset example selection table
X <- lbh_selec_table[1:8, ]

# create random tree (need ape to be installed)
set.seed(1)
tree <- ape::rtree(nrow(X))

# Force tree to be ultrametric
tree <- ape::chronoMPL(tree)

# add tip label column to example selection table (just for the sake of the example)
X$tip.label <- tree$tip.label

# print phylogram with spectros
phylo_spectro(X = X, tree = tree, par.mar = c(0, 0, 0, 8), size = 2)

# no margin in spectrograms and showing tip labels (higher offset)
```

```
phylo_spectro(X = X, tree = tree, offset = 0.1, par.mar = c(0, 0, 0, 6),
inner.mar = rep(0, 4), size = 2)

# print fan tree and no margin in spectrograms
phylo_spectro(X = X, tree = tree, offset = 0.6, par.mar = rep(3, 4),
inner.mar = rep(0, 4), size = 2, type = "fan", show.tip.label = FALSE)

# changing edge color and witdh
phylo_spectro(X = X, tree = tree, offset = 0.2, par.mar = rep(3, 4), inner.mar = rep(0, 4),
size = 2, type = "fan", show.tip.label = FALSE, edge.color = "red", edge.width = 2)

# plotting a tree representing cross-correlation distances
xcorr_mat <- xcorr(X, bp = c(1, 10))

xc.tree <- ape::chronoMPL(ape::as.phylo(hclust(as.dist(1 - xcorr_mat))))

X$tip.label <- xc.tree$tip.label

phylo_spectro(X = X, tree = xc.tree, offset = 0.03, par.mar = rep(3, 4),
inner.mar = rep(0, 4), size = 0.3, type = "fan", show.tip.label = FALSE,
edge.color = "red", edge.width = 2)

}
```

---

querxc *Access 'Xeno-Canto' recordings and metadata*

Description

querxc downloads recordings and metadata from Xeno-Canto.

Usage

```
querxc(qword, download = FALSE, X = NULL, file.name = c("Genus", "Specific_epithet"),
parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

qword	Character vector of length one indicating the genus, or genus and species, to query 'Xeno-Canto' database. For example, *Phaethornis* or *Phaethornis longirostris*. More complex queries can be done by using search terms that follow the xeno-canto advance query syntax.This syntax uses tags to search within a particular aspect of the recordings (e.g. country, location, sound type). Tags are of the form tag:searchterm'. For instance, 'type:song' will search for all recordings in which the sound type description contains the word 'song'. Several tags can be included in the same query. The query "phaethornis cnt:belize' will only return results for birds in the genus *Phaethornis* that were recorded in Belize. See Xeno-Canto's search help for a full description and see examples below for queries using terms with more than one word.

download	Logical argument. If FALSE only the recording file names and associated metadata are downloaded. If TRUE, recordings are also downloaded to the working directory as .mp3 files. Default is FALSE. Note that if the recording is already in the working directory (as when the downloading process has been interrupted) it will be skipped. Hence, resuming downloading processes will not start from scratch.
X	Data frame with a 'Recording_ID' column and any other column listed in the file.name argument. Only the recordings listed in the data frame will be downloaded (download argument is automatically set to TRUE). This can be used to select the recordings to be downloaded based on their attributes.
file.name	Character vector indicating the tags (or column names) to be included in the sound file names (if download = TRUE). Several tags can be included. If NULL only the 'Xeno-Canto' recording identification number ("Recording_ID") is used. Default is c("Genus", "Specific_epithet"). Note that recording id is always used (whether or not is listed by users) to avoid duplicated names.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied when downloading mp3 files. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing). Applied both when getting metadata and downloading files.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files will be saved. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function queries for avian vocalization recordings in the open-access online repository Xeno-Canto. It can return recordings metadata or download the associated sound files. Complex queries can be done by using search terms that follow the xeno-canto advance query syntax (check "qword" argument description). Files are double-checked after downloading and "empty" files are re-downloaded. File downloading process can be interrupted and resume later as long as the working directory is the same. Maps of recording coordinates can be produced using xcmaps.

Value

If X is not provided the function returns a data frame with the following recording information: recording ID, Genus, Specific epithet, Subspecies, English name, Recordist, Country, Locality, Latitude, Longitude, Vocalization type, Audio file, License, URL, Quality, Time, Date. Sound files in .mp3 format are downloaded into the working directory if download = TRUE or if X is provided; a column indicating the names of the downloaded files is included in the output data frame.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

xcmaps, blog post on accessing Xeno-Canto recordings

Examples

```
## Not run:
# search without downloading
df1 <- querxc(qword = 'Phaethornis anthophilus', download = FALSE)
View(df1)

# downloading files
querxc(qword = 'Phaethornis anthophilus', download = TRUE, path = tempdir())

# check this folder
tempdir()

## search using xeno-canto advance query ###
orth.pap <- querxc(qword = 'gen:orthonyx cnt:papua loc:tari', download = FALSE)

# download file using the output data frame as input
querxc(X = orth.pap, path = tempdir())

# use quotes for queries with more than 1 word (e.g. Costa Rica),note that the
# single quotes are used for the whole 'qword' and double quotes for the 2-word term inside
#Phaeochroa genus in Costa Rica
phae.cr <- querxc(qword = 'gen:phaeochroa cnt:"costa rica"', download = FALSE)

# several terms can be searched for in the same field
# search for all female songs in sound type
femsong <- querxc(qword = 'type:song type:female', download = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

read_wave *A wrapper for tuneR's readWave that read sound files listed within selection tables*

Description

read_wave A wrapper for tuneR's readWave function that read sound files listed in data frames and selection tables

Usage

```
read_wave(X, index, from = X$start[index], to = X$end[index], channel = NULL,
header = FALSE, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	'data.frame', 'selection_table' or 'extended_selection_table' containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signals (start and end). Alternatively, the name of a '.wav' file or URL address to a '.wav' or '.mp3' file can be provided. 'top.freq' and 'bottom.freq' columns are optional. Default is NULL.
index	Index of the selection in 'X' that will be read. Ignored if 'X' is NULL.
from	Where to start reading, in seconds. Default is X$start[index].
to	Where to stop reading, in seconds. Default is X$end[index].
channel	Channel to be read from sound file (1 = left, 2 = right, or higher number for multichannel waves). If NULL or higher than the number of channels in a wave then the first channel is used.
header	If TRUE, only the header information of the Wave object is returned, otherwise (the default) the whole Wave object.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.

Details

The function is a wrapper for readWave that read sound files listed within selection tables. It is also used internally by warbleR functions to read wave objects from extended selection tables (see selection_table for details).

Value

An object of class "Wave".

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
# write wave files with lower case file extension
data(list = c("Phae.long1"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))

warbleR::read_wave(X = lbh_selec_table, index  =  1, path = tempdir())
}
```

rename_waves_est *Rename wave objects and associated metadata in extended selection tables*

Description

rename_waves_est rename wave objects and associated metadata in extended selection tables

Usage

```
rename_waves_est(X, new.sound.files, new.selec = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'extended_selection_table'.
new.sound.files	Character vector of length equals to the number of rows in 'X'. Specifies the new names to be used for wave objects and sound file column. Note that this will rename wave objects and associated attributes and data in 'X'. Must be provided and must contain unique labels for each row if the extended selection table was created by element (see selection_table). If created by song, then a single name for each sound file should be supplied.
new.selec	Numeric or character vector of length equals to the number of rows in 'X' to specify the 'selec' column labels. Default is NULL. If not provided the 'selec' column is kept unchanged. Note that the combination of 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns must produce unique IDs for each selection (row).

Details

This function allow users to change the names of 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns in extended selection tables. These names can become very long after manipulations used to produce extended tables.

Value

An extended selection table with rename sound files names in data frame and attributes. The function adds columns with the previous sound file names (and 'selec' if provided).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

Other extended selection table manipulation: resample_est()

Examples

```
{
data("lbh.est")

# order by sound file name
lbh.est <- lbh.est[order(lbh.est$sound.files),]

# create new sound file name
nsf <- sapply(strsplit(lbh.est$sound.files, ".wav",fixed = TRUE), "[",1)

slc <- vector(length = nrow(lbh.est))
slc[1] <- 1

for(i in 2:length(slc))
if (nsf[i - 1] == nsf[i]) slc[i] <- slc[i - 1] + 1 else
slc[i] <- 1

nsf <- paste(nsf, slc, sep = "_")

# rename sound files
Y <- rename_waves_est(X = lbh.est, new.sound.files = nsf)
}
```

---

resample_est *Resample wave objects in a extended selection table*

Description

resample_est changes sampling rate and bit depth of wave objects in a extended selection table.

Usage

```
resample_est(X, samp.rate = 44.1, bit.depth = 16,
sox = FALSE, avoid.clip = TRUE, pb = FALSE, parallel = 1)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'extended_selection_table' (see selection_table).
samp.rate	Numeric vector of length 1 with the sampling rate (in kHz) for output files. Default is NULL.
bit.depth	Numeric vector of length 1 with the dynamic interval (i.e. bit depth) for output files.

sox	Logical to control whether SOX is used internally for resampling. Sox must be installed. Default is FALSE. SOX is a better option if having aliasing issues after resampling.
avoid.clip	Logical to control whether the volume is automatically adjusted to avoid clipping high amplitude samples when resampling. Ignored if 'sox = FALSE. Default is TRUE.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

Details

This function aims to simplify the process of homogenizing sound files (sampling rate and bit depth). This is a necessary step before running any further (bio)acoustic analysis. Either SOX (if sox = TRUE) or or the bioacoustics package (if sox = FALSE) should be installed.

Value

An extended selection table with the modified wave objects.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) #last modification on oct-15-2018 (MAS)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

mp32wav, fix_wavs

Other extended selection table manipulation: rename_waves_est()

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# create extended selection table
X <- selection_table(X = lbh_selec_table, extended = TRUE, confirm.extended = FALSE, pb = FALSE,
path = tempdir())

# resample
Y <- resample_est(X)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`rm_channels` *Remove channels in wave files*

Description

`rm_channels` remove channels in wave files

Usage

```
rm_channels(files = NULL, channels, path = NULL, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`files`	Character vector indicating the files that will be analyzed. If not provided. Optional. then all wave files in the working directory (or path) will be processed.
`channels`	Numeric vector indicating the index (or channel number) for the channels that will be kept (left = 1, right = 2; 3 to inf for multichannel sound files).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
`pb`	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is `TRUE`.

Details

The function removes channels from wave files. It works on regular and multichannel wave files. Converted files are saved in a new directory ("converted_sound_files") and original files are not modified.

