Package ‘baytrends’

Type Package

Title Long Term Water Quality Trend Analysis

Description Enable users to evaluate long-term trends using a Generalized Additive Modeling (GAM) approach. The model development includes selecting a GAM structure to describe nonlinear seasonally-varying changes over time, incorporation of hydrologic variability via either a river flow or salinity, the use of an intervention to deal with method or laboratory changes suspected to impact data values, and representation of left- and interval-censored data. The approach has been applied to water quality data in the Chesapeake Bay, a major estuary on the east coast of the United States to provide insights to a range of management- and research-focused questions. Methodology described in Murphy (2019) <doi:10.1016/j.envsoft.2019.03.027>.

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detrended.flow.R  detrended.salinity.R  expectMaxFunctions.r
findFile.R  flwAveragePred.R  fmtPval.R  gamDiff.R  gamPlotCalc.r
gamPlotDisp.R  gamPlotDispSeason.R  gamTables.R  gamTest.r
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Description

This function assesses the user supplied specifications in the argument, analySpec, and prepares the data (argument df) for analysis. In those cases where the user doesn’t supply a needed specification, a basic option is supplied by this function.

Usage

```r
analysisOrganizeData(
  df,
  analySpec = list(),
  reports = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 4),
  parameterList = NA,
  stationMasterList = NA,
  layerLukup = NA
)
```

Arguments

- `df` Data frame of water quality data
- `analySpec` Specifications for analysis
- `reports` Optional reports about parameters, layers and stations [default = c(0,1,2,3)]
- `parameterList` User-supplied dataframe with list of parameters [default = NA]
- `stationMasterList` User-supplied dataframe with list of stations [default = NA]
- `layerLukup` User-supplied dataframe with list of layers [default = NA]

Details

The supplied data frame, df, is a data frame with the variables station, date, and layer included along with multiple additional columns for a variety of water quality variables structured as numeric fields or survival::Surv objects. An example data frame, dataCensored, is included with baytrends as an example.

The argument, analySpec, is a list that includes basic specifications for performing GAM analyses. The components in analySpec are identified below. The user may create analySpec (which can include all or some of the below components; and pass the user-supplied analySpec to this function. Or, the user may accept the default argument and allow analysisOrganizeData to create and return analySpec. If the user passes a user-supplied analySpec, then analysisOrganizeData will "fill in" required arguments not provided by the user. The user can also adjust analySpec after it is
returned from `analysisOrganizeData` although requirements for down selecting the data frame, df, or aggregating data by layer would need to be passed to `analysisOrganizeData`.

The default setting for the argument report is to provide tabular summary reports about the parameters, stations, and layers to be analyzed. Setting report=NA will suppress the tabular summary reports.

The user can supply their own `parameterList`, `stationMasterList`, or `layerLukup` data sets; or the user can use the example data frames included with `baytrends`.

The following steps are performed by `analysisOrganizeData`:

1) Review user supplied specifications through the `analySpec` argument. Fill in with default values. For example, if the user doesn’t specify a dataframe with a list of stations, parameters, or layers, then the built-in data frames, baytrends::stationMasterList, baytrends::parameterList, and baytrends::layerLukup are used. Some other default values include the following: date range (1/1/1984-present), parameter list (all parameters in data set parameterList), layers (all layers in data set layerLukup), layer aggregation option (0, no aggregation), minimum number of observations to perform a GAM analysis (60), GAM formulas (Linear Trend with Seasonality, Non-linear Trend with Seasonality, and Non-linear trend with Seasonality (plus Interactions)), GAM alpha level for plots and output (0.05), periods for multi-time period analyses using GAM (Full Record, 1999/00-Present, and 2005/06-Present), and seasons for sub-annual analyses using GAM (All, Spring1, Spring2, Summer1, Summer2, SAV1, SAV2, Winter, and Fall.)

2) Based on the settings in `analySpec`, the data frame df, is down selected based on parameters, stations, dates, and layers. A dependent variable list (depVarList) is created that includes variable descriptions, units, and log transformation selections. A station list (stationList) is created that includes the station ID, a selected USGS gage for correlating flow, and latitude/longitude.

3) Aggregate data layers. If `analySpec$layerAggOption` is equal to 0, then there is no aggregation. The `analySpec$layerAggOption` of 1 would result in averaging (mean) surface and above pycnocline data. In this example, records with layer = "S" and layer = "AP" are relabeled as "SAP". Other layerAggOption values are 2) "B"&"BP"; 3) "S"&"AP" and "B"&"BP"; 4) all layers; and 5) "S"&"B", respectively. A layer list (layerList) is created and returned.

4) Data are then averaged (mean) by date.

5) Date features are added. Columns for year, day of year (doy), decimal year (dyear), and month are added based on date. Note that the doy is based on a 366 day calendar regardless of leap year.

6) Reports on the number of records (0), parameters (1), layers (2) and stations (3) can be controlled with the reports option.

**Value**

Returns a list. Use df$r["df"] and df$r["analySpec"] to extract updated data frame and updated (or created) `analySpec`. `analySpec` is a list that includes the following components:

- `analyTitle` - Analysis trend title
- `parameterFilt` - Parameter filter used for data down selection
- `stationFilt` - Station filter used for data down selection
- `dateFilt` - Date filter for data down selection (default = c(as.POSIXct("1984-01-01"), as.POSIXct(Sys.time())))
- `setTZ` - time zone (default = "America/New_York")
- `layerFilt` - Layer filter
layerAggOption - Layer averaging option (default = 0). Other options are: 1: combine "S" & "AP" ("SAP"); 2: combine "B" & "BP" ("BBP"); 3: opt 1 & 2 ("SAP", "BBP"); 4: combine all ("ALL"); 5: combine "S" and "B" ("SB")

obsMin - Minimum number of observations required to allow GAM analysis to proceed for a specific station, parameter, and layer combination (default = 60).

obsMinInter - Minimum number of observations required to allow GAM analysis to proceed for a specific intervention (default = 10).

gamAlpha - Alpha level used GAM analyses (default = 0.05).

censorTrim - Values to apply for trimming data due to too much censoring (default = c(0.5, 0.4)). First argument indicates fraction of observations in a year that are allowed to be censored. Second argument is the fraction of years, starting from the beginning of the record, that are allowed to be "flagged" for too much censoring. A minimum of two years must have too much censoring before data are removed. The default settings can be read as no more than 40 percent of the beginning years of data are allowed to have more than 50 percent censoring before the beginning portion of the record is trimmed. For example, years 1 and 3 of data have more than 50 percent censoring then the first two years of data are trimmed. Similarly, for years 1 and 4, then the first four years are removed. If years 1 and 5 have more than 50 percent censoring the data are kept since 2/5 is not greater than 0.4. Changing this setting to, say, c(0.2,0.4) would require that 80

gamModels - model formulations. See baytrends::loadModels() for simplified approach for selecting which built-in models to include

showGamNumOnPlot - Show gam option (i.e., 0-6) on gam plots (TRUE/FALSE)

gamDiffPeriods - list of time periods (years) used for computing changes (differences). The default options are: full record, 1999/00-present, and 2005/06-present.

gamDiffSeasons - list List of seasons used for sub-annual analyses of computing differences. The default options include the following: All (months 1:12), Spring1 (3:5), Spring2 (months: 4:6), Summer1 (months: 6:9), Summer2 (months: 7:9), SAV1 (months: 4:10), SAV2 (months: 3:5,9:11), Winter (months: 1:2), and Fall (months: 10:12)).

gamDiffNumChgYrs - number of years to use in computing differences.

