Package ‘SSN2’

January 15, 2024

Title  Spatial Modeling on Stream Networks
Version  0.1.1
Description  Spatial statistical modeling and prediction for data on stream networks, including models based on in-stream distance (Ver Hoef, J.M. and Peterson, E.E., (2010) [DOI:10.1198/jasa.2009.ap08248].) Models are created using moving average constructions. Spatial linear models, including explanatory variables, can be fit with (restricted) maximum likelihood. Mapping and other graphical functions are included.
License  GPL-3
Encoding  UTF-8
LazyData  true
RoxygenNote  7.2.3
Depends  R (>= 2.10)
Imports  stats, sf, Matrix, generics, tibble, graphics, parallel, spmodel, RSQLite, utils
Suggests  rmarkdown, knitr, testthat (>= 3.0.0), ggplot2, sp, statmod
Config/testthat/edition  3
VignetteBuilder  knitr
URL  https://usepa.github.io/SSN2/
BugReports  https://github.com/USEPA/SSN2/issues
NeedsCompilation  yes
Author  Michael Dumelle [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3393-5529>), Jay M. Ver Hoef [aut], Erin Peterson [aut], Alan Pearse [ctb], Dan Isaak [ctb]
Maintainer  Michael Dumelle <Dumelle.Michael@epa.gov>
Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2024-01-15 17:50:02 UTC
R topics documented:

AIC.SSN2 ......................................................... 3
anova.SSN2 .................................................... 4
augment.SSN2 ................................................... 6
coeff.SSN2 ...................................................... 9
confint.SSN2 .................................................... 10
cooks.distance.SSN2 .......................................... 11
copy_lsn_to_temp ............................................. 12
covmatrix.SSN2 ............................................... 13
deviance.SSN2 .................................................. 14
fitted.SSN2 ..................................................... 15
formula.SSN2 ................................................... 16
glance.SSN2 .................................................... 17
glances.SSN2 ................................................... 18
hatvalues.SSN2 ............................................... 19
influence.SSN2 .................................................. 20
labels.SSN2 ..................................................... 21
logLik.SSN2 ..................................................... 22
loocv.SSN2 ...................................................... 23
mf04p .............................................................. 25
MiddleFork04.ssn ............................................. 25
model.frame.SSN2 .............................................. 28
model.matrix.SSN2 ............................................. 29
names.SSN ....................................................... 30
plot.SSN2 ....................................................... 31
plot.Torgegram ................................................ 32
predict.SSN2 ..................................................... 33
print.SSN ......................................................... 35
print.SSN2 ....................................................... 35
pseudoR2.SSN2 ................................................. 36
residuals.SSN2 .................................................. 38
ssn_create_distmat .......................................... 39
ssn_get_data .................................................... 41
ssn_get_netgeom .............................................. 43
ssn_get_stream_distmat ..................................... 44
ssn_glm .......................................................... 46
ssn_import ....................................................... 54
ssn_import_predpts .......................................... 57
ssn_initial ....................................................... 58
ssn_lm ............................................................ 61
ssn_params ...................................................... 67
ssn_put_data .................................................... 69
ssn_simulate ..................................................... 70
ssn_split_predpts ............................................. 75
ssn_subset ....................................................... 77
SSN_to_SSN2 .................................................... 78
ssn_update_path .............................................. 79
AIC.SSN2

Compute AIC and AICc of fitted model objects

Description

Compute AIC and AICc for one or several fitted model objects for which a log-likelihood value can be obtained.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class "ssn_lm"
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)

## S3 method for class "ssn_glm"
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)

## S3 method for class "ssn_lm"
AICc(object, ..., k = 2)

## S3 method for class "ssn_glm"
AICc(object, ..., k = 2)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...`: Optionally more fitted model objects.
- `k`: The penalty parameter, taken to be 2. Currently not allowed to differ from 2 (needed for generic consistency).

Details

When comparing models fit by maximum or restricted maximum likelihood, the smaller the AIC or AICc, the better the fit. The AICc contains a correction to AIC for small sample sizes. AIC and AICc comparisons between "ml" and "rem1" models are meaningless – comparisons should only be made within a set of models estimated using "ml" or a set of models estimated using "rem1". AIC and AICc comparisons for "rem1" must use the same fixed effects. To vary the covariance parameters and fixed effects simultaneously, use "ml".
The AIC is defined as $-2\loglik + 2(npar)$ and the AICc is defined as $-2\loglik + 2n(npar)/(n - npar - 1)$, where $n$ is the sample size and $npar$ is the number of estimated parameters. For "ml", $npar$ is the number of estimated covariance parameters plus the number of estimated fixed effects. For "reml", $npar$ is the number of estimated covariance parameters.

**Value**

If just one object is provided, a numeric value with the corresponding AIC or AICc.

If multiple objects are provided, a data.frame with rows corresponding to the objects and columns representing the number of parameters estimated (df) and the AIC or AICc.

**Examples**

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
AIC(ssn_mod)
AICc(ssn_mod)
```

**Description**

Compute analysis of variance tables for a fitted model object or a likelihood ratio test for two fitted model objects.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
anova(object, ..., test = TRUE, Terms, L)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
anova(object, ..., test = TRUE, Terms, L)

## S3 method for class 'anova.ssn_lm'
tidy(x, ...)
```

**Compute analysis of variance and likelihood ratio tests of fitted model objects**

### Description

Compute analysis of variance tables for a fitted model object or a likelihood ratio test for two fitted model objects.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
anova(object, ..., test = TRUE, Terms, L)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
anova(object, ..., test = TRUE, Terms, L)

## S3 method for class 'anova.ssn_lm'
tidy(x, ...)
```
Arguments

object

A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.

...  

An additional fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()` (for `anova()`).

test

A logical value indicating whether p-values from asymptotic Chi-squared hypothesis tests should be returned. Defaults to TRUE.

Terms

An optional character or integer vector that specifies terms in the model used to jointly compute test statistics and p-values (if `test = TRUE`) against a null hypothesis of zero. Terms is only used when a single fitted model object is passed to the function. If Terms is a character vector, it should contain the names of the fixed effect terms. If Terms is an integer vector, it should correspond to the order (starting at one) of the names of the fixed effect terms. The easiest way to obtain the names of all possible terms is to run `tidy(anova(object))$effects` (the integer representation matches the positions of this vector).

L

An optional numeric matrix or list specifying linear combinations of the coefficients in the model used to compute test statistics and p-values (if `test = TRUE`) for coefficient constraints corresponding to a null hypothesis of zero. L is only used when a single fitted model object is passed to the function. If L is a numeric matrix, its rows indicate coefficient constraints and its columns represent coefficients. Then a single hypothesis test is conducted against a null hypothesis of zero. If L is a list, each list element is a numeric matrix specified as above. Then separate hypothesis tests are conducted. The easiest way to obtain all possible coefficients is to run `tidy(object)$term`.

x

An object from `anova(object)`.

Details

When one fitted model object is present, `anova()` performs a general linear hypothesis test corresponding to some hypothesis specified by a matrix of constraints. If Terms and L are not specified, each model term is tested against zero (which correspond to type III or marginal hypothesis tests from classical ANOVA). If Terms is specified and L is not specified, all terms are tested jointly against zero. When L is specified, the linear combinations of terms specified by L are jointly tested against zero.

When two fitted model objects are present, one must be a “reduced” model nested in a “full” model. Then `anova()` performs a likelihood ratio test.

Value

When one fitted model object is present, `anova()` returns a data frame with degrees of freedom (Df), test statistics (Chi2), and p-values (`Pr(>Chi2)` if `test = TRUE`) corresponding to asymptotic Chi-squared hypothesis tests for each model term.

When two fitted model objects are present, `anova()` returns a data frame with the difference in degrees of freedom between the full and reduced model (Df), a test statistic (Chi2), and a p-value corresponding to the likelihood ratio test (`Pr(>Chi2)` if `test = TRUE`).
Whether one or two fitted model objects are provided, tidy() can be used to obtain tidy tibbles of the anova(object) output.

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
anova(ssn_mod)
tidy(anova(ssn_mod))
```

---

augment.SSN2

Augment data with information from fitted model objects

Description

Augment accepts a fitted model object and a data set and adds information about each observation in the data set. New columns always begin with a . prefix to avoid overwriting columns in the original data set.

Augment behaves differently depending on whether the original data or new data requires augmenting. Typically, when augmenting the original data, only the fitted model object is specified, and when augmenting new data, the fitted model object and newdata are specified. When augmenting the original data, diagnostic statistics are augmented to each row in the data set. When augmenting new data, predictions and optional intervals (confidence or prediction) or standard errors are augmented to each row in the new data set.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
augment(
  x,
  drop = TRUE,
  newdata = NULL,
  se_fit = FALSE,
  interval = c("none", "confidence", "prediction"),
  level = 0.95,
  ...
)
```
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
augment(
  x,
  drop = TRUE,
  newdata = NULL,
  type = c("link", "response"),
  se_fit = FALSE,
  interval = c("none", "confidence", "prediction"),
  newdata_size,
  level = 0.95,
  var_correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

### Arguments

- **x**: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- **drop**: A logical indicating whether to drop extra variables in the fitted model object `x` when augmenting. The default for `drop` is `TRUE`. `drop` is ignored if augmenting `newdata`.
- **newdata**: A vector that contains the names of the prediction `sf` objects from the original `ssn.object` requiring prediction. All of the original explanatory variables used to create the fitted model object `x` must be present in each prediction `sf` object represented by `newdata`. Defaults to `NULL`, which indicates that nothing has been passed to `newdata` and augmenting occurs for the original data. The value "ssn" is shorthand for specifying all prediction `sf` objects.
- **se_fit**: Logical indicating whether or not a `.se.fit` column should be added to augmented output. Passed to `predict()` and defaults to `FALSE`.
- **interval**: Character indicating the type of confidence interval columns to add to the augmented `newdata` output. Passed to `predict()` and defaults to "none".
- **level**: Tolerance/confidence level. The default is `0.95`.
- **...**: Additional arguments to `predict()` when augmenting `newdata`.
- **type**: The scale (response or link) of predictions obtained using `ssn_glm` objects.
- **newdata_size**: The size value for each observation in `newdata` used when predicting for the binomial family.
- **var_correct**: A logical indicating whether to return the corrected prediction variances when predicting via models fit using `ssn_glm`. The default is `TRUE`.

### Details

`augment()` returns a tibble as an `sf` object.

Missing response values from the original data can be augmented as if they were a `newdata` object by providing ".missing" to the `newdata` argument.
Value

When augmenting the original data set, a tibble with additional columns

- .fitted: Fitted value
- .resid: Response residual (the difference between observed and fitted values)
- .hat: Leverage (diagonal of the hat matrix)
- .cooks.d: Cook’s distance
- .std.resid: Standardized residuals
- .se.fit: Standard error of the fitted value.

When augmenting a new data set, a tibble with additional columns

- .fitted: Predicted (or fitted) value
- .lower: Lower bound on interval
- .upper: Upper bound on interval
- .se.fit: Standard error of the predicted (or fitted) value

When predictions for all prediction objects are desired, the output is a list where each element has a name that matches the prediction objects and values that are the predictions.

See Also
tidy.SSN2() glance.SSN2()

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, predpts = "CapeHorn", overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
augment(ssn_mod)
augment(ssn_mod, newdata = "CapeHorn")
```
**Description**

`coef` extracts fitted model coefficients from fitted model objects. `coefficients` is an alias for it.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
coef(object, type = "fixed", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
coefficients(object, type = "fixed", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
coef(object, type = "fixed", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
coefficients(object, type = "fixed", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `type` "fixed" for fixed effect coefficients, "tailup" for tailup covariance parameter coefficients, "taildown" for taildown covariance parameter coefficients, "euclid" for Euclidean covariance parameter coefficients, "nugget" for nugget covariance parameter coefficients, "dispersion" for the dispersion parameter coefficient (`ssn_glm()` objects), "randcov" for random effect variance coefficients, or "ssn" for all of the tailup, taildown, Euclidean, nugget, and dispersion (`ssn_glm()` objects) parameter coefficients. Defaults to "fixed".
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

**Value**

A named vector of coefficients.

**Examples**

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
# copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
```
formula = Summer_mm ~ ELEV_DEM,
ssn.object = mf04p,
tailup_type = "exponential",
additive = "afvArea"
)
coef(ssn_mod)
coef(ssn_mod, type = "tailup")
coefficients(ssn_mod)

### Description

Computes confidence intervals for one or more parameters in a fitted model object.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `parm`: A specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals (a character vector of names). If missing, all parameters are considered.
- `level`: The confidence level required. The default is 0.95.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

### Value

Gaussian-based confidence intervals (two-sided and equal-tailed) for the fixed effect coefficients based on the confidence level specified by `level`. For `ssn_glm()` objects, confidence intervals are on the link scale.

### Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

```r
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
```
cooks.distance.SSN2

```r
formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
ssn.object = mf04p,
tailup_type = "exponential",
additive = "afvArea"
)
confint(ssn_mod)
confint(ssn_mod, level = 0.9)
```

---

**cooks.distance.SSN2  **  *Compute Cook's distance*

**Description**

Compute the Cook's distance for each observation from a fitted model object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
cooks.distance(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
cooks.distance(model, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `model`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

**Details**

Cook's distance measures the influence of an observation on a fitted model object. If an observation is influential, its omission from the data noticeably impacts parameter estimates. The larger the Cook's distance, the larger the influence.

**Value**

A vector of Cook's distance values for each observation from the fitted model object.

**See Also**

-augment.SSN2() - hatvalues.SSN2() - influence.SSN2() - residuals.SSN2()
Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()

temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
    formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
    ssn.object = mf04p,
    tailup_type = "exponential",
    additive = "afvArea"
)

cooks.distance(ssn_mod)

Description

Copies the LSN directory MiddleFork04.ssn to R’s temporary directory so the examples in SSN2 do not write to the local library or any other places.

Usage

copy_lsn_to_temp()

Details

Copies the LSN directory MiddleFork04.ssn to R’s temporary directory

Value

A copy of MiddleFork04.ssn residing in R’s temporary directory

Examples

copy_lsn_to_temp()
# getwd()
# setwd(tempdir())
# getwd()
# if unix-alike, list temporary directory contents using: system('ls')
# if windows, list temporary directory contents using: shell('dir')
Create a covariance matrix

Description

Create a covariance matrix from a fitted model object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
covmatrix(object, newdata, cov_type, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
covmatrix(object, newdata, cov_type, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` A fitted model object (e.g., `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`).
- `newdata` If omitted, the covariance matrix of the observed data is returned. If provided, `newdata` is a data frame or `sf` object that contains coordinate information required to construct the covariance between `newdata` and the observed data. If a data frame, `newdata` must contain variables that represent coordinates having the same name as the coordinates from the observed data used to fit `object`. If an `sf` object, coordinates are obtained from the geometry of `newdata`.
- `cov_type` The type of covariance matrix returned. If `newdata` is omitted, the $n \times n$ covariance matrix of the observed data is returned, where $n$ is the sample size used to fit `object`. If `newdata` is provided and `cov_type` is "pred.obs" (the default), the $m \times n$ covariance matrix of the predicted and observed data is returned, where $m$ is the number of observations in the prediction data. If `newdata` is provided and `cov_type` is "obs.pred", the $n \times m$ covariance matrix of the observed and prediction data is returned. If `newdata` is provided and `cov_type` is "pred.pred", the $m \times m$ covariance matrix of the prediction data is returned.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

A covariance matrix (see `cov_type`).

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, predpts = "CapeHorn", overwrite = TRUE)
```
```r
ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
    formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
    ssn.object = mf04p,
    tailup_type = "exponential",
    additive = "afvArea"
  )
covmatrix(ssn_mod)
covmatrix(ssn_mod, "CapeHorn")
```

---

**deviance.SSN2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitted model deviance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Returns the deviance of a fitted model object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
deviance(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
deviance(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

**Details**

The deviance is twice the difference in log-likelihoods between the saturated (perfect-fit) model and the fitted model.