Value

Sound files that have been converted are saved in the new folder "converted_sound_files". If ‘img = TRUE‘ then spectrogram images highlighting the silence segments that were removed are also saved.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

fixwavs, rm_sil,

Examples

```
{
# save sound file examples
data("Phae.long1")
Phae.long1.2 <- stereo(Phae.long1, Phae.long1)

writeWave(Phae.long1.2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.2.wav"))

rm_channels(channels = 1, path = tempdir())

#check this floder
tempdir()
}
```

---

rm_sil *Remove silence in wave files*

Description

rm_sil Removes silences in wave files

Usage

```
rm_sil(path = NULL, min.sil.dur = 2, img = TRUE, it = "jpeg", flim = c(0, 12),
files = NULL, flist = NULL, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
min.sil.dur	Numeric. Controls the minimum duration of silence segments that would be removed.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 indicating the highest and lowest frequency limits (kHz) of the spectrogram as in spectro. Default is c(0,12). Ignored if 'img = FALSE'.
files	character vector or factor indicating the subset of files that will be analyzed. If not provided then all wave files in the working directory (or path) will be processed.

flist	DEPRECATED. Please use 'files' instead.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.

Details

The function removes silence segments (i.e. segments with very low amplitude values) from wave files.

Value

Sound files for which silence segments have been removed are saved in the new folder "silence-removed_files". If 'img = TRUE' then spectrogram images highlighting the silence segments that were removed are also saved.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

fixwavs, autodetec

---

selec.table *Alternative name for* lbh_selec_table

Description

selec.table alternative name for lbh_selec_table. selec.table will be deprecated in future versions.

Usage

```
selec.table
```

Format

An object of class data.frame with 11 rows and 9 columns.

Details

Simulated coordinated singing events.

Source

Marcelo Araya Salas, warbleR

`selection_table` *Create 'selection_table' and 'extended_selection_table' objects*

Description

`selection_table` converts data frames into an object of classes 'selection_table' or 'extended_selection_table'.

Usage

```
selection_table(X, max.dur = 10, path = NULL, whole.recs = FALSE,
extended = FALSE, confirm.extended = TRUE, mar = 0.1, by.song = NULL,
pb = TRUE, parallel = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`X`	data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "selec": unique selection identifier (within a sound file), 3) "start": start time and 4) "end": end time of selections. Columns for 'top.freq', 'bottom.freq' and 'channel' are optional. Note that, when 'channel' is not provided the first channel (i.e. left channel) would be used by default. Frequency parameters (including top and bottom frequency) should be provided in kHz. Alternatively, a 'selection_table' class object can be input to double check selections. The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input object for other `warbleR` functions.
`max.dur`	the maximum duration of expected for a selection (ie. end - start). If surpassed then an error message will be generated. Useful for detecting errors in selection tables.
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.
`whole.recs`	Logical. If `TRUE` the function will create a selection table for all sound files in the working directory (or "path") with 'start = 0' and 'end = wavdur()'. Default is if `FALSE`. Note that this will not create a extended selection table. If provided 'X' is ignored.
`extended`	Logical. If `TRUE`, the function will create an object of class 'extended_selection_table' which included the wave objects of the selections as an additional attribute ('wave.objects') to the data set. This is and self-contained format that does not require the original sound files for running most acoustic analysis in `warbleR`. This can largely facilitate the storing and sharing of (bio)acoustic data. Default is if `FALSE`. An extended selection table won't be created if there is any issue with the selection. See 'details'.

confirm.extended
: Logical. If TRUE then the size of the 'extended_selection_table' will be estimated and the user will be asked for confirmation (in the console) before proceeding. Ignored if 'extended' is FALSE. This is used to prevent generating objects too big to be dealt with by R. See 'details' for more information about extended selection table size.

mar
: Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the margins (in seconds) adjacent to the start and end points of the selections when creating extended selection tables. Default is 0.1. Ignored if 'extended' is FALSE.

by.song
: Character string with the column name containing song labels. If provided a wave object containing for all selection belonging to a single song would be saved in the extended selection table (hence only applicable for extended selection tables). Note that the function assumes that song labels are not repeated within a sound file. If NULL (default), wave objects are created for each selection (e.g. by selection). Ignored if extended = FALSE.

pb
: Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.

parallel
: Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

...
: Additional arguments to be passed to checksels for customizing checking routine.

Details

This function creates and object of class 'selection_table' or 'extended_selection_table' (if extended = TRUE, see below). First, the function checks:

- 1) if the selections listed in the data frame correspond to .wav files in the working directory
- 2) if the sound files can be read and if so,
- 3) if the start and end time of the selections are found within the duration of the sound files

If no errors are found the a selection table or extended selection table will be generated. Note that the sound files should be in the working directory (or the directory provided in 'path'). This is useful for avoiding errors in downstream functions (e.g. specan, xcorr, catalog, dfDTW). Note also that corrupt files can be fixed using fixwavs ('sox' must be installed to be able to run this function). The 'selection_table' class can be input in subsequent functions.

When extended = TRUE the function will generate an object of class 'extended_selection_table' which will also contains the wave objects for each of the selections in the data frame. This transforms selection tables into self-contained objects as they no longer need the original sound files to run acoustic analysis. This can largely facilitate the storing and sharing of (bio)acoustic data. Extended selection table size will be a function of the number of selections nrow(X), sampling rate, selection duration and margin duration. As a guide, a selection table with 1000 selections similar to the ones in 'lbh_selec_table' (mean duration ~0.15 seconds) at 22.5 kHz sampling rate and the default margin (mar = 0.1) will generate a extended selection table of ~31 MB (~310 MB for a 10000 rows selection table). You can check the size of the output extended selection table with the object.size function. Note that extended selection table created 'by.song' could be considerable larger.

Value

An object of class selection_table which includes the original data frame plus the following additional attributes:

- 1) A data frame with the output of checksels run on the input data frame. If a extended selection table is created it will also include the original values in the input data frame for each selections. This are used by downstream warbleR functions to improve efficiency and avoid errors due to missing or mislabeled data, or selection out of the ranges of the original sound files.
- 2) A list indicating if the selection table has been created by song (see 'by.song argument).
- 3) If a extended selection table is created a list containing the wave objects for each selection (or song if 'by.song').

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

checkwavs, blog post on extended selection tables

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4",
"lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# make selection table
st <- selection_table(X = lbh_selec_table, path = tempdir())

is_selection_table(st)

#' # make extended selection table
st <- selection_table(X = lbh_selec_table, extended = TRUE,
confirm.extended = FALSE,
path = tempdir())

is_extended_selection_table(st)

### make extended selection by song
# create a song variable
```

```
lbh_selec_table$song <- as.numeric(lbh_selec_table$sound.files)

st <- selection_table(X = lbh_selec_table, extended = TRUE,
confirm.extended = FALSE, by.song = "song", path = tempdir())
}
```

`seltailor` *Interactive view of spectrograms to tailor selections*

Description

`seltailor` produces an interactive spectrographic view (similar to `manualoc`) in which the start/end times and frequency range of acoustic signals listed in a data frame can be adjusted.

Usage

```
seltailor(X = NULL, wl = 512, flim = c(0,22), wn = "hanning", mar = 0.5,
 osci = TRUE, pal = reverse.gray.colors.2, ovlp = 70, auto.next = FALSE, pause = 1,
  comments = TRUE, path = NULL, frange = TRUE, fast.spec = FALSE, ext.window = TRUE,
   width = 15, height = 5, index = NULL, collevels = NULL,
   title = c("sound.files", "selec"), ts.df = NULL, col = "#E37222",
   alpha = 0.7, auto.contour = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`X`	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' object or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "selec": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input data frame. Other data frames can be used as input, but must have at least the 4 columns mentioned above. Notice that, if an output file ("seltailor_output.csv") is found in the working directory it will be given priority over an input data frame.
`wl`	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the spectrogram window length. Default is 512.
`flim`	A numeric vector of length 2 specifying the frequency limit (in kHz) of the spectrogram, as in the function `spectro`. Default is c(0,22).
`wn`	A character vector of length 1 specifying the window function (by default "hanning"). See function `ftwindow` for more options.
`mar`	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of the selections to define spectrogram limits. Default is 0.5.
`osci`	Logical argument. If `TRUE` adds a oscillogram whenever the spectrograms are produced with higher resolution (see seltime). Default is `TRUE`. The external program must be closed before resuming analysis. Default is `NULL`.

pal	A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the plot, as in spectro. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2. See Details.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the percent overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
auto.next	Logical argument to control whether the functions moves automatically to the next selection. The time interval before moving to the next selection is controlled by the 'pause' argument. Ignored if ts.df = TRUE.
pause	Numeric vector of length 1. Controls the duration of the waiting period before moving to the next selection (in seconds). Default is 1.
comments	Logical argument specifying if 'sel.comment' (when in data frame) should be included in the title of the spectrograms. Default is TRUE.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located.
frange	Logical argument specifying whether limits on frequency range should be recorded. If TRUE (default) time and frequency limits are recorded.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
ext.window	Logical. If TRUE then and external graphic window is used. Default dimensions can be set using the 'width' and 'height' arguments. Default is TRUE.
width	Numeric of length 1 controlling the width of the external graphic window. Ignored if ext.window = FALSE. Default is 15.
height	Numeric of length 1 controlling the height of the external graphic window. Ignored if ext.window = FALSE. Default is 5.
index	Numeric vector indicating which selections (rows) of 'X' should be tailored. Default is NULL. Ignored when the process is resumed. This can be useful when combined with filtersels) output (see 'index' argument in filtersels).
collevels	Numeric. Set of levels used to partition the amplitude range (see spectro).
title	Character vector with the names of the columns to be included in the title for each selection.
ts.df	Optional. Data frame with frequency contour time series of signals to be tailored. If provided then 'autonext' is set to FALSE. Default is NULL. The data frame must include the 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns for the same selections included in 'X'.
col	Character vector defining the color of the points when 'ts.df' is provided. Default is "#E37222" (orange).
alpha	Numeric of length one to adjust transparency of points when adjusting frequency contours.
auto.contour	Logical. If TRUE contours are displayed automatically (without having to click on 'contour'). Note that adjusting the selection box (frequency/time limits) won't be available. Default is FALSE. Ignored if 'ts.df' is not provided.

... Additional arguments to be passed to the internal spectrogram creating function for customizing graphical output. The function is a modified version of spectro, so it takes the same arguments.

Details

This function produces an interactive spectrographic view in which users can select new time/frequency coordinates the selections. 4 "buttons" are provided at the upper right side of the spectrogram that allow to stop the analysis ("stop"), go to the next sound file ("next"), return to the previous selection ("previous") or delete the current selection ("delete"). An additional "button" ("contour") to tailored frequency contour is shown when 'ts.df' is provided. When a unit has been selected, the function plots dotted lines in the start and end of the selection in the spectrogram (or a box if `frange = TRUE`). Only the last selection is kept for each selection that is adjusted. The function produces a .csv file (seltailor_output.csv) with the same information than the input data frame, except for the new time coordinates, plus a new column (X$tailored) indicating if the selection has been tailored. The file is saved in the working directory and is updated every time the user moves into the next sound file (next sel "button") or stop the process (Stop "button"). It also return the same data frame as and object in the R environment. If no selection is made (by clicking on the 'next' button) the original time/frequency coordinates are kept. When resuming the process (after "stop" and re-running the function in the same working directory), the function will continue working on the selections that have not been analyzed. The function also displays a progress bar right on top of the spectrogram. The zoom can be adjusted by setting the `mar` argument. To fix contours a data.frame containing the 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns as in 'X' as well as the frequency values at each contour step must be provided. The function plots points corresponding to the time/frequency coordinates of each element of the contour. Clicking on the spectrogram will substitute the frequency value of the points. The contour point closest in time to the "click" will be replaced by the frequency value of the "click".

Value

data frame similar to X with the and a .csv file saved in the working directory with start and end time of selections.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

manualoc

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
```

```
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

seltailor(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(1,12), wl = 300, auto.next = TRUE, path = tempdir())

# Read output .csv file
seltailor.df <- read.csv(file.path(tempdir(), "seltailor_output.csv"))
seltailor.df

# check this directory for .csv file after stopping function
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

`sig2noise` *Measure signal-to-noise ratio*

Description

`sig2noise` measures signal-to-noise ratio across multiple files.