gamPenalty - allow the user to set the mgcv::gam select argument to TRUE, FALSE, or baytrend algorithm default (default = NA). When the default option is specified, then the mgcv::gam select argument is set to FALSE when none of the data are censored; otherwise (when some censoring exists in the data set) the select argument is set to TRUE

gamPenaltyCrit - edf and F-stat values used to flag ANOVA table results (default = c(1, 9e9))

gamCoeffDeltaMaxCrit - convergence criteria for expectation maximization (default = 1e-6)

gamFlw_Sal.Wgt.Perc - percentiles of flow [or salinity] to use for computing flow [salinity] averaged result (default = c(0.05, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 0.95))

gamLegend - default settings for gam figure legend

idVar - primary key for data frame returned as df

depVarList - data frame of dependent variables (useful for setting up gam analyses in for loops)

stationList - data frame of stations (useful for setting up gam analyses in for loops)

layerList - data frame of layers (useful for setting up gam analyses in for loops)
Examples

# run analysis relying on default specifications, examine analySpec for
# default options
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData(dataCensored)
df <- dfr["df"]
analySpec <- dfr["analySpec"]

# analyze bottom dissolved oxygen at 2 stations using only data from 1/1/1995-12/31/2015
analySpec <- list()
analySpec$parameterFilt <- c("do")
analySpec$layerFilt <- c("B")
analySpec$stationFilt <- c("CB3.3C", "CB5.4")
analySpec$dateFilt <- as.POSIXct(c("1995-01-01", "2015-12-31"))
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData(dataCensored, analySpec)
df <- dfr["df"]
analySpec <- dfr["analySpec"]

baytrends

Description

The baytrends package was developed to enable users to evaluate long-term trends in the Chesapeake Bay using a Generalized Additive Modeling (GAM) approach. The model development includes selecting a GAM structure to describe nonlinear seasonally-varying changes over time, incorporation of hydrologic variability via either a river flow or salinity, the use of an intervention to deal with method or laboratory changes suspected to impact data values, and representation of left- and interval-censored data. This approach, which is fully transferable to other systems, allows for Chesapeake Bay water quality data to be evaluated in a statistically rigorous, yet flexible way to provide insights to a range of management- and research-focused questions. Methodology described in Murphy, RR, E Perry, J Harcum, and J Keisman 2019 A Generalized Additive Model approach to evaluating water quality: Chesapeake Bay case study. Environmental Modelling & Software, 118 (2019) 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2019.03.027>.

Details

This software program is preliminary or provisional and is subject to revision. This software program is for testing only, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy and functioning of the program and related program material nor shall the fact of distribution constitute any such warranty, and no responsibility is assumed in connection therewith. This software is provided 'AS IS.'
closeOut  

**Document Processing Time and Other Session Time**

**Description**

Document Processing Time and Other Session Time

**Usage**

```r
closeOut(timeProcess = TRUE, contInfo = TRUE, sessInfo = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `timeProcess` : Processing time
- `contInfo` : Contact information
- `sessInfo` : Session information

**Value**

Reports out processing time, contact information, and session information

**Examples**

```r
closeOut()
```

---

createResiduals  

**Calculate GAM residuals**

**Description**

Use GAM analysis to compute residuals. Relies on mgcv::gam to perform general additive model.

**Usage**

```r
createResiduals(
  df,
  dep,
  residualModel = "doy_flw_sal",
  analySpec = analySpec,
  gamTable = FALSE,
  gamPlot = FALSE,
  flow.detrended = NA,
  salinity.detrended = NA,
  width = 10,
  height = 3.5,
  folder_r = "pltResiduals",
  ProjRoot
)
```
Arguments

df  data frame
dep  variable
residualModel  which gam formula is used to compute. Default = 'doy_flw_sal'
analySpec  analytical specifications
gamTable  gam table setting (set to FALSE to turn off table output) Default = FALSE
gamPlot  gam plot setting (set to FALSE to turn off plotting) Default = FALSE
flow.detrended  data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA
salinity.detrended  data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA
width  width of png figure (inches). Default = 10
height  height of png figure (inches). Default = 3.5
folder_r  folder to store residual plots
ProjRoot  Root folder for project.

Value

Returns df with appended column of data

dataCensored  Chesapeake Bay Program Monitoring Data, 1985-2016

Description

Selected 1985-2016 data for eight (8) stations from the Chesapeake Bay Monitoring Program. Water quality variables are stored as either class 'num' for variables with no censoring or class 'Surv' (see survival::Surv) that allows for left- and interval-censored data.

Usage

dataCensored

Format

A data frame with 13,062 rows and 17 variables:

station  station identifier
date  sample date
layer  sample layer
secchi  Secchi depth [m]
salinity  Salinity [ppt]
do  Dissolved Oxygen [mg/L]
detrended.flow

**Create Seasonally Detrended Flow Data Set**

**Description**

This function creates a seasonally detrended flow data set for selected USGS gages. The created data set is used to support application of GAMs that include a hydrologic term as one of the independent variables. The output from this function should be stored as an .rda file for repeated use with baytrends.

**Usage**

```r
detrended.flow(
  usgsGageID,
  siteName,
  yearStart,
  yearEnd,
  dvAvgWinSel = c(1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210),
  dvAvgWgtSel = "uniform",
  dvAvgSidesSel = 1,
  lowess.f = 0.2,
  span = 10,
  max.fill = 10
)
```

**Arguments**

- **usgsGageID** USGS GageIDs (e.g., "01491000")
- **siteName** USGS SiteName (only used for plots)
- **yearStart** start year (recommended as at least one year before corresponding water quality data set)
**Detrended Flow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>yearEnd</code></td>
<td>end year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dvAvgWinSel</code></td>
<td>Averaging window (days) for smoothing the residuals of the seasonally adjusted daily flow values [default = c(1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dvAvgWgtSel</code></td>
<td>Averaging method (&quot;uniform&quot;, &quot;weighted&quot;, or &quot;centered&quot;) for creating weights. If using &quot;weighted&quot; then use <code>dvAvgSidesSel</code>=1. If using &quot;centered&quot; then use <code>dvAvgSidesSel</code>=2. [default = &quot;uniform&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dvAvgSidesSel</code></td>
<td>If <code>dvAvgSidesSel</code>=1 only past values are used, if <code>dvAvgSidesSel</code>=2 then values are centered around lag 0. [default = 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lowess.f</code></td>
<td>lowess smoother span applied to computed standard deviation (see Details). This gives the proportion of points which influence the smooth at each value. Larger values give more smoothness. [default = 0.2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>span</code></td>
<td>maximum number of observations on each side of range of missing values to use in filling in data [default = 10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>max.fill</code></td>
<td>maximum gap to fill in [default = 10]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

This function returns a list of seasonally detrended flow and companion statistics; and relies on USGS’ dataRetrieval package to retrieve daily flow data.

It is the user responsibility to save the resulting list as `flow.detrended` for integration with baytrends. For the purposes of baytrends, it is expected that the user would identify all USGS gages that are expected to be evaluated so that a single data file is created. To best match up with water quality data, we recommend retrieving flow data for one year prior to the first year of water quality data. This allows for creating a time-averaged flow data set and not lose the first few months of water quality data due to lack of matching flow data. Data retrievals should also be made in light of the time needed by the USGS to review and approve their flow records.

After retrieval, the following computation steps are performed to create a data frame for each USGS gage (the data frame naming convention is `qNNNNNNNN` where NNNNNNNNN is the USGS gage ID):

1) The daily flow data are converted to cubic meters per second [cms] and stored as the variable `q`.
2) The day of year (doy) is added to the data set. We use a 366 day calendar regardless of leap year.
3) The Log (ln) flow is computed and stored as `LogQ`.
4) A seasonal GAM, i.e., `gamoutput <- gam(LogQ ~ s(doy, bs='cc'))` is evaluated and the predicted values stored as `qNNNNNNNN.gam`.
5) The GAM residuals, i.e., "residuals(gamoutput)" are extracted and stored as the variable, `d1`.
6) Based on the specifications for `dvAvgWinSel`, `dvAvgWgtSel`, and `dvAvgSidesSel`, the values of `d1` are time averaged and additional variables `dxxx` are added to the data frame where `xxx` corresponds to list of averaging windows specified in `dvAvgWinSel`. These values of `dxxx` are used in GAMs that include a hydrologic independent variable.

After the above data frame is created, the following four (4) additional data frames are created for each USGS gage and combined into a list named `qNNNNNNNN.sum`:

- **mean** – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the mean across all years for each value of `d` in the above data frame, `qNNNNNNNN`.
sd – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the standard deviation across all years for each value of 
d in the above data frame, qNNNNNNNN.

nobs – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the number of observations across all years for each 
value of d in the above data frame, qNNNNNNNN.

lowess.sd – Lowess smoothed standard deviations. (These values are used for computing confidence 
intervals in the flow averaged GAM.)

The process of creating the above data frame, qNNNNNNNN, and list, qNNNNNNNNN.sum, is 
repeated for each USGS gage and combined together in a single list. The beginning of the list 
includes meta data documenting the retrieval parameters.

This function can be used in conjunction with an RMD file to knit (create) a report (DOCX or 
HTML).

Value

Returns a list of seasonally detrended flow data. You should save the resulting list as flow.detrended 
for use with baytrends. This function also creates diagnostic plots that can be saved to a report when 
this function is called from an .Rmd script.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Define Function Inputs
usgsGageID <- c("01491000", "01578310")
siteName <- c("Choptank River near Greensboro, MD", 
              "Susquehanna River at Conowingo, MD")
yearStart <- 1983
yearEnd <- 2016
dvAvgWinSel <- c(1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210)
dvAvgWgtSel <- "uniform"
dvAvgSidesSel <- 1
lowess.f <- 0.2

# Run Function
flow.detrended <- detrended.flow(usgsGageID, siteName, yearStart, yearEnd, 
                                 dvAvgWinSel, dvAvgWgtSel, dvAvgSidesSel, lowess.f)
## End(Not run)
```

