Package 'sdam'

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Type Package

Title Digital tools for the SDAM project at Aarhus University

Description
This package provides tools for performing analyses within Social Dynamics and complexity in the Ancient Mediterranean (SDAM), which is a research group based at Aarhus University.

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Author Antonio Rivero Ostoic [aut, cre],
Adela Sobotkova [ctb],
Vojtech Kase [ctb],
Petra Hermankova [ctb]

Maintainer Antonio Rivero Ostoic <jaro@cas.au.dk>

R topics documented:

sdam-package *Digital tools for the SDAM project at Aarhus University*

Description

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Details

Package:	sdam
Type:	Package
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Currently, it is possible with the `sdam` package to access data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API with `get.edh()`, and the wrapper functions `get.edhw()` `edhw()` as well. Most of the data is available in the dataset attached to the package, called `EDH`, and which can be manipulated by using the `edhw()` convenient function.

Besides, the `request()` function allows performing different types of HTTP requests from a cloud repository like DEiC'S `https://sciencedata.dk` or another customized URL address.

Similarity by simple matching among column vectors is achieved by the `simil()` function (still under development) in order to make analyses of relations between assemblages and artifacts.

There is also the possibility to compute probabilities of existence with `prex()` with either the aoristic sum or count matching for observations. Function `plot.dates()` allows visualizing interval time events.

Author(s)

Author: Antonio Rivero Ostoic [aut, cre], Adela Sobotkova [ctb], Vojtech Kase [ctb], Petra Hermankova [ctb]

Maintainer: Antonio Rivero Ostoic <jaro@cas.au.dk>

See Also

`multigraph`

EDH *Epigraphic Database Heidelberg Data Set*

Description

This is a data set retrieved from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository.

Usage

```
data("EDH")
```

Format

A list object of 83822 records (until 03-11-2020) with at least one of the following 47 (or more) names in the EDH list:

"ID", "commentary", "fotos", "country", "depth", "diplomatic_text", "edh_geography_uri", "findspot", "findspot_ancient", "findspot_modern", "geography", "height", "id", "language", "last_update", "letter_size", "literature", "material", "military", "modern_region", "not_after", "not_before", "people" (which is a list with: "person_id", "nomen", "cognomen", "praenomen", "name", "gender", "status", "tribus", "origo", "occupation", "age: years", "age: months", "age: days"), "present_location", "province_label", "religion", "responsible_individual", "social_economic_legal_history", "transcription", "trismegistos_uri", "type_of_inscription", "type_of_monument", "uri", "width", "work_status", and "year_of_find".

Source

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api

See Also

get.edh, get.edhw,edhw

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edhw *Wrapper function for manipulation of* EDH *dataset*

Description

A function to obtain variable data and perform transformations on the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg EDH dataset.

Usage

```
edhw(x = NULL, vars, as = c("list", "df"), type = c("long", "wide", "narrow"), split,
     select, addID, limit, id, na.rm)
```

Arguments

x	A list object name with fragments of the EDH dataset (optional)
vars	Variables of interest from x; if x=NULL, the entire EDH dataset is taken. (optional, vector)
as	Format to return the output. Currently either as a "list" or a data frame "df" object.
type	Type format of data frame. Currently either "long" or "wide" ("narrow" not yet implemented)
split	Divide the data into groups by id? (optional and logical)
select	Choose "people" variables (optional, vector)
addID	Add identification to the output? (optional and logical)

limit	Limit the returned output. Ignored if id is specified (optional, integer or vector)
id	Select only hd_nr records (optional, integer or character)
na.rm	Remove entries with NA data? (optional and logical)
...	Optional arguments if needed.

Details

This is a convenient function to "extract" *variables* from the EDH dataset attached to this package. However, the input in x can be fragments of the EDH dataset or from the the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API obtained by functions get.edh() or get.edhw() with the rjson format. When x is explicited, it must be at least a list object with a comparable structure to the EDH dataset.