**Value**

The deviance.

**Examples**

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_glm(
    formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
```
extracted values from fitted model objects. `fitted.values` is an alias.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
fitted(object, type = "response", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
fitted.values(object, type = "response", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
fitted(object, type = "response", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
fitted.values(object, type = "response", ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `type`: "response" for fitted values of the response, "tailup" for fitted values of the tailup random errors, "taildown" for fitted values of the taildown random errors, "euclid" for fitted values of the Euclidean random errors, "nugget" for fitted values of the nugget random errors, or "randcov" for fitted values of the random effects. If from `ssn_glm()`, "link" for fitted values on the link scale. The default is "response".
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details

When `type` is "response", the fitted values for each observation are the standard fitted values $X\hat{\beta}$. When `type` is "tailup", "taildown", "euclid", or "nugget" the fitted values for each observation are (generally) the best linear unbiased predictors of the respective random error. When `type` is "randcov", the fitted values for each level of each random effect are (generally) the best linear unbiased predictors of the corresponding random effect. The fitted values for type "tailup",...
"taildown", "euclid", "nugget", and "randcov" can generally be used to check assumptions for each component of the fitted model object (e.g., check a Gaussian assumption).

If from \texttt{ssn_glm()}, when type is "response", the fitted values for each observation are the standard fitted values on the inverse link scale: \( g^{-1}(X\beta + \nu) \), where \( g(.) \) is a link function, \( \beta \) are the fixed effects, and \( \nu \) are the spatial and random effects.

\subsection*{Value}

The fitted values according to type.

\subsection*{Examples}

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
fitted(ssn_mod)
fitted.values(ssn_mod)
```

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline
\texttt{formula.SSN2} & \textit{Model formulae} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\subsection*{Description}

Return formula used by a fitted model object.

\subsection*{Usage}

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
formula(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
formula(x, ...)
```

\subsection*{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn_lm()} or \texttt{ssn_glm()}.
  \item \texttt{...} \hspace{1cm} Other arguments. Not used \{needed for generic consistency\}.
\end{itemize}
Value

The formula used by a fitted model object.

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
formula(ssn_mod)
```

---

**Description**

Returns a row of model summaries from a fitted model object. Glance returns the same number of columns for all models and estimation methods.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
glance(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

**Value**

A single-row tibble with columns

- `n` The sample size.
- `p` The number of fixed effects.
- `npar` The number of estimated covariance parameters.
- value The optimized value of the fitting function
- AIC The AIC.
- AICc The AICc.
- logLik The log-likelihood
- deviance The deviance.
- pseudo.r.squared The pseudo r-squared

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")

mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)


# Glance at many fitted model objects

Description

glances() repeatedly calls glance() on several fitted model objects and binds the output together, sorted by a column of interest.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
glances(object, ..., sort_by = "AICc", decreasing = FALSE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
glances(object, ..., sort_by = "AICc", decreasing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| object  | Fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
| ...     | Additional fitted model objects from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
| sort_by | Sort by a glance statistic (i.e., the name of a column output from glance() or the order of model input (sort_by = "order"). The default is "AICc".
| decreasing | Should sort_by be decreasing or not? The default is FALSE. |
hatvalues.SSN2

Value

A tibble where each row represents the output of `glance()` for each fitted model object.

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

# tailup only
ssn_mod1 <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
# tailldown only
ssn_mod2 <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailldown_type = "exponential"
)

glances(ssn_mod1, ssn_mod2)
```

hatvalues.SSN2  

Compute leverage (hat) values

Description

Compute the leverage (hat) value for each observation from a fitted model object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
hatvalues(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
hatvalues(model, ...)
```

Arguments

- `model`  
  A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.

- `...`  
  Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).
Details

Leverage values measure how far an observation’s explanatory variables are relative to the average of the explanatory variables. In other words, observations with high leverage are typically considered to have an extreme or unusual combination of explanatory variables. Leverage values are the diagonal of the hat (projection) matrix. The larger the hat value, the larger the leverage.

Value

A vector of leverage (hat) values for each observation from the fitted model object.

See Also

augment.SSN2() cooks.distance.SSN2() influence.SSN2() residuals.SSN2()

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()

temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")

mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)

hatvalues(ssn_mod)
labels.SSN2

Arguments

model A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn.lm()} or \texttt{ssn.glm()}.

... Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details

This function calls \texttt{residuals.SSN2()}, \texttt{hatvalues.SSN2()}, and \texttt{cooks.distance.SSN2()} and puts the results into a tibble. It is primarily used when calling \texttt{augment.SSN2()}.

Value

A tibble with residuals (.resid), leverage values (.hat), cook's distance (.cooks), and standardized residuals (.std.resid).

See Also

\texttt{augment.SSN2()}, \texttt{cooks.distance.SSN2()}, \texttt{hatvalues.SSN2()}, \texttt{residuals.SSN2()}.

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

\[
\text{copy.lsn.to.temp}()
\]

\[
\text{temp.path} \leftarrow \text{paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")}
\]

\[
\text{mf04p} \leftarrow \text{ssn.import(temp.path, overwrite = TRUE)}
\]

\[
\text{ssn_mod} \leftarrow \text{ssn.lm(}
\text{formula = Summer_mn \sim ELEV.DEM},
\text{ssn.object = mf04p},
\text{tailup_type = "exponential"},
\text{additive = "afvArea"}
\)
\]

\[
influence(ssn_mod)
\]

labels.SSN2

Find labels from object

Description

Find a suitable set of labels from a fitted model object.

Usage

\[
\#
\text{S3 method for class 'ssn.lm'}
\text{labels(object, ...)}
\]

\[
\#
\text{S3 method for class 'ssn.glm'}
\text{labels(object, ...)}
\]
Arguments

object A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn.lm()} or \texttt{ssn.glm()}.

... Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

A character vector containing the terms used for the fixed effects from a fitted model object.

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy.lsn.to.temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
labels(ssn_mod)
```

---

**logLik.SSN2**

Extract log-likelihood

Description

Find the log-likelihood of a fitted model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn.lm'
logLik(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn.glm'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn.lm()} or \texttt{ssn.glm()}.

... Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

The log-likelihood.
Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
logLik(ssn_mod)
```

Description

Perform leave-one-out cross validation with options for computationally efficient approximations for big data.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
loocv(object, cv_predict = FALSE, se.fit = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
loocv(object, cv_predict = FALSE, se.fit = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `cv_predict`: A logical indicating whether the leave-one-out fitted values should be returned. Defaults to FALSE.
- `se.fit`: A logical indicating whether the leave-one-out prediction standard errors should be returned. Defaults to FALSE.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details

Each observation is held-out from the data set and the remaining data are used to make a prediction for the held-out observation. This is compared to the true value of the observation and several model-fit statistics are computed across all observations.
Value

If `cv_predict = FALSE` and `se.fit = FALSE`, a tibble indicating several leave-one-out cross validation error metrics. If `cv_predict = TRUE` or `se.fit = TRUE`, a list with elements: `stats`, a tibble indicating several leave-one-out cross validation metrics; `cv_predict`, a numeric vector with leave-one-out predictions for each observation (if `cv_predict = TRUE`); and `se.fit`, a numeric vector with leave-one-out prediction standard errors for each observation (if `se.fit = TRUE`).

If an `ssn_lm` object, the cross validation error metrics are:

- bias: The average difference between the predicted value and true value
- std.bias: The average standardized difference between the predicted value and true value
- MSPE: The average squared difference between the predicted value and true value
- RMSPE: The root average squared difference between the predicted value and true value
- std.MSPE: The average standardized squared difference between the predicted value and true value
- RAV: The root of the average estimated variance of the predicted value
- cor2: The squared correlation between the predicted and true values
- cover.80: Coverage rates of 80% prediction intervals built for the true values
- cover.90: Coverage rates of 90% prediction intervals built for the true values
- cover.95: Coverage rates of 95% prediction intervals built for the true values

If an `ssn_glm` object, the cross validation error metrics are:

- bias: The average difference between the predicted value and true value
- MSPE: The average squared difference between the predicted value and true value
- RMSPE: The root average squared difference between the predicted value and true value
- RAV: The root of the average estimated variance of the predicted value (on the link scale)

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p.ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

# Copy the .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# Copy the .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
loocv(ssn_mod)
```
**mf04p**

Imported SSN object from the MiddleFork04.ssn data folder

---

**Description**

The MiddleFork04.ssn data folder contains the spatial, attribute, and topological information needed to construct a spatial stream network object using the SSN2 package. *mf04p* was created using `ssn_import()`.

**Usage**

*mf04p*

**Format**

An object of class SSN of length 4.

**See Also**

`MiddleFork04.ssn` for details about the contents of *mf04p*. `ssn_import()` to convert a .ssn object to an SSN object in R. `ssn_create_distmat` for details about the distance matrix file structure.

---

**MiddleFork04.ssn**

*MiddleFork04.ssn: Middle Fork 2004 stream temperature dataset*

---

**Description**

The *MiddleFork04.ssn* data folder contains the spatial, attribute, and topological information needed to construct an SSN object using the SSN2 package.

**Details**

The *MiddleFork04.ssn* folder contains five shapefiles:

- *edges*: polyline shapefile representing the stream network
- *sites*: point shapefile representing the observed site locations
- *pred1km*: point shapefile representing prediction site locations at approximately 1km intervals throughout the stream network
- *Knapp*: point shapefile representing prediction site locations on the Knapp River
- *CapeHorn*: point shapefile representing prediction site locations on the Cape Horn River
The MiddleFork04.ssn includes one text file, netID1.txt, which contains the topological information for the stream network in the Middle Fork 2004 dataset.

The distance folder contains four folders that store the hydrologic distance matrices for each of the point shapefiles (obs, CapeHorn, Knapp, and pred1km). See ssn_create_distmat() for a detailed description of the distance matrix file structure.

Attribute data is also stored within each of the spatial datasets. The column names are defined as follows:

**edges:**

- **COMID:** Common identifier of an NHD feature or relationship
- **GNIS_Name:** Feature name as found in the Geographic Names Information System
- **REACHCODE:** Unique identifier for a reach. The first 8 digits contain the identifier for the HUC8 and the last 6 digits are a unique within-HUC8 identifier for the reach
- **FTYPE:** three-digit integer used to classify hydrography features in the NHD and define subtypes
- **FCODE:** Numeric code that contains the feature type and its attributes as found in the NHD-FCode lookup table
- **CDRAINAG:** Cumulative drainage area (km2) for the lowermost location on the edge
- **AREAWTMAP:** Area weighted mean annual precipitation (mm) at the lowermost location on the edge
- **SLOPE:** Slope of the edge (cm/cm)
- **h2oAreaKm2:** Watershed area (km2) for the lowermost location on the line segment
- **rid:** Reach identifier
- **areaPI:** Segment proportional influence value, calculated using watershed area (h2oAreaKm2)
- **afvArea:** Additive function value, calculated using areaPI
- **upDist:** Distance from the stream outlet (most downstream location in the stream network) to the uppermost location on the line segment
- **Length:** Length of line segment (m)
- **netID:** Network identifier

**sites:**

- **STREAMNAME:** Stream name
- **COMID:** Common identifier of an NHD feature or relationship
- **CDRAINAG:** Cumulative drainage area (km2)
- **AREAWTMAP:** Area weighted mean annual precipitation (mm) at lowermost location on the line segment where the site resides
- **SLOPE:** Slope of the line segment (cm/cm) where the site resides
- **ELEV_DEM:** Elevation at the site based on a 30m DEM
- **Source:** Source of the data - relates to the ID field of the source table
- **Summer_mn:** Overall summer mean temperature (C) of the deployment
• MaxOver20: Binary variable: 1 represents the maximum summer temperature was greater than 20C and 0 indicates that it was less than 20C
• C16: Number of times daily stream temperature exceeded 16C
• C20: Number of times daily stream temperature exceeded 20C
• C24: Number of times daily stream temperature exceeded 24C
• FlowCMS: Average stream flow (cubic meters per sec) for August, by year, from 1950-2010 across 9 USGS gauges in the region
• AirMEANc: Average mean air temperature (C) from July 15 - August 31, from 1980-2009 across 10 COOP air stations within the domain
• AirMWMTC: Average maximum air temperature (C) from July 15 - August 31, from 1980-2009 across 10 COOP air stations within the domain. MWMT = maximum 7-day moving average of the maximum daily temperature (i.e. maximum of all the 7-day maximums)
• NEAR_X: x coordinate
• NEAR_Y: y coordinate
• rid: Reach identifier of the edge the site resides on
• ratio: Site ratio value; provides the proportional distance along the edge to the site location
• upDist: Distance upstream from the stream outlet (m)
• afvArea: Additive function value calculated using watershed area (h2oAreaKm2)
• locID: Location identifier
• netID: Stream network identifier
• pid: Point identifier

pred1km, CapeHorn, and Knapp:

• COMID: Common identifier of an NHD feature or relationship
• GNIS_Name: Feature name of the edge the site resides on, as found in the Geographic Names Information System
• CDRAINAG: Cumulative drainage area (km2)
• AREAWTMAP: Area weighted mean annual precipitation (mm) at lowermost location on the line segment where the site resides
• SLOPE: Slope of the line segment (cm/cm) where the site resides
• ELEV_DEM: Elevation at the site based on a 30m DEM
• NEAR_X: x coordinate
• NEAR_Y: y coordinate
• rid: Reach identifier of the edge the site resides on
• ratio: Site ratio value; provides the proportional distance along the edge to the site location
• upDist: Distance upstream from the stream outlet (m)
• afvArea: Additive function value calculated using watershed area (h2oAreaKm2)
• locID: Location identifier
• netID: Stream network identifier
• pid: Point identifier
• FlowCMS: Average stream flow (cubic meters per sec) for August, by year, from 1950-2010 across 9 USGS gauges in the region
• AirMEANc: Average mean air temperature (C) from July 15 - August 31, from 1980-2009 across 10 COOP air stations within the domain
• AirMWMTc: Average maximum air temperature (C) from July 15 - August 31, from 1980-2009 across 10 COOP air stations within the domain. MWMT = maximum 7-day moving average of the maximum daily temperature(i.e. maximum of all the 7-day maximums)

Source
edges are a modified version of the United States National Hydrography Dataset (http://nhd.usgs.gov/).
sites, pred1km, CapeHorn and Knapp are unpublished United States Forest Service data.

See Also
mf04p for the Middle For 04 data as an SSN object.

---

model.frame.SSN2  

Extract the model frame from a fitted model object

Description
Extract the model frame from a fitted model object.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
model.frame(formula, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
model.frame(formula, ...)
```

Arguments
- `formula` A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value
A model frame that contains the variables used by the formula for the fitted model object.