### detrended.salinity

Create Seasonally Detrended Salinity Data Set

**Description**

This function creates a seasonally detrended salinity data set for selected stations. The created data 
set is used to support application of GAMs that include a hydrologic term as one of the independent 
variables. The output from this function should be stored as an .rda file for repeated use with 
baytrends.
Usage

detrended.salinity(
    df.sal,
    dvAvgWinSel = 30,
    lowess.f = 0.2,
    minObs = 40,
    minObs.sd = 10
)

Arguments

df.sal       data frame with salinity data (required variables in data frame are: station, date, layer, and salinity)
dvAvgWinSel  Averaging window (days) selection for pooling data to compute summary statistics
lowess.f     lowess smoother span applied to computed standard deviation (see Details). This gives the proportion of points which influence the smooth at each value. Larger values give more smoothness.
minObs       Minimum number of observations for performing analysis (default is 40)
minObs.sd    Minimum number of observations in averaging window for calculation of the standard deviation (default is 10)

Details

This function returns a list of seasonally detrended salinity and companion statistics; and relies on a user supplied data frame that contains the following variables: station, date, layer, and salinity. See structure of sal data in example below.

It is the user responsibility to save the resulting list as `salinity.detrended` for integration with baytrends.

For the purposes of baytrends, it is expected that the user would identify a data set with all salinity data that are expected to be evaluated so that a single data file is created. The following computation steps are performed:

1) Extract the list of stations, minimum year, and maximum year in data set. Initialize the `salinity.detrended` list with this information along with meta data documenting the retrieval parameters.

2) Downselect the input data frame to only include data where the layer is equal to 'S', 'AP', 'BP' or 'B'.

3) Average the 'S' and 'AP' salinity data; and the 'B' and 'BP salinity data together to create average salinity values for SAP (surface and above pycnocline) and BBP (bottom and below pycnocline), respectively. These values are stored as the variables, `salinity.SAP` and `salinity.BBP` together with the `date` and day of year (`doy`) in a data frame corresponding to the station ID.

4) For each station/layer combination with at least `minObs` observations, a seasonal GAM, i.e., `gamoutput <- gam(salinity ~ s(doy, bs='cc'))` is evaluated and the predicted values stored in the above data frame as `salinity.SAP.gam` and `salinity.BBP.gam`.

5) The GAM residuals, i.e., "residuals(gamoutput)" are extracted and stored as the variable, `SAP` or `BBP` in the above data frame. (These are the values that are used for GAMs that include salinity.)
6) After the above data frame is created and appended to the list `salinity.detrended`, the following four (4) additional data frames are created for each station.

**mean** – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the mean across all years for each value of d. Since samples are not collected on a daily basis it is necessary to aggregate data from within a +/- one-half of `dvAvgWinSel`-day window around d. (This includes wrapping around the calendar year. That is, the values near the beginning of the year, say January 2, would include values from the last part of December and the first part of January. The variables in the mean data frame are doy, SAP, and BBP.

**sd** – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the standard deviation across all years for each value of d. (See mean calculations for additional details.)

**nobs** – For each doy (i.e., 366 days of year), the number of observations across all years for each value of d. (See mean calculations for additional details.)

**lowess.sd** – Lowess smoothed standard deviations. It is noted that some stations do not include regular sampling in all months of the year or for other reasons have few observations from which to compute standard deviations. Through visual inspection of plots, we found that the standard deviation could become unstable when the number of observations is small. For this reason, when the number of observations is less than `minObs.sd`, the corresponding value of lowess.sd is removed and interpolated from the remaining observations.

The above four data frames (mean, sd, nobs, and lowess.sd) are created, they are added to a list using a `station.sum` naming convention and appended to the list `salinity.detrended`.

**Value**

Returns a list of seasonally detrended salinity data. You should save the resulting list as `salinity.detrended` for use with baytrends. This function also creates diagnostic plots that can be saved to a report when this function is called from an .Rmd script.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Show Example Dataset (sal)
str(sal)

# Define Function Inputs
df.sal <- sal
dvAvgWinSel <- 30
lowess.f <- 0.2
minObs <- 40
minObs.sd <- 10

# Run Function
salinity.detrended <- detrended.salinity(df.sal, dvAvgWinSel, lowess.f, minObs, minObs.sd)

## End(Not run)
```
**Description**

Compute an estimate of difference based on GAM results

**Usage**

```r
gamDiff(  
  gamRslt, 
  iSpec, 
  analySpec, 
  base.yr.set = NA, 
  test.yr.set = NA, 
  doy.set = NA, 
  alpha = 0.05, 
  flow.detrended = NA, 
  salinity.detrended = NA 
)
```

**Arguments**

- `gamRslt` output from gam model
- `iSpec` data set specifications (see details for required content)
- `analySpec` analytical specifications
- `base.yr.set` vector of years used for baseline period
- `test.yr.set` vector of years used for test period
- `doy.set` vector of days used to establish sub-annual analyses (see details)
- `alpha` alpha level for computing confidence intervals
- `flow.detrended` data generated by detrended.flow. Default = flow.detrended.
- `salinity.detrended` data generated by detrended.salinity. Default = detrended.salinity.

**Details**

`iSpec` is a list containing information about the date range and transformations. Specifically, `iSpec` must include `iSpec$yearBegin`, `iSpec$yearEnd`, `iSpec$centerYear` corresponding to beginning year of record, ending year of record and centering year. Also, `iSpec` must include `iSpec$transform` and `iSpec$logConst`. (See online help for `selectData` for more information on these values.)

`base.yr.set` and `test.yr.set` represent two time periods used to compare differences. For example, `base.yr.set=c(1999,2000)` and `test.yr.set=c(2013, 2014)` would compare GAM predictions from 1999-2000 versus 2013-2014. There is no particular limit to the number of years included in the specification for `base.yr.set` and `test.yr.set`. For example, a user could specify `c(2001:2002,2004)` to
use the years 2001, 2002, and 2004, skipping 2003 because 2003 was an abnormal year (particularly wet, particularly dry, hurricanes, etc.).

base.yr.set and test.yr.set must be within the years specified by the range from iSpec$yearBegin to iSpec$yearEnd (inclusive). If not, this function defaults to using the first two years (or last two years) of record. If base.yr.set and test.yr.set are left to their default values of NA, then the first two and last two years will be used.

doy.set represents the days of year for which GAM predictions are made and used to compute base.yr and test.yr means. For example doy.set= c(15, 46, 75, 106, 136, 167, 197, 228, 259, 289, 320, 350) would result in the 15th of each month being used in the analysis; whereas doy.set= c(15, 46, 75) would just use Jan-15, Feb-15, and Mar-15. (Keep in mind that this package uses a 366 day calendar every year such that Mar-1 is always day 61, regardless of leap year.) If doy.set is left to the default value of NA, then c(15, 46, 75, 106, 136, 167, 197, 228, 259, 289, 320, 350) is used.

The baseDay function has been added to this package from the smwrBase package.

Value

Returns a nest list that includes the base and test years, doys, period means in analyzed units, period means in observed units, percent change, difference estimate, difference estimate in observed units, standard error, confidence intervals, t statistic, p value, and alpha level. The alpha level corresponds to the confidence intervals. The first list (gamDiff.regular) uses the computed model to estimate differences and is applicable for GAM formulas that do not involve an intervention term. The second list (gamDiff.adjusted) performs computations by projecting the most recent intervention (e.g., the current lab method) to all time periods.

Examples