Usage

```
sig2noise(X, mar, parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, type = 1, eq.dur = FALSE,
in.dB = TRUE, before = FALSE, lim.dB = TRUE, bp = NULL, wl = 10)
```

Arguments

`X`	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or any data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of `manual_loc` can also be used as the input data frame.
`mar`	numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of selection over which to measure noise.
`parallel`	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing). It can also be set globally using the 'parallel' option (see `warbleR_options`).
`path`	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used. It can also be set globally using the 'wav.path' option (see `warbleR_options`).
`pb`	Logical argument to control if progress bar is shown. Default is `TRUE`. It can also be set globally using the 'pb' option (see `warbleR_options`).
`type`	Numeric. Determine the formula to be used to calculate the signal-to-noise ratio (S = signal , N = background noise):

- 1: ratio of S mean amplitude envelope to N mean amplitude envelope (mean(env(S))/mean(env(N)))
- 2: ratio of S amplitude envelope quadratic mean to N amplitude envelope quadratic mean (rms(env(S))/rms(env(N)))
- 3: ratio of the difference between S amplitude envelope quadratic mean and N amplitude envelope quadratic mean to N amplitude envelope quadratic mean ((rms(env(S)) -rms(env(N)))/rms(env(N)))

eq.dur Logical. Controls whether the noise segment that is measured has the same duration than the signal (if TRUE, default FALSE). If TRUE then 'mar' argument is ignored.

in.dB Logical. Controls whether the signal-to-noise ratio is returned in decibels (20*log10(SNR)). Default is TRUE.

before Logical. If TRUE noise is only measured right before the signal (instead of before and after). Default is FALSE.

lim.dB Logical. If TRUE the lowest signal-to-noise would be limited to -40 dB (if in.dB = TRUE). This would remove NA's that can be produced when noise segments have a higher amplitude than the signal itself. Default is TRUE.

bp Numeric vector of length 2 giving the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). Default is NULL.

wl A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram for applying bandpass. Default is 10. Ignored if bp = NULL. It can also be set globally using the 'wl' option (see warbleR_options). Note that lower values will increase time resolution, which is more important for signal-to-noise ratio calculations.

Details

Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is a measure of the level of a desired signal compared to background noise. The function divides the mean amplitude of the signal by the mean amplitude of the background noise adjacent to the signal. A general margin to apply before and after the acoustic signal must be specified. Setting margins for individual signals that have been previously clipped from larger files may take some optimization, as for calls within a larger file that are irregularly separated. When margins overlap with another acoustic signal nearby, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) will be inaccurate. Any SNR less than or equal to one suggests background noise is equal to or overpowering the acoustic signal. snrspecs can be used to troubleshoot different noise margins.

Value

Data frame similar to autodetec output, but also includes a new variable with the signal-to-noise values.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191. Wikipedia: Signal-to-noise ratio

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound files

# specifying the correct margin is important
# use snrspecs to troubleshoot margins for sound files
sig2noise(lbh_selec_table[grep("Phae.long1", lbh_selec_table$sound.files), ], mar = 0.2,
path = tempdir())

# this smaller margin doesn't overlap neighboring signals
sig2noise(lbh_selec_table[grep("Phae.long1", lbh_selec_table$sound.files), ], mar = 0.1,
path = tempdir())
}
```

---

sim.coor.sing *Simulated coordinated singing events.*

Description

`sim.coor.sing` are selections of simulated interactive singing events.The simulated events use the mean and standard deviation of real lekking *Phaethornis longirostris* (Long-billed Hermit hummingbird) songs and intervals between songs (e.i gaps). Three events are simulated: overlapping signals (ovlp), alternating signals (altern) and non-synchronized signals (uncoor). Will be replaced by 'sim_coor_sing' in future package versions.

Usage

```
data(sim.coor.sing)
```

Format

sim.coor.sing Simulated coordinated singing events that overlap and do not overlap most of the time, for use with `coor.test`

sim_coor_sing *Alternative name for* sim.coor.song

Description

sim_coor_sing alternative name for sim.coor.song. sim.coor.song will be deprecated in future versions.

Usage

```
sim_coor_sing
```

Format

An object of class data.frame with 446 rows and 4 columns.

sim_songs *Simulate animal vocalizations*

Description

sim_songs simulate animal vocalizations in a wave object under brownian motion frequency drift.

Usage

```
sim_songs(n = 1, durs = 0.2, harms = 3, harm.amps = c(1, 0.5, 0.2), am.amps = 1,
gaps = 0.1, freqs = 5, samp.rate = 44.1, sig2 = 0.5,
steps = 10, bgn = 0.5, seed = NULL, diff.fun = "GBM",
fin = 0.1, fout = 0.2, shape = "linear", selec.table = FALSE,
file.name = NULL, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	Number of song subunits (e.g. elements). Default is 1.
durs	Numeric vector with the duration of subunits in seconds. It should either be a single value (which would be used for all subunits) or a vector of length n.
harms	NUmeric vector of length 1 specifying the number of harmonics to simulate. 1 indicates that only the fundamental frequency harmonic will be simulated.
harm.amps	Numeric vector with the relative amplitude of each of the harmonics (including the fundamental frequency).
am.amps	Numeric vector with the relative amplitude for each step (see 'step' argument) to simulate amplitude modulation (only applied to the fundamental frequency). Should have the same length as the number of steps. Default is 1 (no amplitude modulation). If supplied 'fin' and 'fout' are ignored.

gaps	Nueric vector with the duration of gaps (silence between subunits) in seconds. It should either be a single value (which would be used for all subunits) or a vector of length n + 1.
freqs	Numeric vector with the initial frequency of the subunits (and ending frequency if diff.fun == "BB") in kHz. It should either be a single value (which would be used for all subunits) or a vector of length n.
samp.rate	Numeric vector of length 1. Sets the sampling frequency of the wave object (in kHz). Default is 44.1.
sig2	Numeric vector defining the sigma value of the brownian motion model. It should either be a single value (which would be used for all subunits) or a vector of length n + 1. Higher values will produce faster frequency modulations. Ignored if diff.fun == "BB". Default is 0.1. Check the 'BB' function in the Sim.DiffProc package for more details.
steps	Numeric vector of length 1. Controls the mean number of segments in which each song subunit is split during the brownian motion process. If not all subunits have the same duration, longer units will be split in more steps (although the average duration subunit will have the predefined number of steps). Default is 10.
bgn	Numeric vector of length 1 indicating the background noise level. 0 means no additional noise will 1 means noise at the same amplitude than the song subunits. Default is 0.5.
seed	Numeric vector of length 1. This allows users to get the same results in different runs (using set.seed internally). Default is NULL.
diff.fun	Character vector of length 1 controlling the function used to simulate the brownian motion process of frequency drift across time. Only "BB", "GBM" and "pure.tone" are accepted at this time. Check the 'BB' function in the Sim.DiffProc package for more details.
fin	Numeric vector of length 1 setting the proportion of the sub-unit to fade-in amplitude (value between 0 and 1). Default is 0.1. Note that 'fin' + 'fout' cannot be higher than 1.
fout	Numeric vector of length 1 setting the proportion of the sub-unit to fade-out amplitude (value between 0 and 1). Default is 0.2. Note that 'fin' + 'fout' cannot be higher than 1.
shape	Character string of length 1 controlling the shape of in and out amplitude fading of the song sub-units ('fin' and 'fout'). "linear" (default), "exp" (exponential), and "cos" (cosine) are currently allowed.
selec.table	Logical. If TRUE a data frame containing the start/end time, and bottom/top frequency of the sub-units is also returned and the wave object is returned. In that case the function returns a list with the selection table and the wave object. In addition, a ".wav" file in savd in the working directory. Default is FALSE.
file.name	Character string for naming the ".wav" file. Ignored if 'selec.table' is FALSE. If not provided the date-time stamp will be used.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. Ignored if 'selec.table' is FALSE. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.

Details

This functions uses a geometric (`diff.fun == "GBM"`) or Brownian bridge (`diff.fun == "BB"`) motion stochastic process to simulate modulation in animal vocalizations (i.e. frequency traces across time). The function can also simulate pure tones (`diff.fun == "pure.tone"`, 'sig2' is ignored). Several song subunits (e.g. elements) can be simulated as well as the corresponding harmonics.

Value

A wave object containing the simulated songs. If 'selec.table' is `TRUE` the function saves the wave object as a '.wav' sound file in the working directory (or 'path') and returns a list including 1) a selection table with the start/end time, and bottom/top frequency of the sub-units and 2) the wave object.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

`querxc` for for downloading bird vocalizations from an online repository.

Examples

```
## Not run:
 # simulate a song with 3 elements and no harmonics
 sm_sng <- sim_songs(n = 3, harms = 1)

 # plot spectro
 seewave::spectro(sm_sng)

 # simulate a song with 5 elements and 2 extra harmonics
sm_sng2 <- sim_songs(n = 5, harms = 3)

 # plot spectrogram
 seewave::spectro(sm_sng2)

# six pure tones with frequency ranging form 4 to 6 and returning selection table
sm_sng <- sim_songs(n = 6, harms = 1, seed = 1, diff.fun = "pure.tone",
                  freqs = seq(4, 6, length.out = 6), selec.table = TRUE,
                  path = tempdir())

# plot spectro
seewave::spectro(sm_sng$wave, flim = c(2, 8))

# selection table
sm_sng$selec.table
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

snrspecs *Spectrograms with background noise margins*

Description

snrspecs creates spectrograms to visualize margins over which background noise will be measured by sig2noise.

Usage

```
snrspecs(X, wl = 512, flim = c(0, 22), wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70,
inner.mar = c(5, 4, 4, 2), outer.mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0), picsize = 1,
res = 100, cexlab = 1, title = TRUE, before = FALSE, eq.dur = FALSE,
  propwidth= FALSE, xl = 1, osci = FALSE, gr = FALSE, sc = FALSE, mar = 0.2,
   snrmar = 0.1, it = "jpeg", parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or any data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of manual_loc can also be used as the input data frame.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit in kHz of the spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
inner.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(5,4,4,2). Specifies number of lines in inner plot margins where axis labels fall, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
outer.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(0,0,0,0). Specifies number of lines in outer plot margins beyond axis labels, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
picsize	Numeric argument of length 1, controls relative size of spectrogram. Default is 1.
res	Numeric argument of length 1 that controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
cexlab	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying relative size of axis labels. See spectro.

title	Logical argument to add a title to individual spectrograms. Default is TRUE.
before	Logical. If TRUE noise is only measured right before the signal (instead of before and after). Default is FALSE.
eq.dur	Logical. Controls whether the noise segment that is measured has the same duration than the signal (if TRUE, default FALSE). If TRUE then 'snrmar' argument is ignored.
propwidth	Logical argument to scale the width of spectrogram proportionally to duration of the selected call. Default is FALSE.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1, a constant by which to scale spectrogram width if propwidth = TRUE. Default is 1.
osci	Logical argument to add an oscillogram underneath spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is FALSE.
gr	Logical argument to add grid to spectrogram. Default is FALSE.
sc	Logical argument to add amplitude scale to spectrogram, default is FALSE.
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of the selections to define spectrogram limits. Default is 0.2. If snrmar is larger than mar, then mar is set to be equal to snrmar.
snrmar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of the selections where noise will be measured. Default is 0.1.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function can be used to test different margins to facilitate accurate SNR measurements when using sig2noise down the line. Setting margins for individual calls that have been previously clipped from larger files may take some optimization, as for calls within a larger file that are irregularly separated. Setting inner.mar to c(4,4.5,2,1) and outer.mar to c(4,2,2,1) works well when picsize = 2 or 3. Title font size, inner.mar and outer.mar (from mar and oma in par) don't work well when osci or sc = TRUE, this may take some optimization by the user.