Through vars argument and return the output either as a list with list or a data frame with df, and when argument vars is missing, then all entries in x are taken.

By default, a list object is returned, with or without an ID identification provided by the addID argument. When the input list is converted into a data frame, the ordering of the variables is given alphabetically. If desired, it is also possible to remove missing data from the output by activating na.rm and work with complete cases.

Arguments id and limit serve to reduce the returned output either to some Epigraphic Database number or numbers, which are specified by hd_nr, or else by limiting the amount of the returned output. limit here is like the limit argument of function get.edh(), but in this case the offset can be specified as a sequence. While "limit" is a faster way to get to entries in the EDH dataset, argument id is for refering to precisely one or more hd_nrs in the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API.

Component "people" is a separated list in the EDH dataset, and it should be considered as a separate case from the rest of the variables. In the case that the output is a data frame, the default output is a 'long' type table; that is records can appear in different rows and each variable is assigned into a single column, and with this option is possible to select "people" variables.

By setting "wide" in type, it is possible to place the different people from a single entry column by column in the data frame and each record has a single row. Finally, argument split allows dividing the data in the data frame into groups by 'id', which corresponds to the HD number of inscription in the EDH dataset.

Value

A list or a data frame with a long or wide format, depending on the arguments inputs.

Note

When choosing "people" variables with select with a data frame output, then this attribute should be chosen in vars.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api

See Also

get.edh, get.edhw, prex, plot.dates

Examples

```
## Not run:
## load data set
data(EDH)

## make a list for three variables in 'EDH' (default)
edhw(vars=c("type_of_inscription", "not_after", "not_before") )

## select 'gender' from 'people' in 'EDH' (default)
edhw(vars=c("people", "not_after", "not_before"), select="gender" )
## End(Not run)
```

`get.edh` *Get data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API*

Description

A function to obtain data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository.

Usage

```
get.edh(search = c("inscriptions", "geography"),
        url = "https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api",
        hd_nr, province, country, findspot_modern, findspot_ancient,
        year_not_before, year_not_after, tm_nr, transcription, type,
        bbox, findspot, pleiades_id, geonames_id, offset, limit,
        maxlimit = 4000, addID, printQ)
```

Arguments

`search`	Whether the search is on `inscriptions` *or* on `geography`.
`url`	Open data repository API
`hd_nr`	HD number of inscription
`province`	Ancient Roman province name
`country`	Actual country name
`findspot_modern`	Actual location name findspot
`findspot_ancient`	Ancient location name findspot
`year_not_before`	Year, not before (integer, BC years are negative)
`year_not_after`	Year, not after (integer, BC years are negative)
`tm_nr`	Trismegistos' database number (?)
`transcription`	Automatic leading and trailing truncation (brackets are ignored)
`type`	Type of inscription (case insensitive)
`bbox`	Bounding box with character format `bbox = "minLong,minLat,maxLong,maxLat"`
`findspot`	Level of village, street etc. (add leading and/or trailing)

pleiades_id	Pleiades identifier of a place (integer)
geonames_id	Geonames identifier of a place (integer)
offset	Clause to specify which row to start from retrieving data (optional and integer)
limit	Clause to limit the number of results (optional and integer)
maxlimit	Maximum limit of the query (integer, default 4000)
addID	Add identification to the output? (optional and logical)
printQ	Also print query? (optional and logical)

Details

Since with the inscriptions option the id "component" of the output list is not with a numeric format, then the function adds an ID at the beginning of the list with the identifier with a numerical format.

Notice that hd_nr is not the same as ID nor id.

Use function get.edhw in case you want to grab several items.