```
# run analysisOrganizeData function to create the list analyzeSpec
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData (dataCensored, report=NA)
df    <- dfr[["df"]]
analySpec <- dfr[["analySpec"]]

# set GAM models to just one model
analySpec$gamModels <- list(
  list(option=2,
     name= "Non-linear trend with Seasonality (plus Interactions)"
     model= "~ cyear + s(cyear) + s(doy,bs="cc") +
              ti(cyear,doy,bs=c('tp','cc'))"
     deriv=FALSE))

# run GAM for a single water quality variable, station and layer
gamResult <- gamTest(df, 'tn', 'CB5.4', 'S', analySpec=analySpec)

# use gamDiff to replicate estimates of change calculated in the above
gamDiff(gamRslt=gamResult[["gamOutput2"]]+$gamRslt,
       iSpec=gamResult$iSpec, analySpec=analySpec,
       base.yr.set = NA, test.yr.set = NA,
       doy.set = NA, alpha = 0.05)

# use gamDiff to calculate changes from 2005/06 to 2013/14
gamDiff(gamRslt=gamResult[["gamOutput2"]]+$gamRslt,
```
gamPlotDisp

iSpec=gamResult$iSpec, analySpec=analySpec,
doy.set = NA, alpha = 0.05)

Description
Plot censored gam fits vs. time

Usage
gamPlotDisp(
  gamResult = gamResult,
  analySpec = analySpec,
  fullModel = 2,
  seasAvgModel = 2,
  seasonalModel = 2,
  diffType = "regular",
  obserPlot = TRUE,
  interventionPlot = TRUE,
  seasAvgPlot = TRUE,
  seasAvgConfIntPlot = TRUE,
  seasAvgSigPlot = TRUE,
  fullModelPlot = TRUE,
  seasModelPlot = TRUE,
  BaseCurrentMeanPlot = TRUE,
  adjustedPlot = FALSE
)

Arguments

  gamResult output from procedure gamTest
  analySpec analytical specifications
  fullModel GAM # for displaying full GAM (e.g., 0, 1, 2)
  seasAvgModel GAM # for displaying seasonally average GAM
  seasonalModel GAM # for displaying seasonal GAM
  diffType plot predicted baseline mean ("regular") or adjusted baseline mean ("adjusted")
  obserPlot logical field indicating whether to plot observations
  interventionPlot logical field indicating whether to plot interventions (e.g., method changes)
  seasAvgPlot logical field indicating whether to plot seasonal average GAM
arguments

gamResult: output from procedure gamTest
analySpec: analytical specifications
fullModel: GAM # for displaying full GAM (e.g., 0, 1, 2)
seasAvgModel: GAM # for displaying seasonally average GAM
seasonalModel: GAM # for displaying seasonal GAM

diffType: plot predicted baseline mean ('regular') or adjusted baseline mean ('adjusted')
obserPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot observations
interventionPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot interventions (e.g., method changes)
seasAvgPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot seasonal average GAM
seasAvgConfIntPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot confidence interval for seasonal average GAM
seasAvgSigPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot significant increasing and decreasing trends for seasonal average GAM
fullModelPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot full GAM
seasModelPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot seasonal GAM
BaseCurrentMeanPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot baseline and current mean
adjustedPlot: logical field indicating whether to plot adjusted model
gamSeasonFocus: logical field indicating whether to plot focus on season mean

See Also

gamPlotDisp

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Specify parameter and station to analyze
dep <- 'do'
stat <- 'CB5.4'
layer <- 'B'

# Prepare data and set up specifications for analysis
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData(dataCensored)
df <- dfr[[1]]
analySpec <- dfr[[2]]

# Apply gamTest
gamResult <- gamTest(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec)
gamPlotDisp(gamResult = gamResult, analySpec = analySpec,
fullModel = 2, seasAvgModel = 2, seasonalModel = 2,
diffType = "regular", obserPlot = TRUE, interventionPlot = TRUE,
seasAvgPlot = TRUE, seasAvgConfIntPlot = FALSE,
seasAvgSigPlot = FALSE, fullModelPlot = TRUE, seasModelPlot = TRUE,
BaseCurrentMeanPlot = FALSE, adjustedPlot = FALSE)

# Apply gamTestSeason
gamResult2 <- gamTestSeason(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec,
gamSeasonPlot = c("7/15-8/15", "purple", "range"))
gamPlotDispSeason(gamResult = gamResult2, analySpec = analySpec,
```
gamTest

fullModel = 2, seasAvgModel = 2, seasonalModel = 2,
diffType = "regular", observedPlot = TRUE, interventionPlot = TRUE,
seasAvgPlot = TRUE, seasAvgConfIntPlot = FALSE,
seasAvgSigPlot = FALSE, fullModelPlot = FALSE, seasModelPlot = FALSE,
BaseCurrentMeanPlot = TRUE, adjustedPlot = FALSE, gamSeasonFocus = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

### Description

Perform GAM analysis. Relies on mgcv::gam to perform general additive model. 

### Usage

```r
gamTest(
  df, 
  dep, 
  stat, 
  layer = NA, 
  analySpec, 
  gamTable = TRUE, 
  gamPlot = 10, 
  gamDiffModel = NA, 
  flow.detrended = NA, 
  salinity.detrended = NA
)
```

### Arguments

- `df` data frame
- `dep` dependent variable
- `stat` station
- `layer` layer
- `analySpec` analytical specifications
- `gamTable` gam table setting (set to FALSE to turn off table output)
- `gamPlot` gam plot setting (set to FALSE to turn off plotting)
- `gamDiffModel` GAM model(s) used for computing differences on sub-annual/multi-period basis
- `flow.detrended` data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA.
- `salinity.detrended` data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA.
Details

Set `gamPlot=FALSE` to turn off plotting. Computing the information ("predictions") to create plots is one of the more time consuming aspects of the `gamTest` function. Setting `gamPlot=FALSE` turns off these computations and speeds up `gamTest`. The disadvantage is that no predictions are returned; however, the tabularized results stored in `stat.gam.result` and, if requested, `chng.gam.result` are still returned.

