# Package 'bipartiteD3'

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Type Package

Title Interactive Bipartite Graphs
Version 0.3.2
Description Generates interactive bipartite graphs using the D3 library.  Designed for use with the 'bipartite' analysis package.  Includes open source 'viz-js' library  Adapted from examples at <a href="https://bl.ocks.org/NPashaP">https://bl.ocks.org/NPashaP</a> > (released under GPL-3).
License GPL-3
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Array2DF

Convert bipartite-style arrays to dataframe

#### **Description**

Returns a data frame in the format internally required for bipartiteD3 where the first two columns list the interacting species, and subsequent columns list the link strengths in each site.

#### Usage

```
Array2DF(
   Array,
   PrimaryLab = "Primary",
   SecondaryLab = "Secondary",
   SiteNames = NULL
)
```

#### **Arguments**

Array An array of bipartite format

PrimaryLab Label for the primary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Plants'

SecondaryLab Label for the secondary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Pollinators'

SiteNames Vector of names for the different sires (array slices). By default takes names of

input array if they exist.

## **Details**

Array2DF expects an array of multiple bipartite webs as may be created by the webs2array() function in bipartite. This structure includes row and column names to indicate the species, and a named third dimension giving the names of each of the sites

Note an array of this format can be passed directly to bipartite\_D3 since it will test for an array and apply Array2DF() anyway.

#### Value

A data frame where the first column is the primary interactor, the second the secondary interactor and subsequent named columns detail the link strengths

# **Examples**

```
## Not run:
data(Safariland, vazquenc, package='bipartite')
allin1 <- bipartite::webs2array(Safariland, vazquenc)
Array2DF(allin1)
## End(Not run)</pre>
```

bipartite\_D3

bipartite\_D3

Generate interactive bipartite networks

# **Description**

Plots one or more interactive bipartite graphs. Data can be supplied either in bipartite package format or as a data frame and generates an html widget. There are range of display options, see vignette for examples.

# Usage

```
bipartite_D3(
  data,
  filename = "bipartiteD3Script",
  PrimaryLab = "Primary",
  SecondaryLab = "Secondary",
  SiteNames = NULL,
  colouroption = c("monochrome", "brewer", "manual")[1],
 HighlightLab = "Unlinked",
 HighlightCol = "#3366CC",
 monoChromeCol = "rgb(56,43,61)",
  ColourBy = c(1, 2)[2],
  BrewerPalette = "Accent",
 NamedColourVector,
 MainFigSize = NULL,
  SortPrimary = NULL,
  SortSecondary = NULL,
 mp = c(1, 1),
 MinWidth = 10,
  Pad = 1,
  IndivFigSize = c(200, 400),
 BarSize = 35,
 Orientation = c("vertical", "horizontal")[1],
 EdgeMode = c("straight", "smooth")[2],
 BoxLabPos = NULL,
  IncludePerc = TRUE,
  PercentageDecimals = 0,
  PercPos = NULL,
 CSS_Output_Supress = FALSE,
  PRINT = FALSE
)
```

#### **Arguments**

data Food web or webs to be plotted. Can be either in data.frame format (Sp1,Sp2,

Site1, Site2 etc) or bipartite style matrix, list of matrices or array.

filename Character string to name the .js and .css files. Do not include a file extension.

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PrimaryLab Character string to label left (lower) half of graph (e.g. 'plant' or 'host').

SecondaryLab Character string to label right (upper) half of graph (e.g. 'pollinator' or 'para-

sitoid').

SiteNames Character vector giving name or names of site or sites. Used as a title for facets.

colouroption Either 'monochrome', 'brewer' or 'manual'.

HighlightLab Name of interactor species to highlight. (Text must match).