See Also
`stats::model.frame()`
Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "\MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
model.frame(ssn_mod)
```

model.matrix.SSN2

Extract the model matrix from a fitted model object

Description

Extract the model matrix (X) from a fitted model object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
model.matrix(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
model.matrix(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

The model matrix (of the fixed effects), whose rows represent observations and whose columns represent explanatory variables corresponding to each fixed effect.

See Also

`stats::model.matrix()`
Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
model.matrix(ssn_mod)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>names.SSN</th>
<th>names SSN object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Extract and print names from the SSN object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SSN'
names(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An SSN object.

- `...`  
  Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

Print variable names to console
plot.SSN2  

Plot fitted model diagnostics

Description
Plot fitted model diagnostics such as residuals vs fitted values, quantile-quantile, scale-location, Cook’s distance, residuals vs leverage, and Cook’s distance vs leverage.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
plot(x, which, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
plot(x, which, ...)

Arguments
- **x**: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- **which**: An integer vector taking on values between 1 and 6, which indicates the plots to return. Available plots are described in Details. If `which` has length greater than one, additional plots are stepped through in order using `<Return>`. The default is `which = c(1, 2)`
- **...**: Other arguments passed to other methods.

Details
For all fitted model objects, the values of which make the corresponding plot:

- 1: Standardized residuals vs fitted values (of the response)
- 2: Normal quantile-quantile plot of standardized residuals
- 3: Scale-location plot of standardized residuals
- 4: Cook’s distance
- 5: Standardized residuals vs leverage
- 6: Cook’s distance vs leverage

Value
No return value. Function called for plotting side effects.

See Also
- `plot.Torgegram()`
Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
plot(ssn_mod, which = 1)
```

Description

Plot Torgegram

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'Torgegram'
plot(x, type, separate = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A Torgegram object from `Torgegram()`.
- **type**: The type of semivariogram. Can take character values that are a subset of objects in `x`. The default is `names(x)`.
- **separate**: When type is length greater than one, whether each type be placed in a separate plot. The default is `FALSE`.
- **...**: Other arguments passed to other methods.

Value

No return value. Function called for plotting side effects.

See Also

- `plot.SSN2`
Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)
tg <- Torgegram(Summer_mn ~ 1, mf04p)
plot(tg)

predict.SSN2  Model predictions (Kriging)

Description

Predicted values and intervals based on a fitted model object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
predict(
  object,
  newdata,
  se.fit = FALSE,
  interval = c("none", "confidence", "prediction"),
  level = 0.95,
  block = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
predict(
  object,
  newdata,
  type = c("link", "response"),
  se.fit = FALSE,
  interval = c("none", "confidence", "prediction"),
  newdata_size,
  level = 0.95,
  var_correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

object A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn\_lm()} or \texttt{ssn\_glm()}.
predict.SSN2

newdata  A character vector that indicates the name of the prediction data set in the SSN object for which predictions are desired. If omitted, predictions for all prediction data sets are returned. Note that the name ".missing" indicates the prediction data set that contains the missing observations in the data used to fit the model.

se.fit  A logical indicating if standard errors are returned. The default is FALSE.

interval  Type of interval calculation. The default is "none". Other options are "confidence" (for confidence intervals) and "prediction" (for prediction intervals).

level  Tolerance/confidence level. The default is 0.95.

block  A logical indicating whether a block prediction over the entire region in newdata should be returned. The default is FALSE, which returns point predictions for each location in newdata. Currently only available for model fit using ssn_lm() or models fit using ssn_glm() where family is "gaussian".

...  Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

type  The scale (response or link) of predictions obtained using ssn_glm objects.

newdata_size  The size value for each observation in newdata used when predicting for the binomial family.

var_correct  A logical indicating whether to return the corrected prediction variances when predicting via models fit using ssn_glm. The default is TRUE.

Details

The (empirical) best linear unbiased predictions (i.e., Kriging predictions) at each site are returned when interval is "none" or "prediction" alongside standard errors. Prediction intervals are also returned if interval is "prediction". When interval is "confidence", the estimated mean is returned alongside standard errors and confidence intervals for the mean.

Value

If se.fit is FALSE, predict.ssn() returns a vector of predictions or a matrix of predictions with column names fit, lwr, and upr if interval is "confidence" or "prediction". If se.fit is TRUE, a list with the following components is returned:

- fit: vector or matrix as above
- se.fit: standard error of each fit

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

# Copy the .ssn data to temp dir and load

mf04p <- ssn_mod(formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
                  ssn.object = mf04p,
                  tailup_type = "exponential")

# Model with ssn_glm

predict.ssn(object = ssn_mod, newdata = pred1km, interval = "prediction")
additive = "afvArea"
)
predict(ssn_mod, "pred1km")

print.SSN

### Description

Print information about the data found in an SSN object.

### Usage

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

### Arguments

- `x`: An SSN object.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

### Value

Print summary to console

print.SSN2

### Description

Print fitted model objects and summaries.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), ...)  
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.ssn_lm'
print(  
  x,  
  digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L),  
  signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"),  
  ...)  
```
Arguments

- **x**: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()`, a fitted model object from `ssn_glm()`, or output from `summary(x)` or `anova(x)`.
- **digits**: The number of significant digits to use when printing.
- **...**: Other arguments passed to or from other methods.
- **signif.stars**: Logical. If `TRUE`, significance stars are printed for each coefficient.

Value

Printed fitted model objects and summaries with formatting.

---

**pseudoR2.SSN2**  
*Compute a pseudo r-squared*

Description

Compute a pseudo r-squared for a fitted model object.
Usage

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
pseudoR2(object, adjust = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
pseudoR2(object, adjust = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

object A fitted model object from \texttt{ssn\_lm()} or \texttt{ssn\_glm()}.
adjust A logical indicating whether the pseudo r-squared should be adjusted to account for the number of explanatory variables. The default is \texttt{FALSE}.
...
Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details

Several pseudo r-squared statistics exist for in the literature. We define this pseudo r-squared as one minus the ratio of the deviance of a full model relative to the deviance of a null (intercept only) model. This pseudo r-squared can be viewed as a generalization of the classical r-squared definition seen as one minus the ratio of error sums of squares from the full model relative to the error sums of squares from the null model. If adjusted, the adjustment is analogous to the the classical r-squared adjustment.

Value

The pseudo r-squared as a numeric vector.

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn\_import(temp\_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn\_mod <- ssn\_lm(
  formula = Summer\_mn ~ ELEV\_DEM,
  ssn\_object = mf04p,
  tailup\_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
pseudoR2(ssn\_mod)
Residuals

Description

Extract residuals from a fitted model object. resid is an alias.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
residuals(object, type = "response", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
resid(object, type = "response", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
rstandard(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
residuals(object, type = "deviance", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
resid(object, type = "deviance", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
rstandard(model, ...)

Arguments

object
A fitted model object from ssn_lm() or ssn_glm().

type
"response" for response residuals, "pearson" for Pearson residuals, or "standardized" for standardized residuals. For ssn_lm() fitted model objects, the default is "response". For ssn_glm() fitted model objects, deviance residuals are also available ("deviance") and are the default residual type.

... Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

model A fitted model object from ssn_lm() or ssn_glm().

Details

The response residuals are taken as the response minus the fitted values for the response: \( y - X\hat{\beta} \). The Pearson residuals are the response residuals pre-multiplied by their inverse square root. The standardized residuals are Pearson residuals divided by the square root of one minus the leverage (hat) value. The standardized residuals are often used to check model assumptions, as they have mean zero and variance approximately one.

rstandard() is an alias for residuals(model, type = "standardized").
**Value**

The residuals as a numeric vector.

**Examples**

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")

mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
    formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
    ssn.object = mf04p,
    tailup_type = "exponential",
    additive = "afvArea"
)

residuals(ssn_mod)
resid(ssn_mod)
rstandard(ssn_mod)
```

---

**ssn_create_distmat**

*Calculate Hydrologic Distances for an SSN object*

**Description**

Creates a collection of (non-symmetric) matrices containing pairwise downstream hydrologic distances between sites in an SSN object

**Usage**

```r
ssn_create_distmat(
    ssn.object,
    predpts = NULL,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    among_predpts = FALSE,
    only_predpts = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **ssn.object**: An SSN object
- **predpts**: name of prediction points in an SSN object. When a vector with length greater than one, each name is iterated upon. Default is NULL.
- **overwrite**: Logical. If TRUE, overwrite existing distance matrices. Defaults to FALSE.
- **among_predpts**: Logical. If TRUE, compute the pairwise distances between the prediction sites. Defaults to FALSE.
- **only_predpts**: Logical. If TRUE, only compute distances for prediction sites. Defaults to FALSE.
Details

A distance matrix that contains the hydrologic distance between any two sites in SSN object is needed to fit a spatial statistical model using the tail-up and tail-down autocovariance functions described in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010). These models are implemented in R via ssn_ln and ssn_glm in the SSN2 package. The hydrologic distance information needed to model the covariance between flow-connected (i.e. water flows from one location to the other) and flow-unconnected (i.e. water does not flow from one location to the other, but they reside on the same network) locations differs. The total hydrologic distance is a directionless measure; it represents the hydrologic distance between two sites, ignoring flow direction. The hydrologic distance from each site to a common downstream stream junction is used when creating models for flow-unconnected pairs, which we term downstream hydrologic distance. In contrast, the total hydrologic distance is used for modeling flow-connected pairs, which we term total hydrologic distance.

A downstream hydrologic distance matrix provides enough information to meet the data requirements for both the tail-up and tail-down models. When two locations are flow-connected, the downstream hydrologic distance from the upstream location to the downstream location is greater than zero, but it is zero in the other direction. When two locations are flow-unconnected the downstream hydrologic distance will be greater than zero in both directions. A site’s downstream hydrologic distance to itself is equal to zero. The format of the downstream hydrologic distance matrix is efficient because distance information needed to fit both the tail-up and tail-down models is only stored once. As an example, a matrix containing the total hydrologic distance between sites is easily calculated by adding the downstream distance matrix to its transpose.

The downstream hydrologic distances are calculated based on the binaryIDs and stored as matrices. The matrices are stored in a directory named ‘distance’, which is created by the ssn_create_distmat function within the .ssn directory. The distance directory will always contain at least one directory named ‘obs’, which contains a number of .RData files, one for each network that has observed sites residing on it. The naming convention for the files is based on the netID number (e.g. dist.net1.RData). Each matrix in the ‘obs’ folder contains the information to form a square matrix, which contains the downstream hydrologic distance between each pair of observed sites on the network. Direction is preserved, with columns representing the FROM site and rows representing the TO site. Row and column names correspond to the pid attribute for each site.

If the argument predpts is specified in the call to the function, the downstream hydrologic distances between the observed and prediction sites will also be computed. A new directory is created within the distance directory, with the name corresponding to the names attribute for the preds (e.g. attributes(ssn.object$preds)$names). A sequence of .RData files is created within this directory, similar to the structure for the observed sites, except that two objects are stored for each network that contains both observed and prediction sites. The letters a and b are used in the naming convention to distinguish between the two objects (e.g. dist.net1.a and dist.net1.b). The matrices that these objects represent are not necessarily square. In matrices of type a, rows correspond to observed locations and columns to prediction locations. In contrast, rows correspond to prediction locations and columns to observed locations in matrices of type b. Direction is also preserved, with columns representing the FROM site and rows representing the TO site in both object types. Again, row and column names correspond to the pid attribute for each site.

If among_predpts = TRUE, the downstream hydrologic distances will also be computed between prediction sites, for each network. Again these are stored within the distance directory with the name corresponding to the prediction points dataset. The naming convention for these prediction to prediction site distance matrices is the same as the distance matrices stored in the ‘obs’ directory (e.g. dist.net1.RData). These extra distance matrices are needed to perform block Kriging using
If `only_predpts = TRUE`, the downstream hydrologic distances will not be calculated between observed sites themselves. Pairwise distances will only be calculated for observed and prediction locations and. Pairwise distances between prediction locations will also be calculated if `among_predpts = TRUE`.

Value

The `ssn_create_distmat` function creates a collection of hierarchical directories in the `ssn$path` directory, which store the pairwise distances between sites associated with the SSN object. See details section for additional information.

Examples

```r
## Copy the MiddleForke04.ssn data to a local temporary directory.
## Only needed for this example.
copy_lsn_to_temp()
## Import SSN data
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
    predpts = c("pred1km.shp", "Knapp"),
    overwrite = TRUE
)
## Create distance matrices for observations and one set of prediction sites
## Include hydrologic distance matrices among prediction sites.
ssn_create_distmat(mf04p,
    predpts = "pred1km", overwrite = TRUE,
    among_predpts = TRUE
)
## Create distance matrices for an additional set of prediction points.
## Distance matrices for observations and pred1km prediction sites are
## not recalculated.
ssn_create_distmat(mf04p,
    predpts = "Knapp", overwrite = TRUE,
    among_predpts = TRUE, only_predpts = TRUE
)
```

### ssn_get_data

*Get a data.frame from an SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm object*

**Description**

The `ssn_get_data` function extracts an sf data.frame for the observation or prediction data from an SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm object.

**Usage**

```r
ssn_get_data(x, name = "obs")
```
Arguments

x An object of class SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm.

name the internal name of the dataset in the object x. For observed values, this will always be "obs", the default.

Details

The internal name for observed data in objects of class SSN is "obs" and it is the default. If another name is specified, it must represent a prediction data set in the SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm object. For SSN objects, these names are obtained using the call names(x$preds). For all other object classes, the names are obtained using the call names(x$ssn.object$ preds).

Value

An sf data.frame

See Also

ssn_put_data()

Examples

### Extract observed data from an SSN object
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant # path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, predpts = "pred1km", overwrite = TRUE)

obs.df <- ssn_get_data(mf04p)
dim(obs.df)

### Extract prediction data from an SSN object
names(mf04p$preds)
pred1km.df <- ssn_get_data(mf04p, name = "pred1km")
names(pred1km.df)

### Extract observed data from an ssn_lm object
ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
obs.mod.df <- ssn_get_data(ssn_mod)
summary(obs.mod.df)
### Description

Extract topological information from netgeom column

### Usage

```r
ssn_get_netgeom(x, netvars = "all", reformat = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **x**
  - An sf data.frame found in an SSN object or the netgeom column as a vector
- **netvars**
  - Network coordinate variables to return. Default is "all". For edges, valid column names include: "NetworkID", "SegmentID", and "DistanceUpstream". For point datasets, valid column names include "NetworkID", "SegmentID", "DistanceUpstream", "ratio", "pid", and "locID".
- **reformat**
  - Convert network coordinate variables from character to numeric.