Setting `gamPlot` to a value between 1-30 changes the resolution of the resulting figure by setting the interval on which the prediction data set is made. By default `gamPlot` is set to 10. That is, a prediction is made every 10th day, or about 36 predictions per year. Values closer to 1 result in larger returned prediction data sets and take more computation time. Values closer to 30 result in smaller returned data sets and take less computation time. Although there is no change in the fitted model, values closer to 30 may have slight degraded figure quality if there is substantial seasonality in the fitted model since the seasonal minimum and maximum might not be included in the prediction data set and therefore not plotted. Values greater than 30 are treated as 30. Setting `gamPlot=30` might be advantageous when the analysis only requires cursory figure examination.

Setting `gamTable=FALSE` will turn off table output to the console. This may be advantageous to reduce the amount of output. Since these computations do not significantly affect `gamTest` run time, the standard Analysis of Variance, GAM Parameter Coefficients, Diagnostics, and Estimates of Change tables are returned from `gamTest` regardless of the `gamTable` setting. Many of the values from these tables are also returned as part of tabularized `stat.gam.result`.

The default settings for `gamDiffModel` (i.e., `gamDiffModel=NA`) will not result in sub-annual (i.e., seasonal) differences being computed. In this default setting, the returned `chng.gam.result` that is returned from `gamTest` will be empty. If `gamDiffModel` is a value (i.e., not NA), then `chng.gam.result` will include one row for each combination of years specified in `analySpec$gamDiffPeriod`, seasons specified in `analySpec$gamDiffSeason`, and the number of models listed in `gamDiffModel`. For example `gamDiffModel=c(0,1,2)` would result in sub-annual being computed for `gam0`, `gam1`, and `gam2`.

Flow and Salinity Adjustments (gam4). It is necessary to create and pass properly formatted data via the `flow.detrended` and `salinity.detrended` arguments to evaluate gam4 models. See `detrended.flow` and `detrended.salinity` for more information on how to create properly formatted data.

Value

Returns a list with results

- `stat.gam.result` – Data frame with summary results in a tabular format suitable for output to a csv file
- `chng.gam.result` – Data frame with estimate of change for sub-annual differences based on the settings specified in `gamDiffModel`. Includes all data from `stat.gam.result` and sub-annual estimates of change in a tabular format suitable for output to a csv file.
- `data` – Data frame of data used in analysis (for example years with large proportion of censored data might be removed from the analysis and not included in this data frame)
- `data.all` – Data frame of all potential data available for analysis
- `iSpec` – List of baytrends analysis settings used for a specific analysis of station and parameter
- `gamOutput0` – Results including model predictions for gam formula 0 (i.e., `gam0`)
• **gamOutput1** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 1 (i.e., gam1)
• **gamOutput2** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 2 (i.e., gam2)
• **gamOutput3** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 3 (i.e., gam3)
• **gamOutput4** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 4 (i.e., gam4)
• **gamOutput5** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 5 (i.e., gam5)
• **gamOutput6** – Results including model predictions for gam formula 6 (i.e., gam6)

gamOutput* – For each evaluated model, gamOutput* (see above element list) is a list with the following elements:

• **gamOption** – gam formula ID, i.e., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 corresponding to gam0, gam1, gam2, etc.
• **gamRslt** – mgcv::gam output
• **gamRsltSum** – "summary" of mgcv::gam, i.e., summary(mgcv::gam)
• **gamANOVAtbl** – GAM Analysis of Variance table
• **gamCoefftbl** – GAM Parameter Coefficients table
• **gamDiagnostics** – GAM Diagnostics table(AIC, RMSE, and Adj. R-squared)
• **perChange** – Estimates of Change table
• **porDiff.regular** – Estimate of change in list format
• **porDiff.adjusted** – Estimate of change adjusted for interventions in list format
• **predictions** – Data frame of gam predictions (all information used to create baytrends graphics excluding measurements)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Specify parameter and station to analyze
dep <- 'do'
stat <- 'CB5.4'
layer <- 'B'

# Prepare data and set up specifications for analysis
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData(dataCensored)
df <- dfr[[1]]
analySpec <- dfr[[2]]

# Apply gamTest
gamResult <- gamTest(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec)
gamPlotDisp(gamResult = gamResult, analySpec = analySpec,
            fullModel = 2, seasAvgModel = 2, seasonalModel = 2,
            diffType = "regular", obserPlot = TRUE, interventionPlot = TRUE,
            seasAvgPlot = TRUE, seasAvgConfIntPlot = FALSE,
            seasAvgSigPlot = FALSE, fullModelPlot = TRUE, seasModelPlot = TRUE,
            BaseCurrentMeanPlot = FALSE, adjustedPlot = FALSE)

# Apply gamTestSeason
gamResult2 <- gamTestSeason(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec,
```
gamTestSeason

Perform GAM analysis for Specified Season

Description

Perform GAM analysis for Specified Season. Relies on mgcv::gam to perform general additive model.

Usage

gamTestSeason(
  df,
  dep,
  stat,
  layer = NA,
  analySpec,
  gamTable = TRUE,
  gamPlot = 10,
  gamDiffModel = c(2),
  flow.detrended = NA,
  salinity.detrended = NA,
  gamSeasonPlot = c("7/1-9/30", "purple", "range")
)

Arguments

df                   data frame
dep                   dependent variable
stat                  station
layer                 layer
analySpec             analytical specifications
gamTable              gam table setting (set to FALSE to turn off table output)
gamPlot               gam plot setting (set to FALSE to turn off plotting)
gamDiffModel         GAM model(s) used for computing differences on sub-annual/multi-period basis
flow.detrended        data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA.
salinity.detrended
data generated by detrended.flow. Default = NA.

gamSeasonPlot  Character vector for evaluating and displaying seasonal model (see details for
               further information).

Details

gamSeasonPlot is an additional argument (relative to the arguments used in the gamTest function) that is
used to target a specific season for the focus of output and can be a 2- or 3-element vector. While the GAM
is fit to all data as in the function gamTest, the output figure will only show the model corresponding to the
gamSeasonPlot specifications. The first element of gamSeasonPlot can be a single date (e.g., ‘8/28’) or a date
range (e.g., ‘7/1-9/30’). The second element specifies the color of the line to be plotted. If a date range is
specified as the first element and an optional third element is provided as ‘range’, then the plot will show the
season minimum and maximum as well as the mean; otherwise, only the mean is plotted. If the first element of
gamSeasonPlot is a single date then observations within a +/- 15-day window of the date are plotted; otherwise,
only observations within the date range are plotted. Estimates of difference are computed with
baytrends::gamDiff by setting the argument doy.set to either the single date provided from gamSeasonPlot or
the same doys used to compute the season mean. The option to specify seasons that "wrap" around end of
year, i.e., 12/1-1/30, has not been implemented.

Value

Returns a list with results

See Also

gamTest

Examples

## Not run:
# Specify parameter and station to analyze
dep <- 'do'
stat <- 'CB5.4'
layer <- 'B'

# Prepare data and set up specifications for analysis
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData (dataCensored)
df <- dfr[[1]]
analySpec <- dfr[[2]]

# Apply gamTest
gamResult <- gamTest(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec)
gamPlotDisp(gamResult = gamResult, analySpec = analySpec,
          fullModel = 2, seasAvgModel = 2, seasonalModel = 2,
          diffType = "regular", obserPlot = TRUE, interventionPlot = TRUE,
          seasAvgPlot = TRUE, seasAvgConfIntPlot = FALSE,
          seasAvgSigPlot = FALSE, fullModelPlot = TRUE, seasModelPlot = TRUE,
          BaseCurrentMeanPlot = FALSE, adjustedPlot = FALSE)
# Apply gamTestSeason

gamResult2 <- gamTestSeason(df, dep, stat, layer, analySpec=analySpec,  
    gamSeasonPlot = c("7/15-8/15", "purple", "range"))

gamPlotDispSeason(gamResult = gamResult2, analySpec = analySpec,  
    fullModel = 2, seasAvgModel = 2, seasonalModel = 2,  
    diffType = "regular", obserPlot = TRUE, interventionPlot = TRUE,  
    seasAvgPlot = TRUE, seasAvgConfIntPlot = FALSE,  
    seasAvgSigPlot = FALSE, fullModelPlot = FALSE, seasModelPlot = FALSE,  
    BaseCurrentMeanPlot = TRUE, adjustedPlot = FALSE, gamSeasonFocus = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

---

description

**impute**

**Impute Censored Values**

**Description**

Impute value for multiply censored data.

**Usage**