Entries in country are abbreviated country names where the inscription was located. A list with the of valid values for countries from the EDH API are

"ad"	Andorra	"gr"	Greece	"pl"	Poland
"al"	Albania	"hr"	Croatia	"pt"	Portugal
"am"	Armenia	"hu"	Hungary	"rks"	Kosovo
"at"	Austria	"il"	Israel	"ro"	Romania
"az"	Azerbaijan	"iq"	Iraq	"rs"	Serbia
"ba"	Bosnia and Herzegovina	"it"	Italy	"ru"	Russia
"be"	Belgium	"jo"	Jordan	"sa"	Saudi Arabia
"bg"	Bulgaria	"kg"	Kyrgyzstan	"sd"	Sudan
"ch"	Switzerland	"kz"	Kazakhstan	"se"	Sweden
"cy"	Cyprus	"lb"	Lebanon	"si"	Slovenia
"cz"	Czech Republic	"li"	Liechtenstein	"sk"	Slovakia
"de"	Germany	"lu"	Luxembourg	"sm"	San Marino
"dk"	Denmark	"ly"	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"sy"	Syrian Arab Republic
"dz"	Algeria	"ma"	Morocco	"tj"	Tajikistan
"eg"	Egypt	"mc"	Monaco	"tn"	Tunisia
"es"	Spain	"md"	Moldova	"tr"	Turkey
"fr"	France	"me"	Montenegro	"ua"	Ukraine
"gb"	United Kingdom	"mk"	Macedonia	"uz"	Uzbekistan
"ge"	Georgia	"mt"	Malta	"va"	Vatican City State
"gi"	Gibraltar	"nl"	Netherlands	"ye"	Yemen

And for the ancient Roman provinces the valid values are

"Ach"	Achaia	"Cor"	Corsica	"Mes"	Mesopotamia
"Aeg"	Aegyptus	"Cre"	Creta	"MoI"	Moesia inferior
"Aem"	Aemilia (Regio VIII)	"Cyp"	Cyprus	"MoS"	Moesia superior
"Afr"	Africa Proconsularis	"Cyr"	Cyrene	"Nar"	Narbonensis
"AlC"	Alpes Cottiae	"Dac"	Dacia	"Nor"	Noricum
"AlG"	Alpes Graiae	"Dal"	Dalmatia	"Num"	Numidia
"AlM"	Alpes Maritimae	"Epi"	Epirus	"PaI"	Pannonia inferior
"AlP"	Alpes Poeninae	"Etr"	Etruria (Regio VII)	"PaS"	Pannonia superior

"ApC"	Apulia et Calabria (Regio II)	"Gal"	Galatia	"Pic"	Picenum (Regio V)
"Aqu"	Aquitania	"GeI"	Germania inferior	"Rae"	Raetia
"Ara"	Arabia	"GeS"	Germania superior	"ReB"	Regnum Bospori
"Arm"	Armenia	"HiC"	Hispania citerior	"Rom"	Roma
"Asi"	Asia	"Inc"	Provincia incerta	"Sam"	Samnium (Regio IV)
"Ass"	Assyria	"Iud"	Iudaea	"Sar"	Sardinia
"Bae"	Baetica	"LaC"	Latium et Campania (Regio I)	"Sic"	Sicilia, Melita
"Bar"	Barbaricum	"Lig"	Liguria (Regio IX)	"Syr"	Syria
"Bel"	Belgica	"Lug"	Lugdunensis	"Thr"	Thracia
"BiP"	Bithynia et Pontus	"Lus"	Lusitania	"Tra"	Transpadana (Regio XI)
"BrL"	Bruttium et Lucania (Regio III)	"LyP"	Lycia et Pamphylia	"Tri"	Tripolitania
"Bri"	Britannia	"MaC"	Mauretania Caesariensis	"Umb"	Umbria (Regio VI)
"Cap"	Cappadocia	"MaT"	Mauretania Tingitana	"Val"	Valeria
"Cil"	Cilicia	"Mak"	Macedonia	"VeH"	Venetia et Histria (Regio X

Value

A list object with at least one the following items:

"ID" (Optional), only if addID is set to TRUE.