### Details

When an SSN object is generated using the `importSSN` function, a text column named "netgeom" is added to the edges, observed sites, and prediction sites (if they exist) data.frames. The netgeom column contains data used to describe how edge and site features relate to one another in topological space. For edges, netgeom values contain the "ENETWORK" prefix, with 3 space delimited values in parentheses: "ENETWORK (NetworkID SegmentID DistanceUpstream)". For point datasets (observed and prediction sites), the values contain the "SNETWORK" prefix, followed by 6 space delimited values in parentheses: "SNETWORK (NetworkID SegmentID DistanceUpstream ratio pid locID)". The `ssn_get_netgeom` function extracts and converts these values from text to numeric, returning either a data.frame (default) or vector containing the variables requested via `netvars`.

### Value

If more than one column is requested using `netvars`, the function returns a data.frame (default). If only one column is requested, the result is a vector.

### Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_get_netgeom(mf04p$obs)
ssn_get_netgeom(mf04p$edges, "DistanceUpstream")
```
Get stream distance matrices from an SSN object

Description

Extracts the stream network distance matrices for the observation or prediction data from an SSN object.

Usage

ssn_get_stream_distmat(x, name = "obs")

Arguments

x
An SSN object
name
Internal name of the dataset in the object x. For observed values, this will always be "obs", the default. To get a stream network distance matrix for a prediction data set, the name of the dataset must be given, in quotes.

Details

The internal name for observed data in objects of class SSN is "obs" and it is the default. If another name is specified, it must represent a prediction data set in the SSN object. For SSN objects, these names are obtained using the call names(x$preds).

Note that these are not traditional symmetric distance matrices. First, distances in an SSN object represent stream distance, or hydrologic distance, which is the distance between two locations when movement is restricted to the branching stream network. Another important difference is the distance matrices for SSN objects contain the downstream only stream distance between two locations, making them asymmetric. This asymmetry provides a way to store two types of spatial relationships based on stream distance:

- Flow-connected: Water flows from an upstream site to a downstream site.
- Flow-unconnected: Two sites reside on the same stream network, but do not share flow.

For example, if two sites are flow-connected the downstream distance from the upstream site to the downstream site is > 0, while the downstream distance between the downstream site and the upstream site = 0. For flow-unconnected sites, the downstream distance represents the distance from each site to the closest downstream junction and will be > 0 in both directions. Direction is preserved, with columns representing the FROM site and rows representing the TO site. Row and column names correspond to the unique point identifier "pid" for each site. From this matrix, it is also possible to get total stream distance (downstream + upstream) between any two sites on the same network (see examples for additional details).

Stream distances are only calculated within a network and so the asymmetric matrices are also stored by network. For observation data, a single square matrix of distances is returned for each network, with the names based on the netID value (e.g. "dist.net1", "dist.net2", etc.). However,
two distance matrices ("a" and "b") are required to store the downstream only distance between
observed and prediction sites. The label "a" represents the downstream stream distance from pre-
diction sites to observation sites, and the label "b" represents the distance from observation sites to
predictions sites. Thus, the list of prediction matrices are labeled "dist.net1.a" for the downstream
only distance from prediction sites in the columns, to observation sites in the rows, for the first
network. A prediction matrix labeled "dist.net1.b" contains downstream distances from observation
sites in the columns to prediction sites in the rows, for the first network. The downstream
only distance matrices for observations and predictions will be rectangular, unless the number of
observation and prediction locations are equal. If the argument amongPreds = TRUE was used in
the function ssn_create_distmat, then the distance between prediction sites themselves is also
returned, using the same labelling convention as for among observation sites. That is, the matrices
for each network will be labeled "dist.net1", "dist.net2", etc., for the first and second network, etc.

Value

A list of asymmetric downstream only stream distance matrices, by network.

References


See Also

ssn_create_distmat()

Examples

## For this example only, copy MiddleFork04.ssn directory to R's
## temporary directory
copy_lsn_to_temp()
## Create an SSN object with prediction sites
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "\MiddleFork04.ssn"),
  predpts = "pred1km", overwrite = TRUE)

## Create distance matrices for obs x obs, obs x preds, and preds x
## preds
## Not run:
ssn_create_distmat(mf04p,
  predpts = "pred1km", among_predpts = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

## Check names of prediction datasets
names(mf04p$preds)

## Get list of stream distance matrices for observations
dist_obs <- ssn_get_stream_distmat(mf04p)
"Display structure of list and names of the matrices"
str(dist_obs)
names(dist_obs)
"Look at first 5 rows and columns in asymmetric"
"downstream only distance matrix for netID == 1"
dist_obs$dist.net1[1:5, 1:5]

"Create symmetric total stream distance matrix between"
"observations"
strdist_2 <- dist_obs$dist.net2 + t(dist_obs$dist.net2)
strdist_2[5:10, 5:10]

"Get maximum downstream only distance between"
"observations on netID == 2"
a.mat <- pmax(dist_obs$dist.net2, t(dist_obs$dist.net2))
a.mat[5:10, 5:10]

"Get minimum downstream only distance between observations. If"
"minimum distance == 0, sites are flow-connected"
b.mat <- pmin(dist_obs$dist.net2, t(dist_obs$dist.net2))
b.mat[5:10, 5:10]

"Get distance matrices for pred1km"
dist_pred1km <- ssn_get_stream_distmat(mf04p, name = "pred1km")
str(dist_pred1km)
names(dist_pred1km)

"Look at first 5 rows and columns of downstream only distances"
"FROM prediction sites TO observed sites on netID == 1"
dist_pred1km$dist.net1.a[1:5, 1:5]

"Look at downstream only stream distances among prediction"
"sites in pred1km on netID == 1. This is useful for block"
"prediction"
dist_pred1km$dist.net1[1:5, 1:5]

---

**ssn_glm**

*Fitting Generalized Linear Models for Spatial Stream Networks*

**Description**

This function works on spatial stream network objects to fit generalized linear models with spatially autocorrelated errors using likelihood methods, allowing for non-spatial random effects, anisotropy, partition factors, big data methods, and more. The spatial formulation is described in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010) and Peterson and Ver Hoef (2010).

**Usage**

```r
ssn_glm(
  formula,
  ssn.object,
)```

family,
tailup_type = "none",
taildown_type = "none",
euclid_type = "none",
nugget_type = "nugget",
tailup_initial,
taildown_initial,
euclid_initial,
nugget_initial,
dispersion_initial,
additive,
estmethod = "reml",
anisotropy = FALSE,
random,
randcov_initial,
... 
)

Arguments

formula A two-sided linear formula describing the fixed effect structure of the model, with the response to the left of the ~ operator and the terms on the right, separated by + operators.

ssn.object A spatial stream network object with class SSN.

family The generalized linear model family for use with ssn_glm(). Available options include "Gaussian", "poisson", "nbinomial" (negative binomial), "binomial", "beta", "Gamma", and "invgauss". When family is "Gaussian", arguments are passed to and evaluated by ssn_lm(). Can be quoted or unquoted. Note that the family argument only takes a single value, rather than the list structure used by stats::glm. See Details for more.

tailup_type The tailup covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.

taildown_type The taildown covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.

euclid_type The euclidean covariance function type. Available options include "spherical", "exponential", "gaussian", "cosine", "cubic", "pentaspherical", "wave", "jbessel", "gravity", "rquad", "magnetic", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.

nugget_type The nugget covariance function type. Available options include "nugget" or "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.

tailup_initial An object from tailup_initial() specifying initial and/or known values for the tailup covariance parameters.
taildown_initial
An object from `taildown_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the taildown covariance parameters.

euclid_initial
An object from `euclid_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the euclidean covariance parameters.

nugget_initial
An object from `nugget_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the nugget covariance parameters.

dispersion_initial
An object from `dispersion_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the tailup covariance parameters.

additive
The name of the variable in `ssn.object` that is used to define spatial weights. Can be quoted or unquoted. For the tailup covariance functions, these additive weights are used for branching. Technical details that describe the role of the additive variable in the tailup covariance function are available in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010).

estmethod
The estimation method. Available options include "reml" for restricted maximum likelihood and "ml" for maximum likelihood. The default is "reml".

anisotropy
A logical indicating whether (geometric) anisotropy should be modeled. Not required if `spcov_initial` is provided with 1) rotate assumed unknown or assumed known and non-zero or 2) scale assumed unknown or assumed known and less than one. When anisotropy is TRUE, computational times can significantly increase. The default is FALSE.

random
A one-sided linear formula describing the random effect structure of the model. Terms are specified to the right of the ~ operator. Each term has the structure x1 + ... + xn | g1/.../gm, where x1 + ... + xn specifies the model for the random effects and g1/.../gm is the grouping structure. Separate terms are separated by + and must generally be wrapped in parentheses. Random intercepts are added to each model implicitly when at least one other variable is defined. If a random intercept is not desired, this must be explicitly defined (e.g., x1 + ... + xn - 1 | g1/.../gm). If only a random intercept is desired for a grouping structure, the random intercept must be specified as 1 | g1/.../gm. Note that g1/.../gm is shorthand for (1 | g1/.../gm). If only random intercepts are desired and the shorthand notation is used, parentheses can be omitted.

randcov_initial
An optional object specifying initial and/or known values for the random effect variances. See `spmodel::randcov_initial()`.

partition_factor
A one-sided linear formula with a single term specifying the partition factor. The partition factor assumes observations from different levels of the partition factor are uncorrelated.

... Other arguments to `stats::optim()`.

Details
The generalized linear model for spatial stream networks can be written as $g(\mu) = \eta = X\beta + zu + zd + ze + n$, where $\mu$ is the expectation of the response given the random errors, $y$, $g(\cdot)$ is a function
that links the mean and \( \eta \) (and is called a link function), \( X \) is the fixed effects design matrix, \( \beta \) are the fixed effects, \( z_u \) is tailup random error, \( z_d \) is taildown random error, and \( z_e \) is Euclidean random error, and \( n \) is nugget random error.

There are six generalized linear model families available: poisson assumes \( y \) is a Poisson random variable, nbinomial assumes \( y \) is a negative binomial random variable, binomial assumes \( y \) is a binomial random variable, beta assumes \( y \) is a beta random variable, Gamma assumes \( y \) is a gamma random variable, and inverse.gaussian assumes \( y \) is an inverse Gaussian random variable.

The supports for \( y \) for each family are given below:

- family: support of \( y \)
  - Gaussian: \(-\infty < y < \infty\)
  - poisson: \(0 \leq y; \) \(y\) an integer
  - nbinomial: \(0 \leq y; \) \(y\) an integer
  - binomial: \(0 \leq y; \) \(y\) an integer
  - beta: \(0 < y < 1\)
  - Gamma: \(0 < y\)
  - inverse.gaussian: \(0 < y\)

The generalized linear model families and the parameterizations of their link functions are given below:

- family: link function
  - Gaussian: \( g(\mu) = \eta \) (identity link)
  - poisson: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta) \) (log link)
  - nbinomial: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta) \) (log link)
  - binomial: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta/(1 - \eta)) \) (logit link)
  - beta: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta/(1 - \eta)) \) (logit link)
  - Gamma: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta) \) (log link)
  - inverse.gaussian: \( g(\mu) = \log(\eta) \) (log link)

The variance function of an individual \( y \) (given \( \mu \)) for each generalized linear model family is given below:

- family: \( Var(y) \)
  - Gaussian: \( \sigma^2 \)
  - poisson: \( \mu \phi \)
  - nbinomial: \( \mu + \mu^2/\phi \)
  - binomial: \( n\mu(1 - \mu)\phi \)
  - beta: \( \mu(1 - \mu)/(1 + \phi) \)
  - Gamma: \( \mu^2/\phi \)
  - inverse.gaussian: \( \mu^2/\phi \)
The parameter φ is a dispersion parameter that influences Var(y). For the poisson and binomial families, φ is always one. Note that this inverse Gaussian parameterization is different than a standard inverse Gaussian parameterization, which has variance μ^3/λ. Setting φ = λ/μ yields our parameterization, which is preferred for computational stability. Also note that the dispersion parameter is often defined in the literature as V(μ)φ, where V(μ) is the variance function of the mean. We do not use this parameterization, which is important to recognize while interpreting dispersion estimates. For more on generalized linear model constructions, see McCullagh and Nelder (1989).

In the generalized linear model context, the tailup, taildown, Euclidean, and nugget covariance affect the modeled mean of an observation (conditional on these effects). On the link scale, the tailup random errors capture spatial covariance moving downstream (and depend on downstream distance), the taildown random errors capture spatial covariance moving upstream (and depend on upstream distance), the Euclidean random errors capture spatial covariance that depends on Euclidean distance, and the nugget random errors captures variability independent of spatial locations. η is modeled using a spatial covariance function expressed as de(zu) * R(zu) + de(zd) * R(zd) + de(ze) * R(ze) + nugget * I. de(zu), de(zd), and de(ze) represent the tailup, taildown, and Euclidean variances, respectively. R(zu), R(zd), and R(ze) represent the tailup, taildown, and Euclidean correlation matrices, respectively. Each correlation matrix depends on a range parameter that controls the distance-decay behavior of the correlation. nugget represents the nugget variance and I represents an identity matrix.

tailup_type Details: Let D be a matrix of hydrologic distances, W be a diagonal matrix of weights from additive, r = D/range, and I be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of R(zu) are given below:

- linear: (1 - r) * (r <= 1) * W
- spherical: (1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r <= 1) * W
- exponential: exp(-r) * W
- mariah: log(90r + 1)/90r * (D > 0) + 1 * (D = 0) * W
- epa: (D - range)^2 * F1 * (r <= 1) * W/16range^5
- none: I * W

Details describing the Φ matrix in the epa covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Flow-unconnected elements of R(zu) are assumed uncorrelated. Observations on different networks are also assumed uncorrelated.

taildown_type Details: Let D be a matrix of hydrologic distances, r = D/range, and I be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of R(zd) are given below:

- linear: (1 - r) * (r <= 1)
- spherical: (1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r <= 1)
- exponential: exp(-r)
- mariah: log(90r + 1)/90r * (D > 0) + 1 * (D = 0)
- epa: (D - range)^2 * F1 * (r <= 1)/16range^5
- none: I

Now let A be a matrix that contains the shorter of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, r1 = A/range, B be a matrix that contains the longer of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, r2 = B/range, and I be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-unconnected elements of R(zd) are given below:
Details describing the F1 and F2 matrices in the epa covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Observations on different networks are assumed uncorrelated.

euclid_type Details: Let D be a matrix of Euclidean distances, $r = D/range$, and I be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for elements of $R(ze)$ are given below:

- exponential: $exp(-r)$
- spherical: $(1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r <= 1)$
- gaussian: $exp(-r^2)$
- cubic: $(1 - 7r^2 + 8.75r^4 - 3.5r^5 + 0.75r^7) * (r <= 1)$
- pentaspherical: $(1 - 1.875r + 1.25r^3 - 0.375r^5) * (r <= 1)$
- cosine: $cos(r)$
- wave: $sin(r) * (h > 0) / r + (h = 0)$
- jbessel: $Bj(h*range)$, Bj is Bessel-J function
- gravity: $(1 + r^2)^{-0.5}$
- rquad: $(1 + r^2)^{-1}$
- magnetic: $(1 + r^2)^{-1.5}$
- none: I

nugget_type Details: Let I be an identity matrix and 0 be the zero matrix. Then parametric forms for elements the nugget variance are given below:

- nugget: I
- none: 0

In short, the nugget effect is modeled when nugget_type is "nugget" and omitted when nugget_type is "none".

estmethod Details: The various estimation methods are

- reml: Maximize the restricted log-likelihood.
- ml: Maximize the log-likelihood.

anisotropy Details: By default, all Euclidean covariance parameters except rotate and scale are assumed unknown, requiring estimation. If either rotate or scale are given initial values other than 0 and 1 (respectively) or are assumed unknown in euclid_initial(), anisotropy is implicitly set to TRUE. (Geometric) Anisotropy is modeled by transforming a Euclidean covariance function that decays differently in different directions to one that decays equally in all directions via rotation and scaling of the original Euclidean coordinates. The rotation is controlled by the rotate parameter in $[0, \pi]$ radians. The scaling is controlled by the scale parameter in $[0, 1]$. The
anisotropy correction involves first a rotation of the coordinates clockwise by rotate and then a scaling of the coordinates’ minor axis by the reciprocal of scale. The Euclidean covariance is then computed using these transformed coordinates.

random Details: If random effects are used (the estimation method must be "reml" or "ml"), the model can be written as \( g(\mu) = \eta = X\beta + W_1\gamma_1 + \ldots W_j\gamma_j + z u + z d + z e + n \), where each \( Z \) is a random effects design matrix and each \( u \) is a random effect.

partition_factor Details: The partition factor can be represented in matrix form as \( P \), where elements of \( P \) equal one for observations in the same level of the partition factor and zero otherwise. The covariance matrix involving only the spatial and random effects components is then multiplied element-wise (Hadamard product) by \( P \), yielding the final covariance matrix.