```r
impute(x, imputeOption = "mid")
```

**Arguments**

- `x` vector of type `survival::Surv`
- `imputeOption` imputation method [default= "mid"], valid impute options are "lower", "upper", "mid", "norm", "lnorm"

**Details**

The imputeOption values of "lower", "upper" and "mid" impute the lower limit, upper limit, and midpoint between the lower and upper limit. In the context of typical water quality data, these options would be equivalent to zero, detection limit and 1/2 detection limit substitution. Options for substituting the normal ["norm"] or lognormal ["lnorm"] expectation can also be used.

**Value**

vector where x is transformed into a simple numeric variable

**See Also**

`makeSurvDF`, `unSurvDF`, `unSurv`, `imputeDF`, `imputeDF`, `imputeDF`
Examples

```r
## Not run:
x <- dataCensored[1:20,"tdp"]
x.lower <- impute(x,'lower')
x.mid <- impute(x,'mid')
x.upper <- impute(x,'upper')
x.norm <- impute(x,'norm')
x.lnorm <- impute(x,'lnorm')

## End(Not run)
```

---

**imputeDF**

Impute Censored Values in dataframes

**Description**

Impute value for multiply censored data in data frames

**Usage**

```r
imputeDF(df, imputeOption = "mid")
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: dataframe
- `imputeOption`: imputation method [default = "mid"], valid impute options are "lower", "upper", "mid", "norm", "lnorm"

**Details**

The `imputeOption` values of "lower", "upper" and "mid" impute the lower limit, upper limit, and midpoint between the lower and upper limit. In the context of typical water quality data, these options would be equivalent to zero, detection limit and 1/2 detection limit substitution. Options for substituting the normal ["norm"] or lognormal ["lnorm"] expectation can also be used.

**Value**

dataframe where fields with censored data (i.e., Surv objects) are transformed into a simple numeric fields

**See Also**

`makeSurvDF`, `unSurvDF`, `unSurv`, `impute`, `imputeDF`
layerAggregation

Aggregate data layers

Description
This function aggregates data layers. Steps: 1) Perform first level error checking to make sure that the data set contains 'layer' and valid aggregation option was selected. 2) Perform second level error checking to make sure the aggregation option selection makes sense (e.g. cannot aggregate "S" and "AP" if no "AP" data are in the data set). 3) Average the data by taking the median or mean based on user input.

Usage
layerAggregation(df, avgTechnique = "mean", layerAggOption = 3)

Arguments
df data frame
avgTechnique method for aggregating data ("mean" [default], "median")
layerAggOption (0[default]: no aggregation; 1: combine "S" & "AP" ("SAP"); 2: combine "B" & "BP" ("BBP"); 3: opt 1 & 2 ("SAP", "BBP"); 4: combine all ("ALL"); 5: combine "S" and "B" ("SB")

Value
data frame with aggregated data

Examples
## Not run:
df <- dataCensored[1:20, ]
df.lower <- imputeDF(df, 'lower')
df.mid <- imputeDF(df, 'mid')
df.upper <- imputeDF(df, 'upper')
df.norm <- imputeDF(df, 'norm')
df.lnorm <- imputeDF(df, 'lnorm')

## End(Not run)
layerLukup <- selectData(dfr["df"], 'chla', 'CB5.4', analySpec=dfr[["analySpec"]])
df2 <- dfr2[1]  # data frame of selected data
iSpec2 <- dfr2[2]  # meta data about selected data
df2a <- layerAggregation(df2, avgTechnique="mean", layerAggOption=4)

# End(Not run)

layerLukup  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lookup table of layer abbreviations and the corresponding names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A data frame with 10 rows and 3 variables:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

loadData  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load/Clean CSV and TXT Data File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load and clean comma delimited (<em>.csv) or tab delimited (</em>.txt) file and perform some rudimentary data cleaning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loadData(file = NA, folder = &quot;.&quot;, pk = NA, remDup = TRUE, remNAcol = TRUE, remNArw = TRUE, convDates = TRUE, tzSel = &quot;America/New_York&quot;, commChar = &quot;#&quot;, naChar = NA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
loadData

Arguments

- **file**: file (can use wildcards, e.g., ".csv")
- **folder**: folder (i.e., directory to look in, can use relative path)
- **pk**: vector of columns that form the primary key for data set
- **remDup**: logical field indicating whether duplicate rows are deleted
- **remNAcol**: logical field indicating whether columns with all NA are deleted
- **remNArow**: logical field indicating whether rows with all NA are deleted
- **convDates**: vector or logical field indicating whether date-like columns should be converted to POSIXct format (see details)
- **tzSel**: time zone to use for date conversions (default: "America/New_York")
- **commChar**: character for comment line to be skipped
- **naChar**: characters to treat as NA

Details

This function reads in a single comma delimited (*.csv) or tab delimited (*.txt) file using either `utils::read.table` or `utils::read.csv` based on the file extension. The user can use the wildcard feature for the file argument (e.g., `file='*.csv'`) and the function will identify the most recently modified csv or txt file in the folder for importing.

Some specific features of this function include the following:

1. Leading '0's in character strings that would otherwise be trimmed and treated as numeric variables (e.g., USGS flow gages, state and county FIPS codes) are preserved. To effectively use this functionality, data maintained in a spreadsheet would be enclosed in quotes (e.g., "01578310"). When exported to csv or txt files the field would be in triple quotes (e.g., """01578310""""). Any column read in as integer is converted to numeric.

2. Rows and columns with no data (i.e., all NA) are deleted unless default settings for remNAcol and remNArow are changed to FALSE.

3. Completely duplicate rows are deleted unless default setting for remDup is changed to FALSE.

4. Rows beginning with '#' are skipped unless commChar set to ""

5. If a primary key (either single or multiple columns) is selected, the function enforces the primary key by deleting duplicate entries based on the primary key. Columns corresponding to the primary key (when specified) are moved to the first columns.

6. If convDates is a vector (i.e., c('beginDate', 'endDate')), then a date conversion is attempted for the corresponding columns found in the input file. If TRUE, then a date conversion is attempted for all columns found in the input file with 'date' in the name, if FALSE, no date conversion is attempted.

Some other common time zones include the following: America/New_York, America/Chicago, America/Denver, America/Los_Angeles, America/Anchorage, America/Honolulu, America/Jamaica, America/Managua, America/Phoenix, America/Metlakatla

A brief table reporting the results of the import are printed.
Note that columns containing just F, T, FALSE, TRUE are stored as logical fields
loadExcel

Value

Returns data frame

loadExcel

Load/Clean Excel sheet

Description

Load and clean one sheet from an Excel file

Usage

loadExcel(
  file = NA,
  sheet = 1,
  folder = ".",
  pk = NA,
  remDup = TRUE,
  remNAcol = TRUE,
  remNArow = TRUE,
  convDates = TRUE,
  tzSel = "America/New_York"
)

Arguments

file file (can use wildcards, e.g., "*.xlsx")
sheet worksheet name to load from Excel file
folder folder (i.e., directory to look in, can use relative path)
pk vector of columns that form the primary key for data set
remDup logical field indicating whether duplicate rows are deleted
remNAcol logical field indicating whether columns with all NA are deleted
remNArow logical field indicating whether rows with all NA are deleted
convDates vector or logical field indicating whether date-like columns should be converted to POSIXct format (see details)
tzSel time zone to use for date conversions (default: "America/New_York")

Details

This function reads in a single sheet from an Excel file using readxl::read_excel to load the data. After reading data in with readxl::read_excel, some specific additional steps are implemented:

1. Double quotes are removed from beginning and ending of all fields. The purpose is to maintain leading zeroes (e.g., USGS flow gages). To effectively use this functionality, data maintained in a spreadsheet would be enclosed in quotes (e.g., "01578310"). If exported to csv or txt files the field
would be in triple quotes (e.g., "01578310"). Any column read in as integer is converted to numeric.