HighlightCol Colour to highlight species. Can be any format read by html, eg simple names:

'PINK', hexcode: '#FFC0CB' or rgb: 'rgb(255,192,203)'

monoChromeCol If using monochrome option, what colour to use. Can be any format read by

html, eg simple names 'PINK', hexcode '#FFC0CB' or rgb 'rgb(255,192,203)'

ColourBy Which set of interactors to colour by. 1= primary, 2= secondary

BrewerPalette RColorBrewer palette to use, e.g. 'Set3'. Be sure to select one with enough

available colours (it will warn)

NamedColourVector

Named vector of colours for manual colour assignment. Can be any format read by html, eg simple names 'PINK', hexcode '#FFC0CB' or rgb 'rgb(255,192,203)'

MainFigSize c(width, height). Size of html container for the whole figure

SortPrimary Vector of order of species to arrange primary level. Default is alphabetical

SortSecondary Vector of order of species to arrange secondary level. Default is alphabetical

mp Numeric vector c(rows, columns) for distribution of facets

MinWidth Numeric. Minimum size to shrink unselected interactors to.

Pad Numeric. Whitespace gap between species.

IndivFigSize c(width, height) Size of each facet, specifically the links

BarSize Thickness of bars representing interactors

Orientation Either 'horizontal' or 'vertical' orientation. Note that Vertical is currently much

better supported!

EdgeMode Set to 'straight' if you want to avoid default curly lines.

BoxLabPos  $c(x_primary, x_secondary)$  To adjust position of species labels away from graph.

Default is based on maximum length of labels.

IncludePerc Logical - whether or not to show percentage links

PercentageDecimals

Number of decimal places to display percentages to. Useful if rare species are

rounded to 0.

PercPos  $c(x_p,x_s)$  To adjust position of percentages away from graph. Default is based

on maximum length of labels.

CSS\_Output\_Supress

Logical - set to TRUE if you have changed the CSS file manually and don't want

it overridden

PRINT Logical - output generated JavaScript to screen?

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#### **Details**

This function offers a straightforward way to generate an interactive bipartite graph. Hovering over a species will focus just on that species and its interactors, and display their relative fractions. Where multiple networks are examined simultaneously, the selection occurs in tandem.

It will try to download source code of a version of the vis JavaScript library, generate a JavaScript file (.js) and a Cascading Style Sheet (.css) and place them in the working directory. These are then used by r2d3() to create an html object.

When used in RStudio version 1.2+ this is visible in the viewer pane. If using an earlier version of Rstudio, the graph may appear as a blank space in the default RStudio viewer. In this case, you can still use knitr to create an html file and view it in a browser.

Guessing appropriate sizes for the figures can be a process of trial and error. The best values depend on the length of the labels, the number of interactions and their relative weighting. See Vignette for details. If the figure looks weirdly proportioned, the links appear to invert or one of the halves is notably longer than other other, the main figure margins are probably too small. It is often necessary to experiment a little with large or complex figures.

To include figures as a static plot for publication, there are several options. The r2D3 package provides the save\_d3\_png and save\_d3\_html functions to directly save d3 objects. This is normally the easiest. If using RStudio v1.2+, then it is possible to just export from the viewer pane.

Otherwise, from an html document generated by knitr, it is often useful to 'print to pdf' within the browser. Finally is possible to extract the svg segment that relates to the figure from the html file and save it directly as an svg file, which can then be used in e.g. Inkscape.

#### Value

Uses r2d3() to generate an html widget object. Can be viewed either in viewer pane (RStudio V1.2+) or with knitr. See Vignette. As a side effect, saves visjs.js (the vis plotting library), filename.js and filename.css to the working directory.