"commentary"

"fotos"

"country"

"depth"

"diplomatic_text"

"edh_geography_uri"

"findspot"

"findspot_ancient"

"findspot_modern"

"geography"

"height"

"id"

"language"

"last_update"

"letter_size"

"literature"

"material"

"military"

"modern_region"

"not_after"

"not_before"

"people" This item is another list with at least one the following items:

"person_id"
"nomen"
"cognomen"
"praenomen"
"name"
"gender"
"status"
"tribus"
"origo"
"occupation"
"age: years"
"age: months"
"age: days"

"present_location"

"religion"
"province_label"

"responsible_individual"

"social_economic_legal_history"

"transcription"

"trismegistos_uri"

"type_of_inscription"

"type_of_monument"

"uri"
"width"
"work_status"
"year_of_find"

And also the query is printed if specified by printQ.

Note

The other two search options from the [EDH] database [API], which are "photos" and "bibliography" may be implemented in the future.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api/terms/country

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api/terms/province

See Also

`get.edhw`, `simil`

Examples

```
## get inscriptions from EDH API data
## Not run:
get.edh(findspot_modern="madrid")
## End(**Not run**)
```

`get.edhw` *Wrapper to get data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API*

Description

A wrapper function to obtain data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg repository.

Usage

```
get.edhw(file = NULL, hd_nr, ...)
```

Arguments

`file`	JSON file with EDH data (optional)
`hd_nr`	HD number of inscriptions
`...`	Additional arguments

Details

This is a wrapper function to obtain a sample data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository by their HD numbers or, alternatively, a file with a valid format JSON can be specified in `file`.

In any case, the JSON output will be convereted into a list object with the `rjson` package.

Value

A list of lists object with the items described in `get.edh`.

Note

Large samples can take a lot of time.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api

See Also

get.edh, simil

Examples

```
## get 10 records from EDH API data
## Not run:
get.edhw(hd_nr=1:10)
## End(**Not run**)
```

`plot.dates` *Plot interval dates*

Description

A function to plot interval dates.

Usage

```
plot.dates(x, y, file = NULL, taq, tpq, out, main = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
           xlim = NULL, cex, pch, col, lwd, lty, alpha, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data frame object of variables and observations. If NULL then EDH dataset is taken.
y	optional identifiers (vector).
file	path to file for a PDF format (optional)
taq	*terminus ante quem*
tpq	*terminus post quem*
out	number of outliers to omit (integer or vector where first entry id for latest date)
main	plot's main tile
xlab	plot's x label
ylab	plot's y label
xlim	plot's x limits
cex	size of pch
pch	symbol for taq and tpq
col	color of pch
lwd	width of time interval segments
lty	shape of time interval segments
alpha	alpha transparency for time interval segments
...	additional optional parameters

Details

This plot function is for time interval segments

Value

A graphical plot.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

`get.edh`, `edhw`, `prex`.

Examples

```
#TBD.
```

`prex` *Compute probability of existence*

Description

A function to compute the probability of existence of events.

Usage

```
prex(x, vars, bins = NULL, cp, aoristic = TRUE, weight = 1, DF, plot = FALSE, main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	list or data frame object of variables and observations.
`vars`	boundaries of existence in `x` (vector for TAQ and TPQ)
`bins`	length of the break (integer)
`cp`	chronological phase
`aoristic`	return aoristic sum? (logical)
`weight`	weight to observations
`DF`	return also data frame with observations? Ignored for plot (logical and optional)
`plot`	plot the results? (logical and optional)
`main`	plot's main title (optional)
`...`	additional optional parameters

Details

Currently, the probability of existence is the *aoristic sum* computed accross events for a single portion of time.

In case that `bins` is `NULL`, then the time breaks take the chronological periods in `cp`, which by default is `"bin5"` or five-periods for the `EDH` dataset. Another built-in option is `"bin8"` for eight chronological periods, but `cp` is open for other models as long as they are recorded as a list object.