Other Details: Observations with NA response values are removed for model fitting, but their values can be predicted afterwards by running predict(object).

Value A list with many elements that store information about the fitted model object and has class ssn_glm. Many generic functions that summarize model fit are available for ssn_glm objects, including AIC, AICc, anova, augment, coef, cooks.distance, covmatrix, deviance, fitted, formula, glance, glances, hatvalues, influence, labels, logLik, loocv, model.frame, model.matrix, plot, predict, print, pseudoR2, summary, terms, tidy, update, varcomp, and vcov.

This fitted model list contains the following elements:

- additive: The name of the additive function value column.
- anisotropy: Whether euclidean anisotropy was modeled.
- call: The function call.
- coefficients: Model coefficients.
- contrasts: Any user-supplied contrasts.
- cooks_distance: Cook's distance values.
- crs: The geographic coordinate reference system.
- deviance: The model deviance.
- diagtol: A tolerance value that may be added to the diagonal of covariance matrices to encourage decomposition stability.
- estmethod: The estimation method.
- euclid_max: The maximum euclidean distance.
- family: The generalized linear model family
- fitted: Fitted values.
- formula: The model formula.
- hatvalues: The hat (leverage) values.
- is_known: An object that identifies which parameters are known.
- local_index: An index identifier used internally for sorting.
- missing_index: Which rows in the "obs" object had missing responses.
- n: The sample size.
• npar: The number of estimated covariance parameters.
• observed_index: Which rows in the "obs" object had observed responses.
• optim: The optimization output.
• p: The number of fixed effects.
• partition_factor: The partition factor formula.
• pseudoR2: The pseudo R-squared.
• random: The random effect formula.
• residuals: The residuals.
• sf_column_name: The name of the geometry columns ssn.object
• size: The size of the binomial trials if relevant.
• ssn.object: An updated ssn.object.
• tail_max: The maximum stream distance.
• terms: The model terms.
• vcov: Variance-covariance matrices
• xlevels: The levels of factors in the model matrix.
• y: The response.

These list elements are meant to be used with various generic functions (e.g., residuals()) that operate on the model object. While possible to access elements of the fitted model list directly, we strongly advise against doing so when there is a generic available to return the element of interest. For example, we strongly recommend using residuals() to obtain model residuals instead of accessing the fitted model list directly via object$residuals.

Note

This function does not perform any internal scaling. If optimization is not stable due to large extremely large variances, scale relevant variables so they have variance 1 before optimization.

References


Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_gmod <- ssn_glm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  family = "Gamma",
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
summary(ssn_gmod)

---

**ssn_import**

*Import SSN object*

**Description**

This function reads spatial data from a .ssn folder and creates an SSN object.

**Usage**

```r
ssn_import(
  path,
  include_obs = TRUE,
  predpts,
  format_additive = FALSE,
  names_additive = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **path**: Filepath to the .ssn directory. See details.
- **include_obs**: default = TRUE. Logical indicating whether observed sites should be included in the SSN object.
- **predpts**: Vector of shapefile basenames for prediction sites found within the .ssn folder.
- **format_additive**: Logical indicating whether the columns containing the additive function values should be formatted for SSN2. Default = FALSE.
- **names_additive**: Character vector of column names in observed and prediction site datasets containing additive function values. Must be defined if format_additive = TRUE. Default = NULL.
**ssn_import**

overwrite default = FALSE. If TRUE, overwrite existing binaryID.db files.

**Details**

The `importSSN` function imports spatial data from a .ssn folder to create an SSN object. The information contained in the .ssn folder can be generated using a number of proprietary and open source software tools:

- The Spatial Tools for the Analysis of River Systems (STARS) toolset for ArcGIS Desktop versions 9.3x-10.8x (Peterson and Ver Hoef 2014). This custom ArcGIS toolset is designed to work with existing streams data in vector format.
- The openSTARS package (Kattwinkel et al. 2020) extends the functionality of the STARS toolset, which makes use of R and GRASS GIS. It is open source and designed to derive streams in raster format from a digital elevation model (DEM).
- The SSNbler package (currently in development as of September 2023) is an open source version of the STARS toolset, which makes use of the functionality found in the sf package to process streams data in vector format.

When spatial data are processed using one of these software tools, a .ssn directory is output which contains all of the spatial, topological and attribute data needed to fit a spatial statistical stream network model to streams data. This includes:

- An edges shapefile of lines that represent the stream network.
- A sites shapefile of points where observed data were collected on the stream network.
- Prediction sites shapefile(s) of locations where predictions will be made.
- netID.dat files for each distinct network, which store the topological relationships of the line segments in edges.

A more detailed description of the .ssn directory and its contents is provided in Peterson and Ver Hoef (2014). The `ssn_import` imports the edges, observed sites, and prediction sites as sf data.frame objects. A new column named 'netgeom' is created to store important data that represents topological relationships in a spatial stream network model. These data are stored in character format, which is less likely to be inadvertently changed by users. See `ssn_get_netgeom` for a more detailed description of the format and contents of 'netgeom'.

The information contained in the netID text files is imported into an SQLite database, binaryID.db, which is stored in the .ssn directory. This information is used internally by `ssn_create_distmat`, `ssn_lm` and `ssn_glm` to calculate the data necessary to fit a spatial statistical model to stream network data. If overwrite = TRUE (overwrite = FALSE is the default) and a binaryID.db file already exists within the .ssn directory, it will be overwritten when the SSN object is created.

At a minimum, an SSN object must always contain streams, which are referred to as edges. The SSN object would also typically contain a set of observed sites, where measurements have been collected and only one observed dataset is permitted. When include_obs=FALSE, an SSN object is created without observations. This option provides flexibility for users who would like to simulate data on a set of artificial sites on an existing stream network. Note that observation sites must be included in the SSN object in order to fit models using `ssn_lm` or `ssn_glm`. The SSN object may contain multiple sets of prediction points (or none), which are stored as separate shapefiles in the .ssn directory. The `ssn_import_predpts` function allows users to import additional sets of prediction sites to an existing SSN object.
Value

ssn_import returns an object of class SSN, which is a list with four elements containing:

- **edges**: An sf data.frame containing the stream network, with an additional 'netgeom' column.
- **obs**: An sf data.frame containing observed site locations, with an additional 'netgeom' column. NA if `include_obs = FALSE`.
- **preds**: A list of sf data.frames containing prediction site locations. The names of the preds list correspond to the basenames of the prediction site shapefiles (without the .shp extension) specified in `predpts`. Empty list if `predpts` is not provided.
- **path**: The local file to the .ssn directory associated with the SSN object.

References


See Also

ssn_get_netgeom

Examples

```r
## Create local temporary copy of MiddleFork04.ssn found in
# SSN2/lsndata folder. Only necessary for this example.
copy_lsn_to_temp()

## Import SSN object with no prediction sites
mf04 <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
  overwrite = TRUE
)

## Import SSN object with 3 sets of prediction sites
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
  predpts = c(
    "pred1km.shp",
    "CapeHorn.shp",
    "Knapp.shp"
  ),
  overwrite = TRUE
)
```
ssn_import_predpts

Import prediction points into an SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm object

Description
A shapefile of prediction points found in the .ssn directory are imported into an existing object of class SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm.

Usage
ssn_import_predpts(x, predpts, format_additive = FALSE, names_additive = NULL)

Arguments
x An object of class SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm.
predpts Name of the prediction point shapefile to import in character format, without the .shp extension.
format_additive Logical indicating whether the columns containing the additive function values should be formatted for SSN2. Default = FALSE.
names_additive Character vector of column names in observed and prediction site datasets containing additive function values. Must be defined if format_additive = TRUE. Default = NULL.

Details
ssn_import_predpts imports a shapefile of prediction points residing in the .ssn directory into an existing SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm object. The prediction dataset must reside in the ssn.object$path directory. The path for an SSN object can be updated using ssn_update_path() prior to importing prediction datasets. Note that, the prediction dataset must contain the spatial, topological and attribute information needed to make predictions using an ssn_lm or ssn_glm object. This information can be generated using a number of proprietary and open source software tools:

- The Spatial Tools for the Analysis of River Systems (STARS) tools for ArcGIS Desktop versions 9.3x-10.8x (Peterson and Ver Hoef 2014). This custom ArcGIS toolset is designed to work with existing streams data in vector format.
- The openSTARS package (Kattwinkel et al. 2020) extends the functionality of the STARS toolset, which makes use of R and GRASS GIS. It is open source and designed to derive streams in raster format from a digital elevation model (DEM).
- The SSNbler package (currently in development as of September 2023) is an open source version of the STARS toolset, which makes use of the functionality found in the sf package to process streams data in vector format.
Value

an object of class SSN, ssn_lm, or ssn_glm which contains the new prediction dataset. The name of the prediction dataset in the preds list corresponds to the basenames of the prediction site shapefiles (without the .shp extension) specified in predpts. See ssn_import for a detailed description of the prediction dataset format within the SSN class object.

References


Examples

```r
## Create local temporary copy of MiddleFork04.ssn found in # SSN2/lsndata folder. Only necessary for this example.
.copy_lsn_to_temp()

## Import SSN object with no prediction sites
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
    overwrite = TRUE)

## Import pred1km prediction dataset into SSN object
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"))
mf04p <- ssn_import_predpts(mf04p, predpts = "pred1km")
names(mf04p$preds)

## Import pred1km prediction dataset into a ssn_glm object
ssn_gmod <- ssn_glm(Summer_mn ~ netID, mf04p,
    family = "Gamma",
    tailup_type = "exponential", additive = "afvArea"
)
ssn_gmod <- ssn_import_predpts(ssn_gmod, predpts = "CapeHorn")
names(ssn_gmod$ssn.object$preds)
```

## ssn_initial

Create a covariance parameter initial object

Description

Create a covariance parameter initial object that specifies initial and/or known values to use while estimating specific covariance parameters with ssn_lm() or ssn_glm(). See spmodel::randcov_initial() for documentation regarding random effect covariance parameter initial objects.
ssn_initial

Usage

tailup_initial(tailup_type, de, range, known)
taildown_initial(taildown_type, de, range, known)
euclid_initial(euclid_type, de, range, rotate, scale, known)
nugget_initial(nugget_type, nugget, known)

Arguments

tailup_type  The tailup covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none".
de         The spatially dependent (correlated) random error variance. Commonly referred to as a partial sill.
range        The correlation parameter.
known       A character vector indicating which covariance parameters are to be assumed known. The value "given" is shorthand for assuming all covariance parameters given to *_initial() are assumed known.
taildown_type  The taildown covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none".
euclid_type  The euclidean covariance function type. Available options include "spherical", "exponential", "gaussian", "cosine", "cubic", "pentaspherical", "wave", "jbessel", "gravity", "rquad", "magnetic", and "none".
rotate    Anisotropy rotation parameter (from 0 to π radians) for the euclidean portion of the covariance. A value of 0 (the default) implies no rotation.
scale      Anisotropy scale parameter (from 0 to 1) for the euclidean portion of the covariance. A value of 1 (the default) implies no scaling.
nugget_type  The nugget covariance function type. Available options include "nugget" or "none".
nugget    The spatially independent (not correlated) random error variance. Commonly referred to as a nugget.

Details

Create an initial object for use with ssn_lm() or ssn_glm(). NA values can be given for de, rotate, and scale, which lets these functions find initial values for parameters that are sometimes otherwise assumed known (e.g., rotate and scale with ssn_lm() and ssn_glm()). Parametric forms for each spatial covariance type are presented below.
tailup_type Details: Let D be a matrix of hydrologic distances, W be a diagonal matrix of weights from additive, \( r = D / \text{range} \), and I be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of \( R(zu) \) are given below:

- \( \text{linear}: (1 - r) \times (r <= 1) \times W \)
- \( \text{spherical}: (1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) \times (r <= 1) \times W \)
exponential: \( \exp(-r) \times W \)

mariah: \( \log(90r+1)/90r \times (D > 0) + 1 \times (D = 0) \times W \)

ea: \( (D - \text{range})^2 \times F \times (r <= 1) \times W/16\text{range}^5 \)

none: \( I \times W \)

Details describing the F matrix in the epa covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Flow-unconnected elements of \( R(zu) \) are assumed uncorrelated. Observations on different networks are also assumed uncorrelated.

taildown_type Details: Let \( D \) be a matrix of hydrologic distances, \( r = D/\text{range} \), and \( I \) be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of \( R(zd) \) are given below:

- linear: \( (1 - r) \times (r <= 1) \)
- spherical: \( (1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) \times (r <= 1) \)
- exponential: \( \exp(-r) \)
- mariah: \( \log(90r+1)/90r \times (D > 0) + 1 \times (D = 0) \)
- a: \( (D - \text{range})^2 \times F1 \times (r <= 1) \times 16\text{range}^5 \)

none: \( I \)

Now let \( A \) be a matrix that contains the shorter of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, \( r1 = A/\text{range} \), \( B \) be a matrix that contains the longer of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, \( r2 = B/\text{range} \), and \( I \) be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-unconnected elements of \( R(zd) \) are given below:

- linear: \( (1 - r2) \times (r2 <= 1) \)
- spherical: \( (1 - 1.5r1 + 0.5r2) \times (1 - r2)^2 \times (r2 <= 1) \)
- exponential: \( \exp(-(r1 + r2)) \)
- mariah: \( \log(90r1+1) - \log(90r2+1))/\log(90r1-90r2) \times (A = B) \times (1/(90r1+1) \times (A = B) \)
- a: \( (B - \text{range})^2 \times F2 \times (r2 <= 1) \times 16\text{range}^5 \)

none: \( I \)

Details describing the F1 and F2 matrices in the epa covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Observations on different networks are assumed uncorrelated.

euclid_type Details: Let \( D \) be a matrix of Euclidean distances, \( r = D/\text{range} \), and \( I \) be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for elements of \( R(ze) \) are given below:

- exponential: \( \exp(-r) \)
- spherical: \( (1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) \times (r <= 1) \)
- gaussian: \( \exp(-r^2) \)
- cubic: \( (1 - 7r^2 + 8.75r^3 - 3.5r^5 + 0.75r^7) \times (r <= 1) \)
- pentaspherical: \( (1 - 1.875r + 1.25r^3 - 0.375r^5) \times (r <= 1) \)
- cosine: \( \cos(r) \)
- wave: \( \sin(r) \times (h > 0) \times r + (h = 0) \)
- jbessel: \( Bj(h * \text{range}) \), \( Bj \) is Bessel-J function
• gravity: \((1 + r^2)^{-0.5}\)
• rquad: \((1 + r^2)^{-1}\)
• magnetic: \((1 + r^2)^{-1.5}\)
• none: \(I\)

\(\text{nugget\_type}\) Details: Let \(I\) be an identity matrix and \(0\) be the zero matrix. Then parametric forms for elements the nugget variance are given below:

• nugget: \(I\)
• none: \(0\)

In short, the nugget effect is modeled when \(\text{nugget\_type}\) is "nugget" and omitted when \(\text{nugget\_type}\) is "none".

Dispersion and random effect initial objects are specified via \(\text{spmodel::dispersion\_initial()}\) and \(\text{spmodel::randcov\_initial()}\), respectively.

Value

A list with two elements: \(\text{initial}\) and \(\text{is\_known}\). \(\text{initial}\) is a named numeric vector indicating the spatial covariance parameters with specified initial and/or known values. \(\text{is\_known}\) is a named numeric vector indicating whether the spatial covariance parameters in \(\text{initial}\) are known or not. The class of the list matches the the relevant spatial covariance type.

References


Examples

\begin{verbatim}
tailup_initial("exponential", de = 1, range = 20, known = "range")
tailup_initial("exponential", de = 1, range = 20, known = "given")
euclid_initial("spherical", de = 2, range = 4, scale = 0.8, known = c("range", "scale"))
dispersion_initial("nbinomial", dispersion = 5)
\end{verbatim}

Description

This function works on spatial stream network objects to fit linear models with spatially autocorrelated errors using likelihood methods, allowing for non-spatial random effects, anisotropy, partition factors, big data methods, and more. The spatial formulation is described in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010) and Peterson and Ver Hoef (2010).
Usage