2. Rows and columns with no data (i.e., all NA) are deleted unless default settings for remNACol and remNARow are changed to FALSE.

3. Completely duplicate rows are deleted unless default setting for remDup is changed to FALSE.

4. If a primary key (either single or multiple columns) is selected, the function enforces the primary key by deleting duplicate entries based on the primary key. Columns corresponding to the primary key (when specified) are moved to the first columns.

5. If convDates is a vector (i.e., c('beginDate', 'endDate')), then a date conversion to as.POSIXct is attempted for the corresponding columns found in the input file. If TRUE, then a date conversion is attempted for all columns found in the input file with 'date' in the name, If FALSE, no date conversion is attempted.

Some other common time zones include the following: America/New_York, America/Chicago, America/Denver, America/Los_Angeles, America/Anchorage, America/Honolulu, America/Jamaica, America/Managua, America/Phoenix, America/Metlakatla

A brief table reporting the results of the import are printed.

Note that columns containing just F, T, FALSE, TRUE are stored as logical fields

Value

Returns data frame

```r
loadModels(gamSelect = "gam4")
```

Arguments

- `gamSelect` character vector of models (Current options include gam0, gam1, gam2, gam3, gam4, gam5)

Details

By default, the function analysisOrganizeData will store the formulas for gam0-gam4 in the variable analySpec$gamModels as a list. The user can customize this list with the function loadModels (see example).
### loadModelsResid

**Load Built-in GAM formulas for calculating residuals**

**Description**

Load Built-in GAM formulas for calculating residuals

**Usage**

```r
loadModelsResid(gamSelect = "doy_flw_sal")
```

**Arguments**

- `gamSelect` character vector of models (Current options include 'doy', 'doy_flw_sal', 'doy_flw_sal_int')

**Value**

Returns a list with GAM formulas

---

### makeSurvDF

**Convert dataframe to include survival (Surv) objects**

**Description**

Within a dataframe, paired numeric fields that use a "_lo" and "_hi" suffix naming convention (e.g., "conc_lo" "conc_hi") are combined into a single Surv object (e.g., "conc") using the "interval2" option provided by through the `survival::Surv(conc_lo, conc_hi, type = "interval2")` syntax.
Usage

makeSurvDF(df, suf_lo = "_lo", suf_hi = "_hi")

Arguments

df name of data frame
suf_lo Column name suffix for "lo" values. Default = "_lo"
suf_hi Column name suffix for "hi" values. Default = "_hi"

Details

Converting fields to Surv objects works with field pairs that have a "_lo" and "_hi" suffix naming convention. The numeric value for "_hi" must be greater than or equal to the "_lo" value. Source data that violate this requirement are set to NA with a summary report outputted to the console.
The user can specify their own values for the lo/hi suffixes or use the defaults.

Value
dataframe with Surv fields

See Also

unSurv, unSurvDF, impute, imputeDF, saveDF,

Examples

df <- dataCensored[1:20,]
colnames(df)
df1 <- unSurvDF(df)
colnames(df1)
# Default values
df2 <- makeSurvDF(df1)
colnames(df2)
# User values
df3 <- unSurvDF(df, "_LOW", "_HIGH")
colnames(df3)
df4 <- makeSurvDF(df3, "_LOW", "_HIGH")
colnames(df4)

nobs Compute the Number of Non-Missing Observations

Description

Compute the number of non-missing observations. Provides a 'default' method to handle vectors, and a method for data frames.
Usage
nobs(object, ...)

Arguments
object Target Object
... Optional parameters (currently ignored)

Details
Calculate the number of observations in 'object'.
* For numeric vectors, this is simply the number of non-NA elements, as computed by 'sum(!is.na(object))'.
* For data frame objects, the result is a vector containing the number of non-NA elements of each column.
The 'nobs' and 'nobs.lm' functions defined in gtools are simply aliases for the functions in the base R 'stats' package, provided for backwards compatibility.
'baytrends' borrowed 'gdata::nobs' 'as is' to avoid being archived in 2020. https://github.com/tetratech/baytrends/issues/56

Note
The base R package 'stats' now provides a S3 dispatch function for nobs, and methods for objects of classes "lm", "glm", "nls" and "logLik", as well as a default method.
Since they provided a subset of the functionality, the base method dispatch (nobs) function and method for "lm" objects (nobs.lm) are, as of gdata version 2.10.1, simply aliases for the equivalent functions in the base R 'stats' package.
Since 'gdata' 's default method ('nobs.default') processes vectors and hands any other data/object types to 'stats:::nobs.default'.

Author(s)
Gregory R. Warnes greg@warnes.net

Examples
x <- c(1,2,3,5,NA,6,7,1,NA)
length(x)
nobs(x)

df <- data.frame(x=rnorm(100), y=rnorm(100))
df[1,1] <- NA
df[1,2] <- NA
df[2,1] <- NA

nobs(df)

fit <- lm(y ~ x, data=df)
nobs(fit)
### Parameter List

**Description**

A lookup table of water quality parameters

**Usage**

`parameterList`

**Format**

A data frame with 82 rows and 13 variables:

- **parm**: "preferred" parameter ID
- **parmSource**: parameter field as may be found in sample data sets
- **parmCat**: Parameter Group Header
- **parmName**: Full parameter name
- **parmCalc**: indicator if parameter is calculated
- **parmNameLC**: parameter name in lower case
- **parmUnits**: units
- **parmRecensor**: numerical value used in log plots if data are reported as <= 0
- **parmRO1**: Parameter sort order level 1
- **parmRO2**: Parameter sort order level 2
- **parmTrend**: TRUE/FALSE for whether parameter should be analyzed for trend
- **logTrans**: TRUE/FALSE for whether parameter should be analyzed in log transposed
- **trendIncrease**: Should an increase in concentration be interpreted as 'improving', 'degrading', 'increasing', or 'decreasing'

### Salinity data

**Description**

Salinity data, 1984 to 2016, for 8 stations.

**Usage**

`sal`
**saveDF**

**Format**

A data frame with 51,092 rows and 4 variables:

- **station**  CBP Station ID
- **date**  date, YYYY-MM-DD
- **layer**  sample layer
- **salinity**  Measured salinity

**Description**

Saves R object to disk using csv and/or Rdata format.

**Usage**

```r
saveDF(
  rObj,  
  note = NULL,  
  rData = FALSE,  
  csv = TRUE,  
  attr = FALSE,  
  timeStamp = TRUE,  
  folder = "_save_df"
)
```

**Arguments**

- **rObj**  Name of R object to save.
- **note**  Suffix to include in file name.
- **rData**  Logical field to save rObj as an rData file (FALSE [default]).
- **csv**  Logical field to save rObj as as a csv file (TRUE [default]).
- **attr**  Logical field to save data frame attributes as a text file (FALSE [default]).
- **timeStamp**  Logical field to include date/time stamp in file name (TRUE [default]).
- **folder**  Subdirectory for saving file ("_save_df" is default)

**Details**

Output files are saved with an "rObj_note_YYYY_MM_DD_HHMMSS" naming convention. By default, files are saved as csv files to a "_save_df" subdirectory relative to the working directory and include a time stamp in the file name using utils::write.csv. The default folder can be changed with the folder argument. Inclusion of a time stamp in the file name enables saving the same object at multiple steps through an R script, but can be turned off with the timeStamp argument. To also save object as rData file, set rData=TRUE.
selectData

Select data for analysis from a larger data frame

Description

Select data for analysis from a larger data frame based on dependent variable, station, and layer. Removing records with missing values, performing log-transformations, and adding a centering date are performed based on settings.