Value

Spectrograms per selection marked with margins where background noise will be measured.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191. Wikipedia: Signal-to-noise ratio

See Also

trackfreqs for creating spectrograms to visualize frequency measurements by specan, specreator for creating spectrograms after using manualoc

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), sp.en.ts(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound.files
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

# make Phae.long1 and Phae.long2 spectrograms
# snrmar needs to be smaller before moving on to sig2noise()

snrspecs(lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 14), inner.mar = c(4,4.5,2,1), outer.mar = c(4,2,2,1),
picsize = 2, res = 300, cexlab = 2, mar = 0.2, snrmar = 0.1, it = "jpeg", wl = 300,
path = tempdir())

# make only Phae.long1 spectrograms
# snrmar now doesn't overlap neighboring signals

snrspecs(lbh_selec_table[grepl(c("Phae.long1"), lbh_selec_table$sound.files), ], flim = c(3, 14),
inner.mar = c(4,4.5,2,1), outer.mar = c(4,2,2,1), picsize = 2, res = 300, cexlab = 2,
mar = 0.2, snrmar = 0.01, wl = 300, path = tempdir())

#check this folder!
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

song_param *Calculates acoustic parameters at the song level*

Description

song_param calculates descriptive statistics of songs or other higher levels of organization in the signals.

Usage

```
song_param(X = NULL, song_colm = "song",mean_colm = NULL, min_colm = NULL,
max_colm = NULL, elm_colm = NULL, elm_fun = NULL, sd = FALSE, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE,
na.rm = FALSE, weight = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' (created 'by.song') or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "selec": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame. Other data frames can be used as input, but must have at least the 4 columns mentioned above.
song_colm	Character string with the column name containing song labels. It can be used to label any hierarchical level at which parameters need to be calculated (e.g. syllables, phrases). Note that the function assumes that song labels are not repeated within a sound file.
mean_colm	Numeric vector with the index of the columns that will be averaged. If NULL the mean of all numeric columns in 'X' is returned.
min_colm	Character vector with the name(s) of the columns for which the minimum value is needed. Default is NULL.
max_colm	Character vector with the name(s) of the columns for which the maximum value is needed. Default is NULL.
elm_colm	Character vector with the name(s) of the columns identifying the element labels (i.e. element types). If supplied 'unq.elms' and 'mean.elm.count' are returned. Default is NULL.
elm_fun	Function to be applied to the sequence of elements composing a song. Default is NULL. Ignored if 'elm_colm' is not supplied. The name of the column containing the function's output is "elm_fun'.
sd	Logical value indicating whether standard deviation is also returned for variables in which averages are reported. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
na.rm	Logical value indicating whether 'NA' values should be ignored for calculations.
weight	Character vector defining 1 or more numeric vectors to weight average measurements (i.e. song parameters). Names of numeric columns in 'X' can also be used. See weighted.mean. for more details. Default is NULL (unweighted average).

Details

The function calculates average or extreme values of acoustic parameters of elements in a song or other level of organization in the signals.

Value

A data frame similar to the input 'X' data frame, but in this case each row corresponds to a single song. The data frame contains the mean or extreme values for numeric columns for each song. Columns that will be averaged can be defined with 'mean_colm' (otherwise all numeric columns are used). Columns can be weighted by other columns in the data set (e.g. duration, frequency range). In addition, the function returns the following song level parameters:

- `elm.duration`: mean length of elements (in s)
- `song.duration`: length of song (in s)
- `num.elms`: number of elements (or song units)
- `start`: start time of song (in s)
- `end`: end time of song (in s)
- `bottom.freq`: lowest 'bottom.freq' from all song elements (in kHz)
- `top.freq`: highest 'top.freq' from all song elements (in kHz)
- `freq.range`: difference between song's 'top.freq' and 'bottom.freq' (in kHz)
- `song.rate`: number of elements per second (NA if only 1 element)
- `gap.duration`: average length of gaps (i.e. silences) in between elements (in s, NA if only 1 element)
- `elm.types`: number of element types (i.e. number of unique types, only if 'elm_colm' is supplied)
- `mean.elm.count`: mean number of times element types are found (only if 'elm_colm' is supplied)

This function assumes that song labels are not repeated within a sound file.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specan

Examples

```
{
# get warbleR sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
```

```
# add a 'song' column
lbh_selec_table$song <- rep(1:4, each = 3)[1:11]

# measure acoustic parameters
sp <- specan(lbh_selec_table[1:8, ], bp = c(1, 11), 300, fast = TRUE, path = tempdir())

# add song data
sp <- merge(sp, lbh_selec_table[1:8, ], by = c("sound.files", "selec"))

# caculate song-level parameters for all numeric parameters
song_param(X = sp, song_colm = "song", parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)

# caculate song-level parameters selecting parameters with mean_colm
song_param(X = sp, song_colm = "song",mean_colm = c("dfrange", "duration"), parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)

# caculate song-level parameters for selecting parameters with mean_colm, max_colm
# and min_colm and weighted by duration
song_param(X = sp, weight = "duration", song_colm = "song",
mean_colm =  c("dfrange", "duration"), min_colm =  "mindom", max_colm = "maxdom",
  parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)

# with two weights
song_param(X = sp, weight = c("duration", "dfrange"), song_colm = "song",
mean_colm = c("kurt", "sp.ent"), parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)

# with two weights no progress bar
song_param(X = sp, weight = c("duration", "dfrange"), song_colm = "song",
mean_colm = c("kurt", "sp.ent"), parallel = 1, pb = FALSE)
}
```

`sort_colms` *Sort columns in a more intuitive order*

Description

`sort_colms` sorts selection table columns in a more intuitive order.

Usage

```
sort_colms(X)
```

Arguments

`X`	Data frame containing columns for sound file (sound.files), selection (selec), start and end time of signals ('start' and 'end') and low and high frequency ('bottom.freq' and 'top.freq', optional). See the example data 'lbh_selec_table'.

Details

The function returns the data from the input data frame with the most relevant information for acoustic analysis located in the first columns. The priority order for column names is: "sound.files", "channel", "selec", "start", "end", "top.freq", and "bottom.freq".

Value

The same data as in the input data frame but with the most relevant information for acoustic analysis located in the first columns.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

Examples

```
library(warbleR)
data("selec.table")

# mess column order
selec.table <- selec.table[, sample(1:ncol(selec.table))]

 #check names
 names(selec.table)

 selec.table <- sort_colms(X = selec.table)

 #check names again
 names(selec.table)
```

---

sp.en.ts *Extract the spectral entropy across signals as a time series*

Description

sp.en.ts spectral entropy across signals as a time series. of signals selected by manualoc or sp.en.ts.

Usage

```
sp.en.ts(X, wl = 512, length.out = 20, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 70, bp = "frange",
  threshold = 15, img = TRUE, parallel = 1, path = NULL, img.suffix = "sp.en.ts",
   pb = TRUE, clip.edges = FALSE, leglab = "sp.en.ts", sp.en.range = c(2, 10), ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of manualoc or autodetec can also be used as the input data frame.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512. Note that this is particularly important for measuring spectral entropy. Low values (~100) generate a very detail contour of the variation in spectral entropy that is probably not useful for assessing signal similarity.
length.out	A character vector of length 1 giving the number of measurements of spectral entropy desired (the length of the time series).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz). If 'frange' (default) then the 'bottom.freq' and 'top.freq' columns are used bandpass limits.
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for dominant frequency detection. Default is 15.
img	Logical argument. If FALSE, image files are not produced. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located.
img.suffix	A character vector of length 1 with a sufix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
clip.edges	Logical argument to control whether edges (start or end of signal) in which amplitude values above the threshold were not detected will be removed. If TRUE this edges will be excluded and signal contour will be calculated on the remaining values. Default is FALSE.
leglab	A character vector of length 1 or 2 containing the label(s) of the frequency contour legend in the output image.
sp.en.range	Numeric vector of length 2. Range of frequency in which to display the entropy values on the spectrogram (when img = TRUE). Default is c(2, 10). Negative values can be used in order to stretch more the range.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to trackfreqs for customizing graphical output.

Details

This function spectral entropy across signals as a time series. The function uses the approx function to interpolate values between spectral entropy measures (calculated with csh). If there are no frequencies above the amplitude threshold at the beginning or end of the signals then NAs will be

generated. On the other hand, if there are no frequencies above the amplitude theshold in between signal segments in which amplitude was detected then the values of this adjacent segments will be interpolated to fill out the missing values (e.g. no NAs in between detected amplitude segments). Missing values at the start of end can be removed with "clip.edges".

Value

A data frame with the dominant frequency values measured across the signals. If img is TRUE it also produces image files with the spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant frequencies (see trackfreqs description for more details).

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator for creating spectrograms from selections, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), specreator(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# without clip edges
sp.en.ts(X = lbh_selec_table, threshold = 10, clip.edges = FALSE, length.out = 10,
type = "b", sp.en.range = c(-25, 10), path = tempdir(), img = FALSE)

# with clip edges and length.out 10
sp.en.ts(X = lbh_selec_table, threshold = 10, bp = c(2, 12), clip.edges = TRUE,
length.out = 10, path = tempdir(), img = FALSE)

}
```

specan *Measure acoustic parameters in batches of sound files*

Description

specan measures acoustic parameters on acoustic signals for which the start and end times are provided.

Usage

```
specan(X, bp = "frange", wl = 512, wl.freq = NULL, threshold = 15,
 parallel = 1, fast = TRUE, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, ovlp = 50,
wn = "hanning", fsmooth = 0.1, harmonicity = FALSE, nharmonics = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used as the input data frame.
bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "frange" (default) to indicate that values in bottom.freq and top.freq columns will be used as bandpass limits. Lower limit of bandpass filter is not applied to fundamental frequencies.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the spectrogram window length. Default is 512. See 'wl.freq' for setting windows length independently in the frequency domain.
wl.freq	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram for measurements on the frequency spectrum. Default is 512. Higher values would provide more accurate measurements. Note that this allows to increase measurement precision independently in the time and frequency domain. If NULL (default) then the 'wl' value is used.
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for fundamental frequency and dominant frequency detection. Default is 15.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
fast	Logical. If TRUE (default) then the peakf acoustic parameter (see below) is not computed, which substantially increases performance (~9 times faster). This argument will be removed in future version.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, used for fundamental frequency (using fund or FF) and dominant frequency (using dfreq). Default is 50.

wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is hanning'. See function ftwindow for more options.
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window (in kHz) used for mean peak frequency detection. This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.
harmonicity	Logical. If TRUE harmonicity related parameters (fundamental frequency parameters [meanfun, minfun, maxfun], hn_freq, hn_width, harmonics and HNR) are measured. Note that measuring these parameters considerably increases computing time.
nharmonics	Numeric vector of length 1 setting the number of harmonics to analyze.
...	Additional parameters to be passed to analyze, which measures parameters related to harmonicity.