```r
ssn_lm(
  formula,
  ssn.object,
  tailup_type = "none",
  taildown_type = "none",
  euclid_type = "none",
  nugget_type = "nugget",
  tailup_initial,
  taildown_initial,
  euclid_initial,
  nugget_initial,
  additive,
  estmethod = "reml",
  anisotropy = FALSE,
  random,
  randcov_initial,
  partition_factor,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **formula**: A two-sided linear formula describing the fixed effect structure of the model, with the response to the left of the `~` operator and the terms on the right, separated by `+` operators.
- **ssn.object**: A spatial stream network object with class SSN.
- **tailup_type**: The tailup covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.
- **taildown_type**: The taildown covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.
- **euclid_type**: The euclidean covariance function type. Available options include "spherical", "exponential", "gaussian", "cosine", "cubic", "pentaspherical", "wave", "jbessel", "gravity", "rquad", "magnetic", and "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.
- **nugget_type**: The nugget covariance function type. Available options include "nugget" or "none". Parameterizations are described in Details.
- **tailup_initial**: An object from `tailup_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the tailup covariance parameters.
- **taildown_initial**: An object from `taildown_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the taildown covariance parameters.
- **euclid_initial**: An object from `euclid_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the euclidean covariance parameters.
nugget_initial  An object from `nugget_initial()` specifying initial and/or known values for the nugget covariance parameters.

additive  The name of the variable in `ssn.object` that is used to define spatial weights. Can be quoted or unquoted. For the tailup covariance functions, these additive weights are used for branching. Technical details that describe the role of the additive variable in the tailup covariance function are available in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010).

estmethod  The estimation method. Available options include "reml" for restricted maximum likelihood and "ml" for maximum likelihood. The default is "reml".

anisotropy  A logical indicating whether (geometric) anisotropy should be modeled. Not required if `spcov_initial` is provided with 1) rotate assumed unknown or assumed known and non-zero or 2) scale assumed unknown or assumed known and less than one. When anisotropy is TRUE, computational times can significantly increase. The default is FALSE.

random  A one-sided linear formula describing the random effect structure of the model. Terms are specified to the right of the ~ operator. Each term has the structure $x_1 + ...+ x_n | g_1/.../g_m$, where $x_1 + ...+ x_n$ specifies the model for the random effects and $g_1/.../g_m$ is the grouping structure. Separate terms are separated by + and must generally be wrapped in parentheses. Random intercepts are added to each model implicitly when at least one other variable is defined. If a random intercept is not desired, this must be explicitly defined (e.g., $x_1 + ...+ x_n - 1 | g_1/.../g_m$). If only a random intercept is desired for a grouping structure, the random intercept must be specified as 1 | $g_1/.../g_m$. Note that $g_1/.../g_m$ is shorthand for (1 | $g_1/.../g_m$). If only random intercepts are desired and the shorthand notation is used, parentheses can be omitted.

randcov_initial  An optional object specifying initial and/or known values for the random effect variances. See `spmodel::randcov_initial()`.

partition_factor  A one-sided linear formula with a single term specifying the partition factor. The partition factor assumes observations from different levels of the partition factor are uncorrelated.

...  Other arguments to `stats::optim()`.

Details

The linear model for spatial stream networks can be written as $y = X \beta + zu + zd + ze + n$, where $X$ is the fixed effects design matrix, $\beta$ are the fixed effects, $zu$ is tailup random error, $zd$ is tailldown random error, and $ze$ is Euclidean random error, and $n$ is nugget random error. The tailup random errors capture spatial covariance moving downstream (and depend on downstream distance), the tailldown random errors capture spatial covariance moving upstream (and depend on upstream) distance, the Euclidean random errors capture spatial covariance that depends on Euclidean distance, and the nugget random errors captures variability independent of spatial locations. The response $y$ is modeled using a spatial covariance function expressed as $de(zu) * R(zu) + de(zd) * R(zd) + de(ze) * R(ze) + nugget * I$. $de(zu)$, $de(zu)$, and $de(zd)$ represent the tailup, tailldown, and Euclidean variances, respectively. $R(zu)$, $R(zd)$, and $R(ze)$ represent the tailup, tailldown, and Euclidean correlation matrices, respectively. Each correlation...
matrix depends on a range parameter that controls the distance-decay behavior of the correlation. *nugget* represents the nugget variance and *I* represents an identity matrix.

tailup_type Details: Let *D* be a matrix of hydrologic distances, *W* be a diagonal matrix of weights from additive, *r* = *D*/range, and *I* be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of *R(zu)* are given below:

- linear: \((1 - r) * (r \leq 1) * W\)
- spherical: \((1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r \leq 1) * W\)
- exponential: \(exp(-r) * W\)
- mariah: \(log(90r + 1)/90r * (D > 0) + 1 * (D = 0) * W\)
- *epa*: \((D - range)^2 * F * (r \leq 1) * W/16range^5\)
- none: \(*I * W\)

Details describing the *F* matrix in the *epa* covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Flow-unconnected elements of *R(zu)* are assumed uncorrelated. Observations on different networks are also assumed uncorrelated.

taildown_type Details: Let *D* be a matrix of hydrologic distances, *r* = *D*/range, and *I* be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-connected elements of *R(zd)* are given below:

- linear: \((1 - r) * (r \leq 1)\)
- spherical: \((1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r \leq 1)\)
- exponential: \(exp(-r)\)
- mariah: \(log(90r + 1)/90r * (D > 0) + 1 * (D = 0)\)
- *epa*: \((D - range)^2 * F1 * (r \leq 1) /16range^5\)
- none: \(*I\)

Now let *A* be a matrix that contains the shorter of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, *r1* = *A*/range, *B* be a matrix that contains the longer of the two distances between two sites and the common downstream junction, *r2* = *B*/range, and *I* be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for flow-unconnected elements of *R(zd)* are given below:

- linear: \((1 - r2) * (r2 \leq 1)\)
- spherical: \((1 - 1.5r1 + 0.5r2) * (1 - r2)^2 * (r2 \leq 1)\)
- exponential: \(exp(-(r1 + r2))\)
- mariah: \((log(90r1+1)-log(90r2+1))/(90r1-90r2)\) * \((A = B) + (1/(90r1+1)) * (A = B)\)
- *epa*: \((B - range)^2 * F2 * (r2 \leq 1) /16range^5\)
- none: \(*I\)

Details describing the *F1* and *F2* matrices in the *epa* covariance are given in Garreta et al. (2010). Observations on different networks are assumed uncorrelated.

euclid_type Details: Let *D* be a matrix of Euclidean distances, *r* = *D*/range, and *I* be an identity matrix. Then parametric forms for elements of *R(ze)* are given below:

- exponential: \(exp(-r)\)
- spherical: \((1 - 1.5r + 0.5r^3) * (r \leq 1)\)
• **gaussian:** $\exp(-r^2)$

• **cubic:** $(1 - 7r^2 + 8.75r^3 - 3.5r^5 + 0.75r^7) \times (r \leq 1)$

• **pentaspherical:** $(1 - 1.875r + 1.25r^3 - 0.375r^5) \times (r \leq 1)$

• **cosine:** $\cos(r)$

• **wave:** $\sin(r) \times (h > 0)/r + (h = 0)$

• **jbesse:** $B_j(h * range)$, $B_j$ is Bessel-J function

• **gravity:** $(1 + r^2)^{-0.5}$

• **rquad:** $(1 + r^2)^{-1}$

• **magnetic:** $(1 + r^2)^{-1.5}$

• **none:** $I$

**nugget_type** Details: Let $I$ be an identity matrix and 0 be the zero matrix. Then parametric forms for elements the nugget variance are given below:

- **nugget:** $I$
- **none:** 0

In short, the nugget effect is modeled when **nugget_type** is "nugget" and omitted when **nugget_type** is "none".

**estmethod** Details: The various estimation methods are

- **reml:** Maximize the restricted log-likelihood.
- **ml:** Maximize the log-likelihood.

**anisotropy** Details: By default, all Euclidean covariance parameters except rotate and scale are assumed unknown, requiring estimation. If either rotate or scale are given initial values other than 0 and 1 (respectively) or are assumed unknown in **euclid_initial()**, anisotropy is implicitly set to TRUE. (Geometric) Anisotropy is modeled by transforming a Euclidean covariance function that decays differently in different directions to one that decays equally in all directions via rotation and scaling of the original Euclidean coordinates. The rotation is controlled by the **rotate** parameter in $[0, \pi]$ radians. The scaling is controlled by the **scale** parameter in $[0, 1]$. The anisotropy correction involves first a rotation of the coordinates clockwise by rotate and then a scaling of the coordinates’ minor axis by the reciprocal of scale. The Euclidean covariance is then computed using these transformed coordinates.

**random** Details: If random effects are used, the model can be written as $y = X\beta + W_1\gamma_1 + \ldots W_j\gamma_j + Zu + zd + ze + n$, where each $Z$ is a random effects design matrix and each $u$ is a random effect.

**partition_factor** Details: The partition factor can be represented in matrix form as $P$, where elements of $P$ equal one for observations in the same level of the partition factor and zero otherwise. The covariance matrix involving only the spatial and random effects components is then multiplied element-wise (Hadamard product) by $P$, yielding the final covariance matrix.

Other Details: Observations with NA response values are removed for model fitting, but their values can be predicted afterwards by running predict(object).
Value

A list with many elements that store information about the fitted model object and has class `ssn_lm`. Many generic functions that summarize model fit are available for `ssn_lm` objects, including `AIC`, `AICc`, `anova`, `augment`, `coef`, `cooks.distance`, `covmatrix`, `deviance`, `fitted`, `formula`, `glance`, `glances`, `hatvalues`, `influence`, `labels`, `logLik`, `loocv`, `model.frame`, `model.matrix`, `plot`, `predict`, `print`, `pseudoR2`, `summary`, `terms`, `tidy`, `update`, `varcomp`, and `vcov`.

This fitted model list contains the following elements:

- **additive**: The name of the additive function value column.
- **anisotropy**: Whether euclidean anisotropy was modeled.
- **call**: The function call.
- **coefficients**: Model coefficients.
- **contrasts**: Any user-supplied contrasts.
- **cooks.distance**: Cook’s distance values.
- **crs**: The geographic coordinate reference system.
- **deviance**: The model deviance.
- **diagtol**: A tolerance value that may be added to the diagonal of covariance matrices to encourage decomposition stability.
- **estmethod**: The estimation method.
- **euclid_max**: The maximum euclidean distance.
- **fitted**: Fitted values.
- **formula**: The model formula.
- **hatvalues**: The hat (leverage) values.
- **is_known**: An object that identifies which parameters are known.
- **local_index**: An index identifier used internally for sorting.
- **missing_index**: Which rows in the "obs" object had missing responses.
- **n**: The sample size.
- **npar**: The number of estimated covariance parameters.
- **observed_index**: Which rows in the "obs" object had observed responses.
- **optim**: The optimization output.
- **p**: The number of fixed effects.
- **partition_factor**: The partition factor formula.
- **pseudoR2**: The pseudo R-squared.
- **random**: The random effect formula.
- **residuals**: The residuals.
- **sf_column_name**: The name of the geometry columns `ssn.object`.
- **ssn.object**: An updated `ssn.object`.
- **tail_max**: The maximum stream distance.
- **terms**: The model terms.
• vcov: Variance-covariance matrices
• xlevels: The levels of factors in the model matrix.

These list elements are meant to be used with various generic functions (e.g., residuals()) that operate on the model object. While possible to access elements of the fitted model list directly, we strongly advise against doing so when there is a generic available to return the element of interest. For example, we strongly recommend using residuals() to obtain model residuals instead of accessing the fitted model list directly via object$residuals.

Note

This function does not perform any internal scaling. If optimization is not stable due to large extremely large variances, scale relevant variables so they have variance 1 before optimization.