# **Examples**

```
## Simple Bipartite Style Data Set:
## Not run: testdata <- data.frame(higher = c("bee1","bee1","bee1","bee2","bee1","bee3"),
lower = c("plant1","plant2","plant1","plant2","plant3","plant4"),
webID = c("meadow","meadow","meadow","meadow","meadow"), freq=c(5,9,1,2,3,7))
SmallTestWeb <- bipartite::frame2webs(testdata,type.out="array")

bipartite_D3(SmallTestWeb, filename = 'demo1')

## End(Not run)
## For more examples see vignette</pre>
```

BP\_JS\_Writer

BP\_JS\_Writer

Generate JavaScript file for a bipartite network

### **Description**

Function called by bipartite\_D3() to write JavaScript and CSS file. In most cases it is better to use bipartite\_D3() directly.

## Usage

```
BP_JS_Writer(
  df,
  filename = "JSBP",
  colouroption = c("monochrome", "brewer", "manual")[1],
 HighlightLab = "Unlinked",
 HighlightCol = "#3366CC",
 monoChromeCol = "rgb(56,43,61)",
 ColourBy = c(1, 2)[2],
 BrewerPalette = "Accent",
 NamedColourVector,
 MainFigSize = NULL,
  SortPrimary = NULL,
  SortSecondary = NULL,
 mp = c(1, 1),
 MinWidth = 10,
 Pad = 1,
  IndivFigSize = c(200, 400),
 BarSize = 35,
 Orientation = c("vertical", "horizontal")[1],
 EdgeMode = c("straight", "smooth")[2],
  AxisLabels = NULL,
 FigureLabel = NULL,
 BoxLabPos = NULL,
  IncludePerc = TRUE,
 PercentageDecimals = 0,
 PercPos = NULL,
 CSS_Output_Supress = FALSE,
  PRINT = FALSE
)
```

# Arguments

data.frame containing the names of the interactors and the link strengths. bipartite package data need to be passed through Matrix2DF or Array2DF first.

filename character string to name the .js and .css files. Do not include a file extension colouroption Either 'monochrome', 'brewer' or 'manual'

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HighlightLab Name of interactor to highlight

HighlightCol Highlight colour

monoChromeCol If using monochrome option, what colour to use

ColourBy Which set of interactors to colour by. 1= primary, 2= secondary

BrewerPalette RColorBrewer palette

NamedColourVector

Named vector of colours for manual colour assignment

MainFigSize Size of figure, used here to calculate facet spacing.

SortPrimary Vector detailing order to arrange primary level. Default is alphabetical

SortSecondary Vector detailing order to arrange secondary level. Default is alphabetical

mp Numeric vector c(rows, columns)

MinWidth Numeric. Minimum size to shrink unselected interactors to.

Pad Numeric. Gap between species.

IndivFigSize Size of each facet, specifically the interactions.

BarSize Thickness of bars representing interactors

Orientation Either 'horizontal' or 'vertical' orientation.

EdgeMode Set to 'straight' to avoid curly lines.

AxisLabels c('Primary', 'Secondary') to overide column names of dataframe

FigureLabel Character vector, to allow overide of use of df column names

BoxLabPos  $c(x_p,x_s)$  To adjust position of species labels. Default is based on maximum

length of labels.

IncludePerc Boolean. whether or not to show percentage links

PercentageDecimals

Number of decimal places to display percentages to. Useful if rare species are

rounded to 0.

PercPos  $c(x_p,x_s)$  To adjust position of percentages. Default is based on maximum

length of labels.

CSS\_Output\_Supress

Boolean. Set to TRUE if you have changed the CSS file manually and don't

want it over written

PRINT Boolean. Output generated JavaScript to screen?

#### Value

As a side effect, saves visjs.js (vis plotting library), filename.js and filename.css to the working directory.

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#### **Examples**

```
## Simple Data Set
testdata <- data.frame(higher = c("bee1","bee1","bee1","bee2","bee1","bee3"),
lower = c("plant1","plant2","plant1","plant2","plant3","plant4"),
    Meadow=c(5,9,1,2,3,7))

BP_JS_Writer(testdata,PRINT=TRUE)

## tidy up (to keep CRAN happy, not needed in real life use)
file.remove('vizjs.js')
file.remove('JSBP.js')
file.remove('JSBP.css')</pre>
```

List2DF

Convert bipartite-style list of matrices to dataframe

## **Description**

List2DF returns a data frame in the format internally required for bipartiteD3 where the first two columns list the interacting species, and subsequent columns list the link strengths in each site.