Details

The output of manualoc or autodetec can be used directly without any additional modification. The function measures 29 acoustic parameters (if fast = TRUE) on each selection in the data frame. Most parameters are produced internally by specprop, fpeaks, fund, and dfreq from the package seewave and analyze from the package soundgen. NAs are produced for fundamental and dominant frequency measures when there are no amplitude values above the threshold. Additional parameters can be provided to the internal function analyze, which measures parameters related to harmonicity.

Value

Data frame with 'sound.files' and 'selec' as in the input data frame, plus the following acoustic parameters:

- duration: length of signal (in s)
- meanfreq: mean frequency (in kHz). Mean of frequency spectrum (i.e. weighted average of frequency by amplitude within supplied band pass).
- sd: standard deviation of frequency (in kHz).
- freq.median: median frequency. The frequency at which the signal is divided in two frequency intervals of equal energy (in kHz)
- freq.Q25: first quartile frequency. The frequency at which the signal is divided in two frequency intervals of 25% and 75% energy respectively (in kHz)
- freq.Q75: third quartile frequency. The frequency at which the signal is divided in two frequency intervals of 75% and 25% energy respectively (in kHz)
- freq.IQR: interquartile frequency range. Frequency range between 'freq.Q25' and 'freq.Q75' (in kHz)
- time.median: median time. The time at which the signal is divided in two time intervals of equal energy (in s)
- time.Q25: first quartile time. The time at which the signal is divided in two time intervals of 25% and 75% energy respectively (in s). See acoustat

- time.Q75: third quartile time. The time at which the signal is divided in two time intervals of 75% and 25% energy respectively (in s). See acoustat
- time.IQR: interquartile time range. Time range between 'time.Q25' and 'time.Q75' (in s). See acoustat
- skew: skewness. Asymmetry of the spectrum (see note in specprop description)
- kurt: kurtosis. Peakedness of the spectrum (see note in specprop description)
- sp.ent: spectral entropy. Energy distribution of the frequency spectrum. Pure tone ~ 0; noisy ~ 1. See sh
- time.ent: time entropy. Energy distribution on the time envelope. Pure tone ~ 0; noisy ~ 1. See th
- entropy: spectrographic entropy. Product of time and spectral entropy sp.ent * time.ent. See H
- sfm: spectral flatness. Similar to sp.ent (Pure tone ~ 0; noisy ~ 1). See sfm
- meanfun: average of fundamental frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- minfun: minimum fundamental frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- maxfun: maximum fundamental frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- meandom: average of dominant frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- mindom: minimum of dominant frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- maxdom: maximum of dominant frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- dfrange: range of dominant frequency measured across the acoustic signal
- modindx: modulation index. Calculated as the cumulative absolute difference between adjacent measurements of dominant frequencies divided by the dominant frequency range. 1 means the signal is not modulated.
- startdom: dominant frequency measurement at the start of the signal
- enddom: dominant frequency measurement at the end of the signal
- dfslope: slope of the change in dominant frequency through time ((enddom-startdom)/duration). Units are kHz/s.
- peakf: peak frequency. Frequency with the highest energy. This parameter can take a considerable amount of time to measure. It's only generated if fast = FALSE. It provides a more accurate measure of peak frequency than 'meanpeakf' but can be more easily affected by background noise.
- meanpeakf: mean peak frequency. Frequency with highest energy from the mean frequency spectrum (see meanspec). Typically more consistent than peakf.
- hn_freq: mean frequency of the 'n' upper harmonics (kHz) (see analyze). Number of harmonics is defined with the argument 'nharmonics'.
- hn_width: mean bandwidth of the 'n' upper harmonics (kHz) (see analyze). Number of harmonics is defined with the argument 'nharmonics'.
- harmonics: the amount of energy in upper harmonics, namely the ratio of total spectral power above 1.25 x F0 to the total spectral power below 1.25 x F0 (dB) (see analyze). Number of harmonics is defined with the argument 'nharmonics'.
- HNR: harmonics-to-noise ratio (dB). A measure of the harmonic content generated by getPitchAutocor.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))

# measure acoustic parameters
sp_param <- specan(X = lbh_selec_table[1:8,], pb = FALSE, path = tempdir())

# measuring peakf
sp_param <- specan(X = lbh_selec_table[1:8,], pb = FALSE, fast = FALSE, path = tempdir())

# measuring harmonic-related parameters using progress bar
sp_param <- specan(X = lbh_selec_table[1:8,], harmonicity = TRUE, path = tempdir())
}
```

---

specreator *Spectrograms of selected signals*

Description

`specreator` creates spectrograms of signals from selection tables.

Usage

```
specreator(X, wl = 512, flim = "frange", wn = "hanning", pal  = reverse.gray.colors.2,
ovlp = 70, inner.mar = c(5, 4, 4, 2), outer.mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0), picsize = 1, res = 100,
cexlab = 1, propwidth = FALSE, xl = 1, osci = FALSE, gr = FALSE,  sc = FALSE, line = TRUE,
col = "#07889B", fill = adjustcolor("#07889B", alpha.f = 0.15), lty = 3,
mar = 0.05, it = "jpeg", parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, fast.spec = FALSE,
by.song = NULL, sel.labels = "selec", title.labels = NULL, dest.path = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signals (start and end). 'top.freq' and 'bottom.freq' columns are optional. The output of `manualoc` or `autodetec` can be used as the input data

	frame. If using an 'extended_selection_table' the sound files are not required (see selection_table).
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit (in kHz) of the spectrogram, as in spectro. The function also accepts 'frange' (default) which produces spectrograms with a frequency limit around the range of each signal (adding a 1 kHz margin).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
pal	A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the plot, as in spectro. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the percent overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
inner.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(5,4,4,2). Specifies number of lines in inner plot margins where axis labels fall, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
outer.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(0,0,0,0). Specifies number of lines in outer plot margins beyond axis labels, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
picsize	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls relative size of spectrogram. Default is 1. Ignored when propwidth is TRUE.
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
cexlab	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the relative size of axis labels. See spectro.
propwidth	Logical argument to scale the width of spectrogram proportionally to duration of the selection. Default is FALSE.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1. A constant by which to scale spectrogram width if propwidth = TRUE. Default is 1.
osci	Logical argument to add an oscillogram underneath spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is FALSE.
gr	Logical argument to add grid to spectrogram. Default is FALSE.
sc	Logical argument to add amplitude scale to spectrogram, default is FALSE.
line	Logical argument to add lines at start and end times of selection (or box if bottom.freq and top.freq columns are provided). Default is TRUE.
col	Color of 'line'. Default is "#07889B".
fill	Fill color of box around selections. Default is adjustcolor("#07889B",alpha.f = 0.15).
lty	Type of 'line' as in par. Default is 1.
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the start and end points of selections, dealineating spectrogram limits. Default is 0.05.

it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
by.song	Character string with the column name containing song labels. If provide a single spectrogram containing all elements for each song will be produce. Note that the function assumes that each song has a unique label within a sound file. If NULL (default), spectrograms are produced for single selections.
sel.labels	Character string with the name of the column(s) for selection labeling. Default is 'selec'. Set to NULL to remove labels.
title.labels	Character string with the name(s) of the column(s) to use as title. Default is NULL (no title). Only sound file and song included if 'by.song' is provided.
dest.path	Character string containing the directory path where the image files will be saved. If NULL (default) then the folder containing the sound files will be used instead.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal spectrogram creating function for customizing graphical output. The function is a modified version of spectro, so it takes the same arguments.

Details

This function provides access to batch process of (a modified version of) the spectro function from the 'seewave' package. The function creates spectrograms for visualization of vocalizations. Setting inner.mar to c(4,4.5,2,1) and outer.mar to c(4,2,2,1) works well when picsize = 2 or 3. Title font size, inner.mar and outer.mar (from mar and oma) don't work well when osci or sc = TRUE, this may take some optimization by the user. Setting 'fast' argument to TRUE significantly increases speed, although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels.

Value

Image files containing spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

trackfreqs for creating spectrograms to visualize frequency measurements by specan, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), trackfreqs()

Examples

```
{
# load and save data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2","lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav")) #save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

# make spectrograms
specreator(X = lbh_selec_table, flim = c(0, 11), res = 300, mar = 0.05, wl = 300, path = tempdir())

# check this folder
tempdir()
}
```

---

spec_param *Plot a mosaic of spectrograms with varying display parameters*

Description

spec_param plots a mosaic of spectrograms with varying display parameters to facilitate selection of display parameters

Usage

```
spec_param(X, length.out = 5, ovlp = 90, wl = c(100, 1000), wn = "hanning",
 collev.min = -40, pal = "reverse.gray.colors.2", path = NULL, rm.axes = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with a single row and columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). Default is NULL.
length.out	Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the number of sublevels of the numeric arguments for which a range has been provided. Ranges are allowed for 'ovlp', 'wl', and 'collev.min' arguments.

ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 or 2 specifying % of overlap (or lower/upper values the desired range) between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 90.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 or 2 specifying the window length (length 1) or the lower and upper range limits of the desired window length range (length 2) for creating spectrograms. Default is c(100, 1000).
wn	Character vector specifying the window function names to be used. Several names can be provided. See ftwindow for name options. Default is "hanning". If "all", then all window functions available are used.
collev.min	A (negative) numeric vector of length 1 or 2. Determines the first argument to use in 'collevels' for the internal spectrogram creating function. This replaces the first element in the 'collevels' as in spectro. Note that 'collevels' is not available in this function spec_param.
pal	Color palette function for spectrogram. Default is "reverse.gray.colors.2". Several palettes can be provided in a character vector. Note that, contrary to other warbleR and seewave functions, the palette most be provided as character string rather than as a function. See spectro for more palettes.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound file are located.
rm.axes	Logical. If TRUE frequency and time axes are excluded. Default is TRUE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to catalog function for customizing graphical output. Check out catalog for more details.

Details

This functions aims to simplify the selection of spectrogram parameters. The function plots, for a single selection, a mosaic of spectrograms with varying display parameters. For numeric arguments the upper and lower limits of a range can be provided. The following arguments accept can have varying values:

- wl: Windows length (numeric range)
- ovlp: Overlap (numeric range)
- collev.min: Minimum value of the color levels (numeric range)
- wn: window function names (character)
- pal: palette (character)

Outputs are similar to those of catalog. The output image files can be put together in a single pdf file with catalog2pdf. We recommend using low resolution (~60-100) and smaller dimensions (width & height < 10) if aiming to generate pdfs (otherwise pdfs could be pretty big).

Value

Image files with spectrograms of whole sound files in the working directory. Multiple pages can be returned, depending on the length of each sound file.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

See Also

blog post on creating catalogs, blog post on customizing catalogs , catalog2pdf

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Save to temporary working directory

# save sound file examples
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))

# variable collevels
spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = 164, ovlp = c(90), wn = c("flattop"),
length.out = 16, nrow = 4, ncol = 4, width = 20, height = 11.3, rm.axes = TRUE,
cex = 1, box = F, collev.min = c(-20, -150), path = tempdir())

# variable overlap and wn
spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = 164, ovlp = c(50, 90),
wn = c("hanning", "hamming", "rectangle", "bartlett", "blackman", "flattop"),
length.out = 7, nrow = 6, ncol = 7, width = 20, height = 11.3, rm.axes = TRUE,
cex = 1, box = F), path = tempdir()

# variable wl and wn
spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = c(100, 1000), ovlp = c(50, 90), wn = "all",
length.out = 5, nrow = 10, ncol = 14, width = 20, height = 11.3, rm.axes = TRUE,
cex = 0.7, path = tempdir())

# variable wl, collev.min and wn
spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = c(100, 1000), ovlp = 90,
wn = c("hanning", "hamming", "rectangle"), collev.min = c(-110, -25),
length.out = 3, nrow = 10, ncol = 14, width = 20, height = 11.3, rm.axes = TRUE,
 cex = 0.7, path = tempdir())

 # variable wl, wn and pal
 spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = c(100, 1000), ovlp = 90,
 wn = c("hanning", "hamming", "rectangle"),
 pal = c("reverse.gray.colors.2", "reverse.topo.colors",
 "reverse.terrain.colors", "reverse.cm.colors"),
 length.out = 4, nrow = 5, ncol = 10, width = 20, height = 11.3,
  rm.axes = TRUE, cex = 0.7, lab.mar = 2, path = tempdir())

  # wl, wn and pal
  spec_param(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = c(100, 1000), ovlp = 90,
   wn = c("hanning", "hamming", "rectangle"),
  pal = c("reverse.gray.colors.2", "reverse.topo.colors",
  "reverse.terrain.colors", "reverse.cm.colors"),
  length.out = 4, nrow = 5, ncol = 10, width = 20, height = 11.3, rm.axes = TRUE,
   cex = 0.7, group.tag = "wn",  spec.mar = 0.4, lab.mar = 0.8, box = FALSE,
   tag.pal = list(reverse.cm.colors), path = tempdir())

check this floder
```

```
tempdir()

## End(Not run)
```