References


Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")

mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
                   ssn.object = mf04p,
                   tailup_type = "exponential",
                   additive = "afvArea")

summary(ssn_mod)
```

---

**ssn_params**  
Create covariance parameter objects.

**Description**

Create a covariance parameter object for us with other functions. See `spmodel::randcov_params()` for documentation regarding random effect covariance parameter objects.
Usage

tailup_params(tailup_type, de, range)
taildown_params(taildown_type, de, range)
euclid_params(euclid_type, de, range, rotate, scale)
nugget_params(nugget_type, nugget)

Arguments

tailup_type   The tailup covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none".
de          The spatially dependent (correlated) random error variance. Commonly referred to as a partial sill.
range          The correlation parameter.
taildown_type  The taildown covariance function type. Available options include "linear", "spherical", "exponential", "mariah", "epa", and "none".
euclid_type   The euclidean covariance function type. Available options include "spherical", "exponential", "gaussian", "cosine", "cubic", "pentaspherical", "wave", "jbessel", "gravity", "rquad", "magnetic", and "none".
rotate          Anisotropy rotation parameter (from 0 to \(\pi\) radians) for the euclidean portion of the covariance. A value of 0 (the default) implies no rotation.
scale          Anisotropy scale parameter (from 0 to 1) for the euclidean portion of the covariance. A value of 1 (the default) implies no scaling.
nugget_type   The nugget covariance function type. Available options include "nugget" or "none".
nugget        The spatially independent (not correlated) random error variance. Commonly referred to as a nugget.

Value

A parameter object with class that matches the relevant type argument.

References


Examples

tailup_params("exponential", de = 1, range = 20)
taildown_params("exponential", de = 1, range = 20)
euclid_params("exponential", de = 1, range = 20, rotate = 0, scale = 1)
nugget_params("nugget", nugget = 1)

---

**ssn_put_data**

*Put an sf data.frame in an SSN object*

**Description**

The `ssn_put_data` function puts an sf data.frame representing observation or prediction data into an SSN, `ssn_lm`, or `ssn_glm` object.

**Usage**

```r
default()`
```  

**Arguments**

- `data` sf data.frame with point geometry.
- `x` An object of class SSN, `ssn_lm`, or `ssn_glm`.
- `name` the internal name of the data set in the object `x`. For observed data, this will always be "obs", the default.
- `resize_data` Logical. Indicates whether sf_data can have a different number of features than the current data.frame in the object. Default is FALSE.

**Details**

The internal name for observed data in objects of class SSN, `ssn_lm`, and `ssn_glm` is "obs" and it is the default. If another name is specified, it must represent a prediction dataset in the object. For SSN objects, these names are obtained using the call `names(x$preds)`. For all other object classes, the names are obtained using the call `names(x$ssn.object$preds).

The `resize_data` argument specifies whether sf_data can have a different number of features (i.e., rows) than the sf data.frame it is replacing. Care should be taken when `resize_df` is set to TRUE, especially if the new sf data has more features than the existing sf data.frame. In these cases, the user is responsible for ensuring that the additional features have the correct spatial, topological, and attribute data to accurately represent spatial relationships in the SSN object.

**Value**

Returns an object of the same class as `x`, which contains the sf data.frame sf_data.

**See Also**

- `ssn_get_data()`
Examples

data(mf04p)
## Extract observation data.frame from SSN object
obs.df <- ssn_get_data(mf04p)
## Create a new column for summer mean temperature and set Value in
obs.df$Value <- obs.df$Summer_mn
obs.df$Value[1] <- NA

## Put the modified sf data.frame into the SSN object
mf04p <- ssn_put_data(obs.df, mf04p)
head(ssn_get_data(mf04p)[, c("Summer_mn", "Value")])

ssn_simulate

Simulate random variables on a stream network

Description

Simulate random variables on a stream network with a specific mean and covariance structure. Designed to use ssn_simulate(), but individual simulation functions for each response distribution also exist.

Usage

```r
ssn_simulate(
  family = "Gaussian",
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
  tailup_params,
  taildown_params,
  euclid_params,
  nugget_params,
  additive,
  mean = 0,
  samples = 1,
  dispersion = 1,
  size = 1,
  randcov_params,
  partition_factor,
  ...
)

ssn_rbeta(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
  tailup_params,
  taildown_params,
  euclid_params,
```
nugget_params,
dispersion = 1,
mean = 0,
samples = 1,
additive,
randcov_params,
partition_factor,
...
)

ssn_rbinom(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
tailup_params,
taildown_params,
euclid_params,
nugget_params,
mean = 0,
size = 1,
samples = 1,
additive,
randcov_params,
partition_factor,
...
)

ssn_rgamma(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
tailup_params,
taildown_params,
euclid_params,
nugget_params,
dispersion = 1,
mean = 0,
samples = 1,
additive,
randcov_params,
partition_factor,
...
)

ssn_rinvgauss(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
tailup_params,
taildown_params,
euclid_params,
nugget_params,
  dispersion = 1,
  mean = 0,
  samples = 1,
  additive,
  randcov_params,
  partition_factor,
  ...
)

ssn_rnbinom(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
  tailup_params,
  taildown_params,
  euclid_params,
  nugget_params,
  dispersion = 1,
  mean = 0,
  samples = 1,
  additive,
  randcov_params,
  partition_factor,
  ...
)

ssn_rnorm(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
  tailup_params,
  taildown_params,
  euclid_params,
  nugget_params,
  mean = 0,
  samples = 1,
  additive,
  randcov_params,
  partition_factor,
  ...
)

ssn_rpois(
  ssn.object,
  network = "obs",
  tailup_params,
  taildown_params,
  euclid_params,
  nugget_params,
Arguments

family
  The response distribution family. The default is "Gaussian".

ssn.object
  A spatial stream network object with class SSN. Random variables are simulated for each row of ssn.object$obs.

network
  The spatial stream network to simulate on. Currently only allowed to be "obs" for the ssn.object$obs object.

tailup_params
  An object from tailup_params() specifying the tailup covariance parameters.

taildown_params
  An object from taildown_params() specifying the taildown covariance parameters.

euclid_params
  An object from euclid_params() specifying the Euclidean covariance parameters.

nugget_params
  An object from nugget_params() specifying the nugget covariance parameters.

additive
  The name of the variable in ssn.object that is used to define spatial weights. Can be quoted or unquoted. For the tailup covariance functions, these additive weights are used for branching. Technical details that describe the role of the additive variable in the tailup covariance function are available in Ver Hoef and Peterson (2010).

mean
  A numeric vector representing the mean. mean must have length 1 (in which case it is recycled) or length equal to the number of rows in data. The default is 0.

samples
  The number of independent samples to generate. The default is 1.

dispersion
  The dispersion value (if relevant).

size
  A numeric vector representing the sample size for each binomial trial. The default is 1, which corresponds to a Bernoulli trial for each observation.

randcov_params
  A spmodel::randcov_params() object.

partition_factor
  A formula indicating the partition factor.

... Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details

Random variables are simulated via the product of the covariance matrix’s square (Cholesky) root and independent standard normal random variables on the link scale, which are then used to simulate a relevant variable on the response scale according to family. Computing the square root is a significant computational burden and likely unfeasible for sample sizes much past 10,000. Because
this square root only needs to be computed once, however, it is nearly the sample computational cost to call `ssn_rnorm()` for any value of `samples`.

If not using `ssn_simulate()`, individual simulation functions for each response distribution do exist:

- `ssn_rnorm()`: Simulate from a Gaussian distribution
- `ssn_rpois()`: Simulate from a Poisson distribution
- `ssn_rnbinom()`: Simulate from a negative binomial distribution
- `ssn_rbinom()`: Simulate from a binomial distribution
- `ssn_rbeta()`: Simulate from a beta distribution
- `ssn_rgamma()`: Simulate from a gamma distribution
- `ssn_rinvgauss()`: Simulate from an inverse Gaussian distribution

**Value**

If `samples` is 1, a vector of random variables for each row of `ssn.object$obs` is returned. If `samples` is greater than one, a matrix of random variables is returned, where the rows correspond to each row of `ssn.object$obs` and the columns correspond to independent samples.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
#copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

tailup <- tailup_params("exponential", de = 0.1, range = 200)
taildown <- taildown_params("exponential", de = 0.4, range = 300)
euclid <- euclid_params("spherical", de = 0.2, range = 1000, rotate = 0, scale = 1)
nugget <- nugget_params("nugget", nugget = 0.1)
ssn_simulate("gaussian", mf04p, "obs", tailup, taildown, euclid, nugget, additive = "afvArea")
```
**Description**

The `splitPrediction` function is used to split prediction sets in an SSN object into smaller prediction sets. It returns a SSN object with additional prediction sets based on equal interval splits, a factor, integer, character or logical column stored within the prediction set, or a logical expression.

**Usage**

```r
ssn_split_predpts(
  ssn, 
  predpts, 
  size_predpts, 
  by, 
  subset, 
  id_predpts, 
  keep = TRUE, 
  drop_levels = FALSE, 
  overwrite = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **ssn**: An SSN object.
- **predpts**: A character string representing the name of the prediction dataset.
- **size_predpts**: numeric value representing the size of the new prediction sets. The existing prediction set is split equally to produce multiple prediction sets of this size.
- **by**: character string representing the column name of type factor, integer, character or logical that the split will be based on.
- **subset**: logical expression indicating which elements or rows to keep; missing values are taken as FALSE.
- **id_predpts**: character string representing the new prediction dataset name. This value is only specified when the subset method is used.
- **keep**: logical value indicating whether the original prediction dataset should be retained in the SSN object. Default is TRUE.
- **drop_levels**: logical value indicating whether empty factor levels should be dropped in the by column when the new prediction dataset(s) are created. Default is FALSE.
- **overwrite**: logical indicating whether the new prediction dataset shapefile should be deleted in the .ssn directory if it already exists. Default = FALSE.
Details

Three methods have been provided to split prediction sets: size_predpts, by, and subset. The size_predpts method is used to split the existing prediction set into multiple equally-sized prediction sets. Note that the final prediction set may be smaller in size than the others if the total number of predictions is not evenly divisible by size_predpts. The by method is used if the prediction set is to be split into multiple new prediction sets based on an existing column of type factor, integer, character, or logical. The subset method is used to create one new prediction set based on a logical expression.

When more than one prediction dataset is created the prediction dataset names will be appended with a hyphen and prediction dataset number if more than one prediction dataset is created. For example, when "preds" is split using size_predpts, the new names will be "preds-1", "preds-2", and so forth.

When keep=FALSE, the prediction dataset is removed from the SSN object stored in memory, but is not deleted from the .ssn directory specified in ssn$path.

Note that, only one method may be specified when the ssn_split_predpts function is called. The distance matrices for the new prediction datasets must be created using the ssn_create_distmat before predictions can be made.

Value

returns the SSN specified in ssn, with one or more new prediction sets. Shapefiles of the new prediction sets are written to the .ssn directory designated in ssn$path.

Examples

```r
## Import SSN object
# copy_lsn_to_temp() ## Only needed for this example
ssn <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
    predpts = c("pred1km.shp", "Knapp", "CapeHorn"),
    overwrite = TRUE
)

## Split predictions into size_predpts 200
ssn1 <- ssn_split_predpts(ssn, "CapeHorn",
    size_predpts = 200,
    keep = FALSE, overwrite = TRUE
)
names(ssn1$preds)
nrow(ssn1$preds["CapeHorn-1"])

## Split predictions using by method
ssn$preds$pred1km$net.fac <- as.factor(ssn$preds$pred1km$netID)
ssn2 <- ssn_split_predpts(ssn, "pred1km",
    by = "net.fac",
    overwrite = TRUE
)
names(ssn2$preds)

## Split predictions using subset method
```
ssn3 <- ssn_split_predpts(ssn, "pred1km", 
  subset = ratio > 0.5, 
  id_predpts = "RATIO_05", overwrite = TRUE 
) 
names(ssn3$preds)
Examples

```r
## Import SSN object
copy_lsn_to_temp() ## Only needed for this example
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "," /MiddleFork04.ssn),
  predpts = c("pred1km.shp", "Knapp"),
  overwrite = TRUE)

## Subset SSN observations, edges, and prediction sites on network 1
ssn.sub1 <- ssn_subset(mf04p,
  path = paste0(tempdir(), "," /subset1.ssn),
  subset = netID == 1, clip = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE)

## Subset SSN observations, removing two sites
ssn.sub2 <- ssn_subset(mf04p,
  path = paste0(tempdir(), "," /subset2.ssn),
  subset = !COMID %in% c("23519461", "23519365"),
  overwrite = TRUE)
```

### SSN_to_SSN2

> **Convert object from `SpatialStreamNetwork` class to `SSN` class**

**Description**

Convert an S4 `SpatialStreamNetwork` object created in the SSN package to an S3 `SSN` object used in the SSN2 package.

**Usage**

`SSN_to_SSN2(object, edge_additive = NULL, site_additive = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `object` A `SpatialStreamNetwork` object
- `edge_additive` A character vector of additive function value column names found in edges. Default is `NULL`. See Details for more information.
- `site_additive` A character vector of additive function value column names found in the observed sites and prediction sites. See Details for more information. Default is `NULL`.
Details

`SSN_to_SSN2()` has been made available to help users migrate from the SSN package to the updated SSN2 package. It is used to convert existing S4 SpatialStreamNetwork objects stored in saved workspaces to the S3 SSN class object used in the SSN2 package. Note that `ssn_import` is used to create an S3 SSN object from data stored locally in a .ssn directory.

Additive function values are used to generate spatial weights for the tail-up covariance function used in `ssn_glm`. The range of additive function values are restricted to $0 \leq AFV \leq 1$. In the SSN2 package, columns containing additive function values are stored as text, rather than numeric format. This prevents values less than 1 with more than 10 digits from being truncated when writing/reading shapefiles (and their .dbf tables). The columns containing additive function values are specified using the `edge_additive` and `site_additive` arguments and converted to character format in the SSN class object returned. The arguments `edge_additive` and `site_additive` accept a single column name in character format, or a vector containing multiple column names. Note that, column names for additive function values on the edges, sites, and prediction sites may differ. If a column specified in `edge_additive` or `site_additive` is not present, the function will return a warning, rather than an error. Columns containing additive function values can also be converted to text manually using the `formatC` function, which provides the flexibility needed to store the values with their full precision.

Value

An S3 SSN class object, with additive function value columns converted to text format.

Description

Update the local path in an existing SSN object based on an user defined file.

Usage

```r
ssn_update_path(x, path, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` An SSN, ssn_lm or ssn_glm object.
- `path` Filepath to the .ssn folder associated with the SSN object.
- `verbose` A logical that indicates if the new path should be printed to the console.

Details

At times, it may be necessary to move a .ssn directory, which is linked to an SSN object in an R workspace. If the .ssn directory is moved, the path must be updated before using the `ssn_glm` function and other functions that read/write to the .ssn directory. The `ssn_update_path` is a helper function that serves this purpose.
Value

An SSN object with a new path list element.