When `aoristic` is set to `FALSE`, then a simple matching of only *terminus ante quem* TAQ and *terminus post quem* TPQ is computed.

Value

A data frame with values according to either `bins` or `cp`.

Note

Further measures of probability of existence will be incorporated.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

For aoristic sum: Crema, E. (2012) "Modelling temporal uncertainty in archaeological analysis" *J Archaeol Method Theory*.

For chronological periods: see *Bevan et al*, 2013 (`doi: 10.1111/j.1475-4754.2012.00674.x`)

See Also

`edhw`, `plot.dates`

Examples

```
#TBD.
```

`request` *Perform an HTTP request*

Description

A function to perform an HTTP request

Usage

```
request(file, URL = "https://sciencedata.dk", method = c("GET", "POST", "PUT", "DELETE"),
      anonymous = FALSE, cred = NULL, path = "/files", subdomain = NULL, force = FALSE,
         rm.file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	the request file
URL	protocol and domain of the url
method	the http *verb* for the object
anonymous	unauthenticated user? (logical)
cred	authentication credentials (vector with username and password)
path	path to add to the url (optional)
subdomain	subdomain to add to the url (optional)
force	force remote file overwriting? (optional)
rm.file	remove file in local machine? (optional and logical)
...	extra parameters if required

Details

request is basically a HTTP request, first aimed to interact with DEiC's (Danish e-Infrastructure Cooperation) https://sciencedata.dk. However, it is possible to specify the URL path and subdomain if necessary.

There are two types of folders in DEiC's https://sciencedata.dk that are *personal* and *shared* folders and both requires authentication with credentials.

The *path* to the shared folders where the files are located must be specified with the path argument. However, for personal folders is the file argument that includes the path information. Many times, DEiC's https://sciencedata.dk places the data on a *subdomain*, and for some methods like PUT it is required to specify the subdomain as well.

When a file already exists on the remote server, there is a prompt question for overwriting the file when the PUT method is invoked, and by activating argument force we can prevent confirmation and replace the file.

In case that accessing the server requires basic authentification, then package "tcltk" may be needed as well to input the credentials with a widget prompt, and there is the cred argument for performing a basic authentification without a prompt. Public folders can be accessed as anonymous user.

Value

Depends on the method, an action on the server site. A *Response* message is returned when the method is PUT with the url and items Date, Status, Content-Type.

Method POST is not currently supported at *sciencedata.dk*.

Note

Aliases for this function are sddk() and SDDK().

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

https://sciencedata.dk

https://mplex.github.io/cedhar/Sciencedata_dk.html

Examples

```
## get a public file from remote server as anonymous user
## Not run:
request("filename.extension", method="GET", anonymous=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## put a file in remote server
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT")
## End(Not run)

## put an existing file in remote server and force overwriting
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT", force=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## put an existing file in remote server and remove file from local machine
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT", rm.file=TRUE)
## End(Not run)


## remove a file in remote server
## Not run:
SDDK("filename.extension", method="DELETE")
## End(Not run)
```

`simil` *Similarity between (column) vectors*

Description

A function to compute the Similarity between vectors, which can arise from columns in a data frame or list entries.

Usage

```
simil(x, att, null, uniq, diag.incl)
```

Arguments

`x`	A list or a data frame
`att`	Column(s) in `x` representing attributes (vector)
`null`	Include NA or NULLs? (optional and logical)
`uniq`	remove duplicates? (optional and logical)
`diag.incl`	include entries in matrix diagonal? (optional and logical)

Details

At this point, the ID column in the input represents the labels of the nodes. In case that an ID column does not exists, then the first column is taken provided that there are not duplicated entry names.

Value

A valued matrix with similarities among units by simple matching.

Note

Other similarity measures will be added in the near future.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

`get.edh`

Examples

```
# TBD
```

Index