---

split_wavs *Splits sound files*

Description

split_wavs splits sound files in shorter segments

Usage

```
split_wavs(path = NULL, sgmt.dur = 10, sgmts = NULL, files = NULL,
 parallel = 1, pb = TRUE, only.sels  = FALSE, X = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	Directory path where sound files are found. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
sgmt.dur	Numeric. Duration (in s) of segments in which sound files would be split. Sound files shorter than 'sgmt.dur' won't be split. Ignored if 'sgmts' is supplied.
sgmts	Numeric. Number of segments in which to split each sound file. If supplied 'sgmt.dur' is ignored.
files	Character vector indicating the subset of files that will be split.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
only.sels	Logical argument to control if only the data frame is return (no wave files are saved). Default is FALSE.
X	'selection_table' object or a data frame with columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). If provided selections in 'X' will be saved as individual sound files (and 'sgmt.dur'/'sgmts'/'files' arguments will be ignored. Default is NULL.

Details

This function aims to reduce the size of sound files in order to simplify some processes that are limited by sound file size (big files can be manipulated, e.g. auto_detec).

Value

Wave files for each segment in the working directory (named as 'sound.file.name-#.wav') and a data frame in the R environment containing the name of the original sound files (org.sound.files), the name of the cuts (sound.files) and the start and end of cuts in the original files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

cut_sels

Other data manipulation: move.imgs(), open_wd()

Examples

```
{
#load data and save to temporary working directory
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))

#split files in 1 s files
split_wavs(sgmt.dur = 1, path = tempdir())

# Check this folder
tempdir()
}
```

---

trackfreqs *Spectrograms with frequency measurements*

Description

trackfreqs creates spectrograms to visualize dominant and fundamental frequency measurements (contours) of signals selected by manualoc or autodetec.

Usage

```
trackfreqs(X, wl = 512, wl.freq = 512, flim = c(0, 22), wn = "hanning", pal =
  reverse.gray.colors.2, ovlp = 70, inner.mar = c(5, 4, 4, 2), outer.mar =
 c(0, 0, 0, 0), picsize = 1, res = 100, cexlab = 1, title = TRUE, propwidth = FALSE,
  xl = 1, osci = FALSE, gr = FALSE, sc = FALSE, bp = c(0, 22), cex = c(0.6, 1),
  threshold = 15, threshold.time = NULL, threshold.freq = NULL, contour = "both",
 col = c("#E37222B3", "#07889BB3"), pch = c(21, 24),  mar = 0.05, lpos = "topright",
  it = "jpeg", parallel = 1, path = NULL, img.suffix = NULL, custom.contour = NULL,
  pb = TRUE, type = "p", leglab = c("Ffreq", "Dfreq"), col.alpha = 0.6, line = TRUE,
```

```
fast.spec = FALSE, ff.method = "seewave", frange.detec = FALSE, fsmooth = 0.1,
widths = c(2, 1), freq.continuity = NULL, clip.edges = 2, track.harm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound file name (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). The output of manualoc or autodetec can also be used as the input data frame.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.
wl.freq	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram for measurements on the frequency spectrum. Default is 512. Higher values would provide more accurate measurements.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit of the spectrogram (in kHz), as in spectro. Default is c(0, 22).
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options.
pal	A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the plot, as in spectro. Default is reverse.gray.colors.2.
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in spectro. Default is 70.
inner.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(5,4,4,2). Specifies number of lines in inner plot margins where axis labels fall, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
outer.mar	Numeric vector with 4 elements, default is c(0,0,0,0). Specifies number of lines in outer plot margins beyond axis labels, with form c(bottom, left, top, right). See par.
picsize	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls relative size of spectrogram. Default is 1.
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
cexlab	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying the relative size of axis labels. See spectro.
title	Logical argument to add a title to individual spectrograms. Default is TRUE.
propwidth	Logical argument to scale the width of spectrogram proportionally to duration of the selected call. Default is FALSE.
xl	Numeric vector of length 1. A constant by which to scale spectrogram width. Default is 1.
osci	Logical argument to add an oscillogram underneath spectrogram, as in spectro. Default is FALSE.
gr	Logical argument to add grid to spectrogram. Default is FALSE.
sc	Logical argument to add amplitude scale to spectrogram, default is FALSE.

bp	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "frange" to indicate that values in bottom.freq and top.freq columns will be used as bandpass limits. Default is c(0, 22).
cex	Numeric vector of length 2, specifies relative size of points plotted for frequency measurements and legend font/points, respectively. See spectro.
threshold	amplitude threshold (%) for fundamental and dominant frequency detection as well as frequency range from the spectrum (see 'frange.detec'). Default is 15. WILL BE DEPRECATED. Use 'threshold.time' and 'threshold.time' instead.
threshold.time	amplitude threshold (%) for the time domain. Use for fundamental and dominant frequency detection. If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
threshold.freq	amplitude threshold (%) for the frequency domain. Use for frequency range detection from the spectrum (see 'frange.detec'). If NULL (default) then the 'threshold' value is used.
contour	Character vector, one of "df", "ff" or "both", specifying whether the dominant or fundamental frequencies or both should be plotted. Default is "both".
col	Vector of length 1 or 2 specifying colors of points plotted to mark fundamental and dominant frequency measurements respectively (if both are plotted). Default is c("#E37222B3","#07889BB3"). Extreme values (lowest and highest) are highlighted in yellow.
pch	Numeric vector of length 1 or 2 specifying plotting characters for the frequency measurements. Default is c(21, 24).
mar	Numeric vector of length 1. Specifies the margins adjacent to the selections to set spectrogram limits. Default is 0.05.
lpos	Character vector of length 1 or numeric vector of length 2, specifying position of legend. If the former, any keyword accepted by xy.coords can be used (see below). If the latter, the first value will be the x coordinate and the second value the y coordinate for the legend's position. Default is "topright".
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
img.suffix	A character vector of length 1 with a suffix (label) to add at the end of the names of image files. Default is NULL.
custom.contour	A data frame with frequency contours for exactly the same sound files and selection as in X. The frequency values are assumed to be equally spaced in between the start and end of the signal. The first 2 columns of the data frame should contain the 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns and should be identical to the corresponding columns in X (same order).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is TRUE.
type	A character vector of length 1 indicating the type of frequency contour plot to be drawn. Possible types are "p" for points, "l" for lines and "b" for both.

leglab	A character vector of length 1 or 2 containing the label(s) of the frequency contour legend in the output image.
col.alpha	A numeric vector of length 1 within [0,1] indicating how transparent the lines/points should be.
line	Logical argument to add red lines (or box if bottom.freq and top.freq columns are provided) at start and end times of selection. Default is TRUE.
fast.spec	Logical. If TRUE then image function is used internally to create spectrograms, which substantially increases performance (much faster), although some options become unavailable, as collevels, and sc (amplitude scale). This option is indicated for signals with high background noise levels. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3, topo.1 and rainbow.1 (which should be imported from the package monitoR) seem to work better with 'fast' spectrograms. Palette colors gray.1, gray.2, gray.3 offer decreasing darkness levels.
ff.method	Character. Selects the method used to calculate the fundamental frequency. Either 'tuneR' (using FF) or 'seewave' (using fund). Default is 'seewave'. 'tuneR' performs faster (and seems to be more accurate) than 'seewave'.
frange.detec	Logical. Controls whether frequency range of signal is automatically detected using the frange.detec function. If so, the range is used as the bandpass filter (overwriting 'bp' argument). Default is FALSE.
fsmooth	A numeric vector of length 1 to smooth the frequency spectrum with a mean sliding window (in kHz) used for frequency range detection (when frange.detec = TRUE). This help to average amplitude "hills" to minimize the effect of amplitude modulation. Default is 0.1.
widths	Numeric vector of length 2 to control the relative widths of the spectro (first element) and spectrum (second element, (when frange.detec = TRUE)).
freq.continuity	Numeric vector of length 1 to control whether dominant frequency detections outliers(i.e that differ from the frequency of the detections right before and after) would be removed. Should be given in kHz. Default is NULL.
clip.edges	Integer vector of length 1 to control if how many 'frequency-wise discontinuous' detection would be remove at the start and end of signals (see 'freq.continuity' argument). Default is 2. Ignored if freq.continuity = NULL.
track.harm	Logical to control if track_harm or a modified version of dfreq is used for dominant frequency detection. Default is FALSE (use dfreq).
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the internal spectrogram creating function for customizing graphical output. The function is a modified version of spectro, so it takes the same arguments.

Details

This function provides visualization of frequency measurements as the ones made by specan, dfts, ffts, dfDTW and ffDTW. Frequency measures can be made by the function or input by the user (see 'custom.contour' argument). If frange = TRUE the function uses frange.detec to detect the frequency range. In this case the graphical output includes a frequency spectrum showing the detection threshold. Extreme values (lowest and highest) are highlighted in yellow. Note that, unlike other warbleR functions that measure frequency contours, track_freqs do not interpolate frequency values.

Value

Spectrograms of the signals listed in the input data frame showing the location of the dominant and fundamental frequencies.