Examples

```r
## Use mf04p SSN object provided in SSN2
data(mf04p)

## For examples only, make sure mf04p has the correct path
## If you use ssn_import(), the path will be correct
newpath <- paste0(tempdir(), "\MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_update_path(mf04p, newpath)
```

## Use ssn_write

### Description

This function writes an SSN object to a local .ssn directory

### Usage

```r
ssn_write(ssn, path, overwrite = FALSE, copy_dist = FALSE, import = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **ssn**: An SSN object.
- **path**: filepath to the local .ssn directory to write to.
- **overwrite**: If TRUE, overwrite existing files in file (if it exists). Defaults to FALSE.
- **copy_dist**: If TRUE, copy distance matrices to file (if they exist). Defaults to FALSE.
- **import**: If TRUE, import and return the SSN object after writing to file. Defaults to FALSE.

### Value

`ssn_write` creates an .ssn directory that contains the spatial, topological, and attribute information stored in the original SSN object. When `import = TRUE`, the SSN object is imported and returned.

### Examples

```r
## For examples only, copy MiddleFork04.ssn directory to R's
temporary directory
copy_lsn_to_temp()
## Import SSN object with prediction sites
mf04p <- ssn_import(paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn"),
preds = c("pred1km.shp"),
overwrite = TRUE
)
```
## Write SSN to new .ssn directory
ssn_write(mf04p, path = paste0(tempdir(), "/tempSSN.ssn"))

## Write SSN to .ssn directory and return SSN object
tempSSN <- ssn_write(mf04p, path = paste0(tempdir(), "/tempSSN.ssn"), overwrite = TRUE, import = TRUE)

---

### summary.SSN

**Summarize an SSN object**

#### Description

Summarize data found in an SSN object.

#### Usage

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

#### Arguments

- `object` An SSN object.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

#### Details

`summary.SSN()` creates a summary of a SSN object intended to be printed using `print()`. This summary contains information about the number of observed and prediction locations, as well as the column names found in their respective sf data.frames.

#### Value

A list with several fitted model quantities used to create informative summaries when printing.
Summary of a fitted model object

Description
Summarize a fitted model object.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
summary(object, ...)

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

Arguments
- object: A fitted model object from ssn_lm() or ssn_glm().
- ...: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Details
summary.ssn() creates a summary of a fitted model object intended to be printed using print(). This summary contains useful information like the original function call, residuals, a coefficients table, a pseudo r-squared, and estimated covariance parameters.

Value
A list with several fitted model quantities used to create informative summaries when printing.

See Also
- print.SSN2

Examples
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine
copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "\MiddleFork04.ssn")
fm04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
    formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
    ssn.object = fm04p,
    tailup_type = "exponential",
    additive = "afvArea"
)
tidy.SSN2

Tidy a fitted model object

Description

Tidy a fitted model object into a summarized tibble.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
tidy(x, conf.int = FALSE, conf.level = 0.95, effects = "fixed", ...)
## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
tidy(x, conf.int = FALSE, conf.level = 0.95, effects = "fixed", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `conf.int` Logical indicating whether or not to include a confidence interval in the tidied output. The default is `FALSE`.
- `conf.level` The confidence level to use for the confidence interval if `conf.int` is `TRUE`. Must be strictly greater than 0 and less than 1. The default is 0.95, which corresponds to a 95 percent confidence interval.
- `effects` The type of effects to tidy. Available options are "fixed" (fixed effects), "tailup" (tailup covariance parameters), "taildown" (taildown covariance parameters), "euclid" (Euclidean covariance parameters), "nugget" (nugget covariance parameter), "dispersion" (dispersion parameter if relevant), "ssn" for all of "tailup", "taildown", "euclid", "nugget", and "dispersion", and "randcov" (random effect variances). The default is "fixed".
- `...` Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

A tidy tibble of summary information effects.

See Also

`glance.SSN2()` `augment.SSN2()`
Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

```r

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
tidy(ssn_mod)
```

Torgegram

```
Torgegram(formula, ssn.object, type = c("flowcon", "flowuncon"), bins = 15, cutoff, partition_factor)
```

Description

Compute the empirical semivariogram for varying bin sizes and cutoff values.

Usage

```
Torgegram(formula, ssn.object, type = c("flowcon", "flowuncon"), bins = 15, cutoff, partition_factor)
```

Arguments

- `formula`: A formula describing the fixed effect structure.
- `ssn.object`: A spatial stream network object with class SSN.
- `type`: The Torgegram type. A vector with possible values "flowcon" for flow-connected distances, "flowuncon" for flow-unconnected distances, and "euclid" for Euclidean distances. The default is to show both flow-connected and flow-unconnected distances.
- `bins`: The number of equally spaced bins. The default is 15.
- `cutoff`: The maximum distance considered. The default is half the diagonal of the bounding box from the coordinates.
- `partition_factor`: An optional formula specifying the partition factor. If specified, semivariances are only computed for observations sharing the same level of the partition factor.
Details

The Torgegram is an empirical semivariogram tool used to visualize and model spatial dependence by estimating the semivariance of a process at varying distances separately for flow-connected, flow-unconnected, and Euclidean distances. For a constant-mean process, the semivariance at distance \( h \) is denoted \( \gamma(h) \) and defined as \( 0.5 \times \text{Var}(z_1 - z_2) \). Under second-order stationarity, \( \gamma(h) = \text{Cov}(0) - \text{Cov}(h) \), where \( \text{Cov}(h) \) is the covariance function at distance \( h \). Typically the residuals from an ordinary least squares fit defined by formula are second-order stationary with mean zero. These residuals are used to compute the empirical semivariogram. At a distance \( h \), the empirical semivariance is \( 1/N(h) \sum (r_1 - r_2)^2 \), where \( N(h) \) is the number of (unique) pairs in the set of observations whose distance separation is \( h \) and \( r_1 \) and \( r_2 \) are residuals corresponding to observations whose distance separation is \( h \). In spmodel, these distance bins actually contain observations whose distance separation is \( h \pm c \), where \( c \) is a constant determined implicitly by \( \text{bins} \). Typically, only observations whose distance separation is below some cutoff are used to compute the empirical semivariogram (this cutoff is determined by \( \text{cutoff} \)).

Value

A list with elements correspond to type. Each element is data frame with distance bins (\( \text{bins} \)), the average distance (\( \text{dist} \)), the semivariance (\( \text{gamma} \)), and the number of (unique) pairs (\( \text{np} \)) for the respective type.

References


See Also

plot.Torgegram()

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

tg <- Torgegram(Summer_mn ~ 1, mf04p)
plot(tg)
Variability component comparison

Description

Compare the proportion of total variability explained by the fixed effects and each variance parameter.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
varcomp(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
varcomp(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fitted model object from `ssn_lm()` or `ssn_glm()`.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

Value

A tibble that partitions the the total variability by the fixed effects and each variance parameter. The proportion of variability explained by the fixed effects is the pseudo R-squared obtained by `psuedoR2()`. The remaining proportion is spread accordingly among each variance parameter: "tailup_de", "taildown_de", "euclid_de", "nugget", and if random effects are used, each named random effect. For `ssn_glm()`, models, only the variances on the link scale are considered (i.e., the variance function of the response is omitted).

Examples

```r
# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

# Copy_lsn_to_temp()
temp_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "\MiddleFork04.ssn")
mf04p <- ssn_import(temp_path, overwrite = TRUE)

ssn_mod <- ssn_lm(
  formula = Summer_mn ~ ELEV_DEM,
  ssn.object = mf04p,
  tailup_type = "exponential",
  additive = "afvArea"
)
varcomp(ssn_mod)
```
vcov.SSN2  

Calculate variance-covariance matrix for a fitted model object

Description

Calculate variance-covariance matrix for a fitted model object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'ssn_lm'
vcov(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ssn_glm'
vcov(object, var_correct = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

object  
A fitted model object from ssn_lm() or ssn_glm().

...  
Other arguments. Not used (needed for generic consistency).

var_correct  
A logical indicating whether to return the corrected variance-covariance matrix for models fit using ssn_glm() (when family is different from "Gaussian"). The default is TRUE.

Value

The variance-covariance matrix of coefficients obtained via coef(). Currently, only the variance-covariance matrix of the fixed effects is supported.

Examples

# Copy the mf04p .ssn data to a local directory and read it into R
# When modeling with your .ssn object, you will load it using the relevant
# path to the .ssn data on your machine

# Copy .ssn data to local directory

# Load the .ssn data

# Create an SSN model

# Calculate variance-covariance matrix
vcov(ssn_mod)
Index

* datasets
  mf04p, 25
AIC.SSN2, 3
AIC.ssn glm (AIC.SSN2), 3
AIC.ssn lm (AIC.SSN2), 3
AICc.ssn glm (AIC.SSN2), 3
AICc.ssn lm (AIC.SSN2), 4
anova.SSN2, 4
anova.ssn glm (anova.SSN2), 4
anova.ssn lm (anova.SSN2), 4
augment.SSN2, 6
augment.SSN2( ), 11, 20, 21, 83
augment.ssn glm (augment.SSN2), 6
augment.ssn lm (augment.SSN2), 6
coeff.SSN2, 9
coeff.ssn glm (coeff.SSN2), 9
coeff.ssn lm (coeff.SSN2), 9
coefficients.ssn glm (coeff.SSN2), 9
coefficients.ssn lm (coeff.SSN2), 10
confint.SSN2, 10
confint.ssn glm (confint.SSN2), 10
confint.ssn lm (confint.SSN2), 10
cooks.distance.SSN2, 11
cooks.distance.SSN2( ), 20, 21
cooks.distance.ssn glm
  (cooks.distance.SSN2), 11
cooks.distance.ssn lm
  (cooks.distance.SSN2), 11
copy_lsn_to_temp, 12
covmatrix.SSN2, 13
covmatrix.ssn glm (covmatrix.SSN2), 13
covmatrix.ssn lm (covmatrix.SSN2), 13
deviance.SSN2, 14
deviance.ssn glm (deviance.SSN2), 14
deviance.ssn lm (deviance.SSN2), 14
dispersion_initial(), 48
euclid_initial (ssn_initial), 58
euclid_initial(), 48, 51, 62, 65
euclid_params (ssn_params), 67
euclid_params(), 73
fitted.SSN2, 15
fitted.ssn glm (fitted.SSN2), 15
fitted.ssn lm (fitted.SSN2), 15
fitted.values.ssn glm (fitted.SSN2), 15
fitted.values.ssn lm (fitted.SSN2), 15
formatC, 79
formula.SSN2, 16
formula.ssn glm (formula.SSN2), 16
formula.ssn lm (formula.SSN2), 16
glance.SSN2, 17
glance.SSN2( ), 8, 83
glance.ssn glm (glance.SSN2), 17
glance.ssn lm (glance.SSN2), 17
glances.SSN2, 18
glances.ssn glm (glances.SSN2), 18
glances.ssn lm (glances.SSN2), 18
hatvalues.SSN2, 19
hatvalues.SSN2( ), 11, 21
hatvalues.ssn glm (hatvalues.SSN2), 19
hatvalues.ssn lm (hatvalues.SSN2), 19
influence.SSN2, 20
influence.SSN2( ), 11, 20
influence.ssn glm (influence.SSN2), 20
influence.ssn lm (influence.SSN2), 20
labels.SSN2, 21
labels.ssn glm (labels.SSN2), 21
labels.ssn lm (labels.SSN2), 21
list, 45
logLik.SSN2, 22
logLik.ssn glm (logLik.SSN2), 22
logLik.ssn lm (logLik.SSN2), 22
loocv.SSN2, 23
loocv.ssn glm (loocv.SSN2), 23

88
INDEX

loocv.ssn_lm(loocv.SSN2), 23
mf04p, 25, 28
MiddleFork04.ssn, 25, 25
model.frame.SSN2, 28
model.frame.ssn_glm(model.frame.SSN2), 28
model.frame.ssn_lm(model.frame.SSN2), 28
model.matrix.SSN2, 29
model.matrix.ssn_glm
(model.matrix.SSN2), 29
model.matrix.ssn_lm
(model.matrix.SSN2), 29

names.SSN, 30
nugget_initial(ssn_initial), 58
nugget_initial(), 48, 63
nugget_params(ssn_params), 67
nugget_params(), 73

plot.SSN2, 31, 32
plot.ssn_glm(plot.SSN2), 31
plot.ssn_lm(plot.SSN2), 31
plot.Torgegram, 32
plot.Torgegram(), 31, 85
predict.SSN2, 33
predict.ssn_glm(predict.SSN2), 33
predict.ssn_lm, 41
predict.ssn_lm(predict.SSN2), 33
print.anova.ssn_glm(print.SSN2), 35
print.anova.ssn_lm(print.SSN2), 35
print.SSN, 35
print.SSN2, 35, 82
print.ssn_glm(print.SSN2), 35
print.ssn_lm(print.SSN2), 35
print.summary.ssn_glm(print.SSN2), 35
print.summary.ssn_lm(print.SSN2), 35
pseudoR2.SSN2, 36
pseudoR2.ssn_glm(pseudoR2.SSN2), 36
pseudoR2.ssn_lm(pseudoR2.SSN2), 36
resid.ssn_glm(residuals.SSN2), 38
resid.ssn_lm(residuals.SSN2), 38
residuals.SSN2, 38
residuals.SSN2(), 11, 20, 21
residuals.ssn_glm(residuals.SSN2), 38
residuals.ssn_lm(residuals.SSN2), 38
rstandard.ssn_glm(residuals.SSN2), 38
rstandard.ssn_lm(residuals.SSN2), 38
spmodel::dispersion_initial(), 61
spmodel::randcov_initial(), 48, 58, 61, 63
spmodel::randcov_params(), 67, 73
ssn_create_distmat, 25, 39, 55, 77
ssn_create_distmat(), 26, 45
ssn_get_data, 41
ssn_get_data(), 69
ssn_get_netgeom, 43, 55, 56
ssn_get_stream_distmat, 44
ssn_glm, 46, 55
ssn_import, 54, 58, 77, 79
ssn_import(), 25
ssn_import_predpts, 55, 57
ssn_initial, 58
ssn_lm, 55, 61
ssn_params, 67
ssn_put_data, 69
ssn_put_data(), 42
ssn_rbeta(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_rbinom(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_rgamma(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_rinvgauss(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_rnorm(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_rpois(ssn_simulate), 70
ssn_simulate, 70
ssn_split_predpts, 75
ssn_subset, 77
SSN_to_SSN2, 78
ssn_update_path, 79
ssn_write, 80
stats::glm, 47
stats::model.frame(), 28
stats::model.matrix(), 29
summary.SSN, 81
summary.SSN2, 82
summary.ssn_glm(summary.SSN2), 82
summary.ssn_lm(summary.SSN2), 82
taildown_initial(ssn_initial), 58
taildown_initial(), 48, 62
taildown_params(ssn_params), 67
taildown_params(), 73
tailup_initial(ssn_initial), 58
tailup_initial(), 47, 62
tailup_params(ssn_params), 67
tailup_params(), 73
tidy.anova.ssn_glm(anova.SSN2), 4
tidy.anova.ssn_lm(anova.SSN2), 4
tidy.SSN2, 83
tidy.SSN2(), 8
tidy.ssn_glm(tidy.SSN2), 83
tidy.ssn_lm(tidy.SSN2), 83
torgegram, 84
torgegram(), 32
varcomp.SSN2, 86
varcomp.ssn_glm(varcomp.SSN2), 86
varcomp.ssn_lm(varcomp.SSN2), 86
vcov.SSN2, 87
vcov.ssn_glm(vcov.SSN2), 87
vcov.ssn_lm(vcov.SSN2), 87