#### Usage

```
List2DF(
  List,
  PrimaryLab = "Primary",
  SecondaryLab = "Secondary",
  SiteNames = NULL
)
```

## **Arguments**

List An list of bipartite format matrices

PrimaryLab Label for the primary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Plants'

SecondaryLab Label for the secondary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Pollinators'

SiteNames Vector of names for the different sites (list elements). By default takes names of

input matrices if they exist.

### **Details**

List2DF expects an list of multiple bipartite webs as may be created by the frame2webs(type.out='list') function in bipartite. This structure includes row and column names to indicate the species, and a named third dimension giving the names of each of the sites

Note a list of this format can be passed directly to bipartite\_D3 since it will test for an list and apply List2DF() anyway.

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# Value

A data frame where the first column is the primary interactor, the second the secondary interactor and subsequent named columns detail the link strengths

#### **Examples**

```
## Not run: testdata <- data.frame(higher = c("bee1","bee1","bee1","bee2","bee1","bee3"),
lower = c("plant1","plant2","plant1","plant2","plant3","plant4"),
webID = c("meadow","meadow","meadow","bog","bog"), freq=c(5,9,1,2,3,7))
bipartite::frame2webs(testdata, type.out = 'list')-> SmallTestWeb

List2DF(SmallTestWeb)

## End(Not run)
```

LoadVisJS

LoadVisJS

## **Description**

Used internally by BP\_JS\_Writer() and bipartite\_D3() to store the necessary JavaScript library

#### **Usage**

LoadVisJS()

#### **Details**

This was originally sourced from the open source vis JavaScript library from vizjs.org (v1.1.0). However, since this is no longer maintained, the library is hardcoded in here.

Matrix2DF

Convert a bipartite-style matrix to dataframe

#### **Description**

Matrix2DF returns a data frame in the format internally required for bipartiteD3 where the first two columns list the interacting species, and the third column lists the link strengths.

## Usage

```
Matrix2DF(
  Matrix,
  PrimaryLab = "Primary",
  SecondaryLab = "Secondary",
  SiteLab = "Site"
)
```

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#### **Arguments**

Matrix Bipartite network in matrix format

PrimaryLab Label for the primary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Plants'

SecondaryLab Label for the secondary level of the bipartite web, e.g. 'Pollinators'

SiteLab Name for the site

#### **Details**

Matrix2DF expects a matrix of the format used by bipartite, for example that created by frame2webs(). This structure includes row and column names to indicate the species, and a named third dimension giving the name of that site.

Note a matrix of this format can be passed directly to bipartite\_D3() since it will test for a matrix and apply Matrix2DF() anyway.

#### Value

A data frame where the first column is the primary interactor, the second the secondary interactor and third column detail the link strengths.

#### **Examples**

```
data(Safariland, package='bipartite')
Matrix2DF(Safariland)
```

OrderByCrossover

Find Species Order That Minimises Crossover

# Description

Find an order of species that is likely to minimise cross over. It builds upon the 'cca' method used in the bipartite package, but orders the compartments by size, which tends to give better effects.

## Usage

OrderByCrossover(df)

# **Arguments**

df

A network in data.frame format. (row names for primary layer, column names for secondary layer)

#### Value

A list containing 'PrimaryOrder' and 'SecondaryOrder', to be used with bipartite\_d3()

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# Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Safariland, package='bipartite')

S_orders <- OrderByCrossover(Safariland)
bipartite_D3(Safariland,
  filename = 'SF_sorted',
  SortPrimary = S_orders[[1]],
  SortSecondary = S_orders[[2]])

## End(Not run)</pre>
```

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