Author(s)

Grace Smith Vidaurre and Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

specreator for creating spectrograms from selections, snrspecs for creating spectrograms to optimize noise margins used in sig2noise

Other spectrogram creators: color.spectro(), dfDTW(), dfts(), ffDTW(), ffts(), multi_DTW(), phylo_spectro(), snrspecs(), sp.en.ts(), specreator()

Examples

```
{
#load data
data("Cryp.soui")
writeWave(Cryp.soui, file.path(tempdir(), "Cryp.soui.wav")) #save sound files

#autodetec location of signals
ad <- autodetec(threshold = 6, bp = c(1, 3), mindur = 1.2, flim = c(0, 5),
maxdur = 3, img = FALSE, ssmooth = 600, wl = 300, flist = "Cryp.soui.wav",
path = tempdir())

#track dominant frequency graphs with freq range detection
trackfreqs(X = ad[!is.na(ad$start),], flim = c(0, 5), ovlp = 90, it = "tiff",
bp = c(1, 3), contour = "df", wl = 300, frange = TRUE,
path = tempdir())

#using users frequency data (custom.contour argument)
#first get contours using dfts
df <- dfts(X = ad[!is.na(ad$start),], flim = c(0, 5), ovlp = 90, img = FALSE,
bp = c(1, 3),  wl = 300, path = tempdir())

# now input the dfts output into trackfreqs
trackfreqs(X = ad[!is.na(ad$start),], custom.contour = df ,flim = c(0, 5), ovlp = 90, it = "tiff",
path = tempdir())

# Check this folder
tempdir()

#track both frequencies
trackfreqs(X = ad[!is.na(ad$start),], flim = c(0, 5), ovlp = 90, it = "tiff",
```

```
bp = c(1, 3), contour = "both", wl = 300, path = tempdir())

}
```

---

track_harm *Track harmonic frequency contour*

Description

track_harm tracks the frequency contour of the dominant harmonic.

Usage

```
track_harm(wave, f, wl = 512, wn = "hanning", ovlp = 0, fftw = FALSE, at = NULL,
tlim = NULL, threshold = 10, bandpass = NULL, clip = NULL, plot = TRUE,
xlab = "Times (s)", ylab = "Frequency (kHz)",  ylim = c(0, f/2000),
adjust.wl = FALSE, dfrq = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

wave	A 'wave' object produced by readWave or similar functions.
f	Sampling frequency of the wave object (in Hz). Does not need to be specified if embedded in wave.
wl	A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length for the FFT, default is 512.
wn	Character vector of length 1 specifying window name. Default is "hanning". See function ftwindow for more options. This is used for calculating the frequency spectrum (using meanspec) and producing the spectrogram (using spectro, if plot = TRUE).
ovlp	Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive time windows, as in spectro. Default is 0.
fftw	if TRUE calls the function FFT of the library fftw. See Notes of the spectro function. Default is FALSE.
at	Time position where the harmonic frequency contour has to be computed (in seconds). Default is NULL.
tlim	time range in which to measure frequency contours. Default is NULL (which means it will measure across the entire wave object).
threshold	Amplitude threshold (%) for dominant frequency and detection. Default is 10.
bandpass	A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz).
clip	A numeric value to select dominant frequency values according to their amplitude in reference to a maximal value of 1 for the whole signal (has to be >0 & < 1).

plot	Logical, if TRUE plots the dominant frequency against time. Default is TRUE.
xlab	Label of the time axis.
ylab	Label of the frequency axis.
ylim	A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit of the spectrogram (in kHz), as in spectro. Default is c(0, f/2000).
adjust.wl	Logical. If TRUE 'wl' (window length) is reset to be lower than the number of samples in a selection if the number of samples is less than 'wl'. Default is FALSE.
dfrq	Logical. If TRUE seewave's dfreq is used instead. Default is FALSE.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the plotting function.

Details

This is a modified version of seewave's dfreq function that allows to track the frequency contour of a dominant harmonic even when the highest amplitude jumps between harmonics. The arguments and default values of the original dfreq function have been kept unchanged to facilitate switching between the 2 functions.

Author(s)

Jerome Sueur, modified by Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

trackfreqs for tracking frequencies iteratively on selections tables.

---

try_na *Wrapper for "try" function*

Description

try_na silly wrapper for try function that returns an NA if an error is found. TO BE DEPRECATED IN FUTURE VERSIONS.

Usage

```
try_na(expr, silent = TRUE, outFile)
```

Arguments

expr	An R expression to try.
silent	Logical to control whether the report of error messages is suppressed. Default is TRUE.
outFile	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to (via cat(*, file = outFile)); used only if silent is false, as by default.

Details

This is a silly wrapper on try that returns an 'NA' if any error occurs during the evaluation of a expression. See try for details.

Value

Returns an 'NA' if any error occurs during the evaluation of a expression. If not, it will return the result of the evaluation.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
# try a function that does not exists to produce an error
try_na(crazy78(12))

# try a real function (no error)
try_na(mean(1:5))
}
```

---

warbleR *warbleR: A package to streamline bioacoustic analysis*

Description

warbleR is intended to facilitate the analysis of the structure of animal acoustic signals in R. Users can collect open-access avian recordings or enter their own data into a workflow that facilitates spectrographic visualization and measurement of acoustic parameters. warbleR makes use of the fundamental sound analysis tools of the seewave package, and offers new tools for acoustic structure analysis. These tools are available for batch analysis of acoustic signals.

Details

The main features of the package are:

- The use of loops to apply tasks through acoustic signals referenced in a selection table
- The production of images in the working folder with spectrograms that allow to organize data and verify acoustic analyzes

The package offers functions to:

- Explore and download Xeno Canto recordings
- Explore, organize and manipulate multiple sound files
- Detect signals automatically (in frequency and time)
- Create spectrograms of complete recordings or individual signals
- Run different measures of acoustic signal structure
- Evaluate the performance of measurement methods
- Catalog signals
- Characterize different structural levels in acoustic signals
- Statistical analysis of duet coordination
- Consolidate databases and annotation tables

Most of the functions allow the parallelization of tasks, which distributes the tasks among several processors to improve computational efficiency. Tools to evaluate the performance of the analysis at each step are also available. In addition, warbleR satisfies the need for rigorous open source bioacoustic analysis, which facilitates opportunities for use in research and innovation of additional custom analyzes.

The warbleR package offers three overarching categories of functions:

License: GPL (>= 2)

Obtaining animal vocalization data

`querxc`: Download recordings and/or metadata from 'Xeno-Canto'

`find_annotations`: Obtain annotations from 'audioblast.org' data base

`sim_songs`: Simulate animal vocalizations

Managing sound files

`selection_table`: Create 'selection_table' class objects

`mp32wav`: Convert several .mp3 files in working directory to .wav format

`checksels`: Check whether selections can be read by subsequent functions

`checkwavs`: Check whether .wav files can be read by subsequent functions and the minimum windows length ("wl" argument) that can be used

`fixwavs`: Fix .wav files so they can be read by other functions

`resample_est`: Resample wave objects in extended selection tables

wavdur: Determine the duration of sound files

cut_sels: Cut selections from a selection table into individual sound files

rm_sil: Remove silence segments from wave files

rm_channels: Remove channels in wave files

consolidate: Consolidate sound files into a single folder

selection_table: Create double-checked and self-contained selection tables

fix_extended_selection_table: Fix attributes of extended selection tables

Exploring/analyzing signal structure

autodetec: Automatically detect start and end of acoustic signals

manualoc: Interactive spectrographic view to measure start and end of acoustic signals

autodetec: Automatic detection of acoustic signals based on ampltiude

seltailor: Interactive view of spectrograms to tailor start and end of selections

sig2noise: Measure signal-to-noise ratio across multiple files

trackfreqs: Create spectrograms to visualize frequency measurements

filtersels: Filter selection data frames based on filtered image files

frange: Detect frequency range iteratively from signals in a selection table

frange.detec: Detect frequency range in a Wave object

specan: Measure acoustic parameters on selected acoustic signals

mfcc_stats: Calculate descriptive statistics on Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients

xcorr: Pairwise cross-correlation of multiple signals

dfts: Extract the dominant frequency values across the signal as a time series

ffts: Extract the fundamental frequency values across the signal as a time series

find_peaks: Find peaks in cross-correlation scores from xcorr

find_annotations: Download sound file annotations and metadata from audioblast.org.

sp.en.ts: Extract the spectral entropy values across the signal as a time series

dfDTW: Calculate acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping on dominant frequency contours

ffDTW: Calculate acoustic dissimilarity using dynamic time warping on fundamental frequency contours

wpd_features: Measure wavelet packet decomposition features

compare.methods: Produce graphs to visually assess performance of acoustic distance measurements

coor.test: Assess statistical significance of singing coordination

ovlp_sels: Find selections that overlap in time within a given sound file

track_harm: Track harmonic frequency contour

Graphical outputs

xcmaps: Create maps to visualize the geographic spread of 'Xeno-Canto' recordings

catalog: Produce a vocalization catalog with spectrograms in and array with several rows and columns

catalog2pdf: Combine catalog images to single pdf files

coor.graph: Create graphs of coordinated singing

color.spectro: Highlight spectrogram regions

lspec: Produce spectrograms of whole recordings split into multiple rows

lspec2pdf: Combine lspec images to single pdf files

specreator: Create spectrograms of manualoc selections

snrspecs: Create spectrograms to visualize margins over which noise will be measured by sig2noise

phylo_spectro: Add spectrograms onto phylogenetic trees

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas & Grace Smith Vidaurre

Maintainer: Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

---

warbleR_options *Setting warbleR options*

Description

warbleR_options sets global parameters for warbleR functions

Usage

```
warbleR_options(reset = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

reset	Logical. If TRUE then all global parameters are removed. Default is FALSE.
...	Arguments in 'parameter = value" form, or a list of tagged values. The tags (i.e. parameters) must come from the list of parameters described below.

Details

The function aims to simplify the use of parameters that apply to many warbleR functions (i.e. global parameters) by setting a default value that will be used to any function in downstream analyses. Tags that are set with warbleR_options will be used iby the functions that share those arguments. However, if an argument is set within a function call it will overwrite the values set by warbleR_options. Hence, the functions remain 'flexible' as their parameters can also be modified 'on the fly'. The following tags are available:

- bp: Numeric vector of length 2 giving the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz).
- collevels: A numeric vector of length 3. Specifies levels to partition the amplitude range of the spectrogram (in dB) as in spectro. The more levels the higher the resolution of the spectrogram. The lower the first value the darker the spectrograms.
- flim: A numeric vector of length 2 for the frequency limit in kHz of the spectrogram, as in spectro.
- it: A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted.
- osci: Logical argument to add an oscillogram underneath spectrogram, as in spectro.
- pal: A color palette function to be used to assign colors in the plot, as in spectro.
- parallel: Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used in iterative functions.
- pb: Logical argument to control whether progress bar is used.
- res: Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution in all image creating functions.
- wav.path: Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. Used as 'path' in all functions in which sound files are read.
- wl: A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length for creating spectrogram (either for plotting or for measuring spectrogram parameters).
- wn: Character vector of length 1 specifying the window name for creating spectrogram (either for plotting or for measuring spectrogram parameters). See function ftwindow for options.

Value

When parameters are set by warbleR_options, their former values are returned in an invisible named list. Such a list can be passed as an argument to pboptions to restore the parameter values. If the function is called with no arguments the current option values are printed.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

Examples

```
{
# load data and save in temporary working directory
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# sig2noise with progress bar (by default is TRUE)
a <- sig2noise(X = lbh_selec_table, mar = 0.1, path = tempdir())

# set progress bar to FALSE with warbleR_options
warbleR_options(pb = FALSE, path = tempdir())
```

```
# sig2noise without progress bar
a <- sig2noise(X = lbh_selec_table, mar = 0.1)

# sig2noise with progress bar by setting it within the function call (overwritting options)
a <- sig2noise(X = lbh_selec_table, pb = TRUE, mar = 0.1)

# sig2noise without progress bar using warbleR_options setting again
a <- sig2noise(X = lbh_selec_table, mar = 0.1)
}
```

---

wavdur *Measure the duration of sound files*

Description

wavdur measures the duration of sound files in '.wav' format

Usage

```
wavdur(files = NULL, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

files	Character vector with the names of the sound files to be measured. The sound files should be in the working directory or in the directory provided in 'path'.
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.

Details

This function returns the duration (in seconds) of sound files.

Value

A data frame with the duration (in seconds) of the sound files.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))

wavdur(path = tempdir())
}
```

---

wav_info *Get wave file parameter information*

Description

wav_info is a wrapper for selection_table that returns wave file information

Usage

```
wav_info(path = NULL, parallel = 1, pb = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function is a wrapper for selection_table that returns a data frame with the following descriptive parameters for each wave file in the working directory (or 'path'):

- duration: duration of selection in seconds
- sample.rate: sampling rate in kHz
- channels: number of channels
- bits: bit depth
- wav.size: wave file size in MB
- samples: number of samples in the sound file

Value

A data frame with descriptive information about the wave files in the working directory (or 'path'). See "details".

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

See Also

fixwavs, selection_table & checksels

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

#get info
wav_info(path = tempdir())
}
```

---

wpd_features *Measure wavelet packet decomposition features (EXPERIMENTAL)*

Description

wpd_features Measure wavelet packet decomposition features.

Usage

```
wpd_features(X, normalize = TRUE, threshold1 = 6,
threshold2 = 0.5, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, parallel = 1)
```

Arguments

X	object of class 'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame with the following columns: 1) "sound.files": name of the .wav files, 2) "sel": number of the selections, 3) "start": start time of selections, 4) "end": end time of selections. The output of manualoc or autodetec can also be used as the input data frame.
normalize	Logical to determine if features are normalized by signal duration.
threshold1	Threshold (%) for wavelet coefficient detection. Equivalent to denominator of equation 6 in Selin et al (2007). Must be a value between 0 and 1.

threshold2	Threshold for width detection. Equivalent to threshold 2 (th2) in equation 7 in Selin et al (2007).
path	Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used.
pb	Logical argument to control progress bar and messages. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

Details

Measures wavelet packet decomposition features. STILL IN DEVELOPMENT. USE IT UNDER YOUR OWN RISK.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Selin A., J. Turunen, and J. T. Tanttu, 2007. Wavelets in recognition of bird sounds. EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing.

See Also

mfcc_stats, mfcc_stats

Examples

```
{
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "lbh_selec_table"))
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))

# not normalize
wpd_features(lbh_selec_table[1:5, ], threshold2 = 0.3, nor = FALSE)
}
```

xcmaps *Maps of 'Xeno-Canto' recordings by species*

Description

xcmaps creates maps to visualize the geographic spread of 'Xeno-Canto' recordings.

Usage

```
xcmaps(X, img = TRUE, it = "jpeg", res = 100, labels = FALSE,
 path = NULL, leaflet.map = FALSE,
 leaflet.cluster = FALSE)
```

Arguments

X	Data frame output from querxc.
img	A logical argument specifying whether an image file of each species map should be returned, default is TRUE.
it	A character vector of length 1 giving the image type to be used. Currently only "tiff" and "jpeg" are admitted. Default is "jpeg".
res	Numeric argument of length 1. Controls image resolution. Default is 100 (faster) although 300 - 400 is recommended for publication/ presentation quality.
labels	A logical argument defining whether dots depicting recording locations are labeled. If TRUE then the Recording_ID is used as label.
path	Character string with the directory path where the image files will be saved. If NULL (default) then the current working directory is used. Ignored if img = FALSE.
leaflet.map	Logical to control whether the package 'leaflet' is used for displaying the maps. 'leaflet' maps are interactive and display information about recordings and links to the Xeno-Canto website. If TRUE a single map is displayed regardless of the number of species and all other image related arguments are ignored. Default is FALSE. The hovering label shows the species scientific name (or the subspecies if only 1 species is present in 'X'). Note that colors will be recycled if more after 18 species (or subspecies).
leaflet.cluster	Logical to control if icons are clustered by locality (as in Xeno-Canto maps). Default is FALSE.

Details

This function creates maps for visualizing the geographic spread of recordings from the open-access online repository Xeno-Canto. The function takes the output of querxc as input. Maps can be displayed in the graphic device (or Viewer if 'leaflet.map = TRUE') or saved as images in the working directory. Note that only recordings with geographic coordinates are displayed.

Value

A map of 'Xeno-Canto' recordings per species (image file), or a faceted plot of species map(s) in the active graphic device.

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas (<marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>) and Grace Smith Vidaurre

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# search in xeno-canto
X <- querxc("Phaethornis anthophilus", download = FALSE)

#create image in R graphic device
xcmaps(X, img = FALSE)

#create leaflet map
xcmaps(X, leaflet.map = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

xcorr *Time-frequency cross-correlation*

Description

xcorr estimates the similarity of two sound waves by means of time-frequency cross-correlation

Usage

```
xcorr(X, wl = 512, bp = "pairwise.freq.range", ovlp = 70, dens = NULL, wn = 'hanning',
cor.method = "pearson", parallel = 1, path = NULL, pb = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE,
 cor.mat = NULL, output = "cor.mat", compare.matrix = NULL, type = "spectrogram",
 nbands = 40, method = 1)
```

Arguments

X	'selection_table', 'extended_selection_table' or data frame containing columns for sound files (sound.files), selection number (selec), and start and end time of signal (start and end). All selections must have the same sampling rate.

`wl` A numeric vector of length 1 specifying the window length of the spectrogram, default is 512.

`bp` A numeric vector of length 2 for the lower and upper limits of a frequency bandpass filter (in kHz) or "pairwise.freq.range" (default) to indicate that values in lowest bottom.freq and highest top.freq columns for the signals involved in a pairwise comparison will be used as bandpass limits.

`ovlp` Numeric vector of length 1 specifying % of overlap between two consecutive windows, as in `spectro`. Default is 70. High values of ovlp slow down the function but produce more accurate results.

`dens` DEPRECATED.

`wn` A character vector of length 1 specifying the window name as in `ftwindow`.

`cor.method` A character vector of length 1 specifying the correlation method as in `cor`.

`parallel` Numeric. Controls whether parallel computing is applied. It specifies the number of cores to be used. Default is 1 (i.e. no parallel computing).

`path` Character string containing the directory path where the sound files are located. If `NULL` (default) then the current working directory is used.

`pb` Logical argument to control progress bar. Default is `TRUE`.

`na.rm` Logical. If `TRUE` all NAs produced when pairwise cross-correlations failed are removed from the results. This means that all selections with at least 1 cross-correlation that failed are excluded.

`cor.mat` DEPRECATED. Use 'compare.matrix' instead.

`output` Character vector of length 1 to determine if only the correlation matrix is returned ('cormat') or a list ('list') containing 1) the correlation matrix and 2) a data frame with correlation values at each sliding step for each comparison. The list, which is also of class 'xcorr.output', can be used to find detection peaks with `find_peaks` or to graphically explore detections using `lspec`.

`compare.matrix` A character matrix with 2 columns indicating the selections to be compared (column 1 vs column 2). The columns must contained the ID of the selection, which is given by combining the 'sound.files' and 'selec' columns of 'X', separated by '-' (i.e. `paste(X$sound.files,X$selec,sep = "-")`). Default is `NULL`. If supplied only those comparisons will be calculated (as opposed to all pairwise comparisons as the default behavior) and the output will be a data frame composed of the supplied matrix and the correspondent cross-correlation values. Note that 'method' is automatically set to 2 (create spectrograms on the fly) when 'compare.matrix' is supplied but can be set back to 1.

`type` A character vector of length 1 specifying the type of cross-correlation; either "spectrogram" (i.e. spectrographic cross-correlation using Fourier transform; internally using `spectro`; default) or "mfcc" (Mel cepstral coefficient cross-correlation; internally using `melfcc`).

`nbands` Numeric vector of length 1 controlling the number of warped spectral bands to calculate when using `type = "mfcc"` (see `melfcc`). Default is 40.

`method` Numeric vector of length 1 to control the method used to create spectrogram (or mfcc) matrices. Two option are available:

- 1: matrices are created first (keeping them internally as a list) and cross-correlation is calculated on a second step. Note that this method may require lots of memory if selection and or sound files are large.
- 2: matrices are created "on the fly" (i.e. at the same time that cross-correlation is calculated). More memory efficient but may require extracting the same matrix several times, which will affect performance. Note that when using this method the function does not check if sound files have the same sampling rate which if not, may produce an error.

Details

This function calculates the pairwise similarity of multiple signals by means of time-frequency cross-correlation. Spectrographic cross-correlation (SPCC, i.e. Fourier transform) and Mel frequency cepstral coefficients (mfcc) can be applied to create time-frequency representations of sound. This method "slides" the spectrogram of the sorthest selection over the longest one calculating a correlation of the amplitude values at each step. The function runs pairwise cross-correlations on several signals and returns a list including the correlation statistic for each "sliding" step as well as the maximum (peak) correlation for each pairwise comparison. To accomplish this the margins of the signals are expanded by half the duration of the signal both before and after the provided time coordinates. The correlation matrix could have NA's if some of the pairwise correlation did not work (common when sound files have been modified by band-pass filters).

Value

If `output = "cor.mat"` the function returns a matrix with the maximum (peak) correlation for each pairwise comparison (if 'compare.matrix' is not supplied) or the peak correlation for each comparison in the supplied 'compare.matrix'. Otherwise it will return a list that includes 1) a matrix with the maximum correlation for each pairwise comparison ('max.xcorr.matrix') and 2) a data frame with the correlation statistic for each "sliding" step ('scores').

Author(s)

Marcelo Araya-Salas <marcelo.araya@ucr.ac.cr>)

References

Araya-Salas, M., & Smith-Vidaurre, G. (2017). warbleR: An R package to streamline analysis of animal acoustic signals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(2), 184-191.

H. Khanna, S.L.L. Gaunt & D.A. McCallum (1997). Digital spectrographic cross-correlation: tests of sensitivity. Bioacoustics 7(3): 209-234

Lyon, R. H., & Ordubadi, A. (1982). Use of cepstra in acoustical signal analysis. Journal of Mechanical Design, 104(2), 303-306.

See Also

mfcc_stats, specan, df_DTW

Examples

```
{
#load data
data(list = c("Phae.long1", "Phae.long2", "Phae.long3", "Phae.long4","lbh_selec_table"))

#save sound files
writeWave(Phae.long1, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long1.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long2, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long2.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long3, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long3.wav"))
writeWave(Phae.long4, file.path(tempdir(), "Phae.long4.wav"))

# run cross correlation on spectrograms (SPCC)
xcor <- xcorr(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = 300, ovlp = 90, path = tempdir())

# run cross correlation on Mel cepstral coefficients (mfccs)
xcor <- xcorr(X = lbh_selec_table, wl = 300, ovlp = 90, path = tempdir(), type = "mfcc")

# using the 'compare.matrix' argument to specify pairwise comparisons
# create matrix with ID of signals to compare
cmp.mt <- cbind(
paste(lbh_selec_table$sound.files[1:10], lbh_selec_table$selec[1:10], sep = "-"),
paste(lbh_selec_table$sound.files[2:11], lbh_selec_table$selec[2:11], sep = "-"))

# run cross-correlation on the selected pairwise comparisongs
xcor <- xcorr(X = lbh_selec_table, compare.matrix = cmp.mt,
wl = 300, ovlp = 90, path = tempdir())
}
```

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