Usage

```r
selectData(
  df,
  dep,
  stat,
  layer = NA,
  transform = TRUE,
  remMiss = TRUE,
  analySpec
)
```

Arguments

- `df` data frame
- `dep` dependent variable
- `stat` station
- `layer` layer (optional)
- `transform` logical field to return log-transformed value (TRUE [default])
- `remMiss` logical field to remove records where dependent variable, dep, is a missing value (TRUE [default])
- `analySpec` analytical specifications
The returned data frame will include dyear and cyear. dyear is the decimal year computed using
smwrBase::baseDay2decimal and smwrBase::baseDay. From this, the minimum and maximum
'dyear' are averaged. This averaged value, centerYear, is used to compute the centering date, cyear,
using cyear = dyear - centerYear.

The variable identified by dep is copied to the variable name dep+".orig" (e.g., chla.orig) allowing
the user to track the original concentrations. A new column, recensor, is added. The value of
recensor is FALSE unless the value of dep.orig was <=0. In the cases where dep.orig is <= 0,
recensor is set to TRUE and the value of dep is set to "less-than" a small positive value which is
stored as iSpec$recensor. If transform=TRUE, the returned data frame will also include a variable
"ln"+dep (i.e., "lnchla" for log transformed chla).

The data frame will include a column, intervention, which is a factor identifying different periods
of record such as when different laboratory methods were used and is based on the data frame
methodsList that is loaded into the global environment. This column is set to "A" with only 1 level
if the data frame methodsList has not been loaded into the global environment.

The data frame will include a column, lowCensor, to indicate whether the data record occurs in a
year with a low level of censoring over that particular year. The function gamTest uses this column
to identify years of record (i.e., when lowCensor==FALSE) that should not be used in analyses.

If remMiss=TRUE, then the returned data frame will be down selected by removing records where
the variable identified in 'dep' is missing; otherwise, no down selection is performed.

iSpec contains a large list of information

dep - name of column where dependent variable is stored, could be "ln"+dep for variables that will
be analyzed after natural log transformation

depOrig - name of original dependent variable, could be same as dep if no transformation is used

stat - name of station

stationMethodGroup - name of station group that the station belongs to, derived from station list
(stationMasterList) and used to identify interventions specified in methodsList table

intervenNum - number of interventions found for this station and dependent variable as derived
from methodsList table, a value of 1 is assigned if no methodsList entry is found

intervenList - data frame of interventions identified by beginning and ending date and labeled con-
secutively starting with "A"

layer - layer

layerName - layer name derived from layerLukup

transform - TRUE/FALSE indicating whether log transformations were taken

trendIncrease - an indicator for interpretation of an increasing concentration

logConst - not currently used

recensor - small value that observations <=0 are recensored to as "less than" the small value

censorFrac - data frame indicating the yearly number of observations and fraction of observations
reported as less than, uncensored, interval censored, less than zero, and recensored; also includes a
'lowCensor' field indicating which years will be dropped by gamTest due to high yearly censoring

yearRangeDropped - year range of data that will be dropped due to censoring

censorFracSum - censoring overall summary
centerYear - centering year
parmName - parameter name
parmNameLC - parameter name in lower case
parmUnits - parameter units
statLayer - station/layer label, e.g., "LE3.1 (S)"
usgsGageID - USGS gage used for flow adjustments
usgsGageName - USGS gage used for flow adjustments
numObservations - number of observations
dyyearBegin - begin date in decimal form
dyyearEnd - end date in decimal form
dyyearLength - period of record length
yearBegin - period of record begin year
yearEnd - period of record end year
dateBegin - begin date
dateEnd - end date

The baseDay and baseDay2decimal functions have been added to this package from the smwrBase package.

Value

A nest list is returned. The first element of the nest list is the down-selected data frame. The second element is the list, iSpec, contains specifications for data extraction. See examples for usage and details for further discussion of the data processing and components of each element.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dfr <- analysisOrganizeData(dataCensored)

# retrieve Secchi depth for Station CB5.4, no transformations are applied
dfr1 <- selectData(dfr[["df"]], 'secchi', 'CB5.4', 'S', transform=FALSE, remMiss=FALSE, analySpec=dfr[["analySpec"]])
df1 <- dfr1[[1]]  # data frame of selected data
iSpec1 <- dfr1[[2]]  # meta data about selected data

# retrieve surface corrected chlorophyll-a concentrations for Station CB5.4, 
# missing values are removed and transformation applied
dfr2 <- selectData(dfr[["df"]], 'chla', 'CB5.4', 'S', analySpec=dfr[["analySpec"]])
df2 <- dfr2[[1]]  # data frame of selected data
iSpec2 <- dfr2[[2]]  # meta data about selected data

## End(Not run)
```
stationMasterList

Chesapeake Bay Program long-term tidal monitoring stations

Description
Chesapeake Bay Program long-term tidal monitoring stations

Usage
stationMasterList

Format
A data frame with 145 rows and 19 variables:

- station: Water quality station code
- state: State location
- locationType: As identified in the state trend reports, whether this station is in the mainstem or tributary monitoring
- waterbody: Location as identified in the CBP CIMS database
- latitude: From the CBP CIMS database, and verified in a GIS map
- longitude: From the CBP CIMS database, and verified in a GIS map
- cbSeg92: Match to CB 92 Segmentation scheme (for 303d list)
- usgsGageName: Manual match to a USGS fall-line monitoring station (See usgsGages$siteName)
- usgsGageID: USGS station code (See usgsGages$siteNumber)
- usgsGageMatch: Identifies how the USGS-to-TribStation match was made. Direct: If the station falls within a tributary with a USGS station, or in the mainstem. Indirect: If the station is in a small sub-tributary of one of the major tributaries. The USGS station may not be that representative, but it is better than matching to the Susquehanna. SusDefault: If there was no clear match, the tidal station was matched to the Susquehanna River.
- stationRO1: Station sort order level 1
- stationRO2: Station sort order level 2
- stationGrpName: Station group header
- stationMethodGroup: Foreign key to methodsList table
- hydroTerm: "flow" or "salinity" to indicate whether to model flow or salinity effects (if missing, "flow" assumed)
- flwAvgWin: list of averaging windows if flow is selected in hydroTerm (options are: 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210)
- flwParms: list of parameters to model with flow (regardless of hydroTerm value), each parameter separated by a space
- salParms: list of parameters to model with salinity (regardless of hydroTerm value), each parameter separated by a space
- notes: Optional note to track updates
unSurv

Converts Surv object into a 3-column matrix

Description

Converts Surv object into a 3-column matrix

Usage

unSurv(x, col_lo = "lo", col_hi = "hi")

Arguments

x  
vector (Surv object)

col_lo  
Output column name for "lo" values. Default = "lo"

col_hi  
Output column name for "hi" values. Default = "hi"

Details

The third column of the returned matrix (type) has the following meanings:

1 – no censoring

2 – left censored ("less than in a survival sense", e.g., [-Inf to 10], <10)

3 – interval censored ("less than in a water quality sense", e.g., "0 - <3", "1 - 3")

NA – missing value

The user can specify the names of the low and high columns in the output. Defaults are "lo" and "hi".

Value

Returns a 3-column matrix: lo, hi, type

See Also

makeSurvDF, unSurvDF, impute, imputeDF, saveDF.

Examples

df1 <- dataCensored[dataCensored$station == "CB3.3C" & dataCensored$date < as.POSIXct("1985-08-01"), c("station","date","chla")]
colnames(df1)

# Default values
chla_1 <- unSurv(df1$chla)
colnames(chla_1)

# User values
chla_2 <- unSurv(df1$chla, "LOW", "HIGH")
colnames(chla_2)
unSurvDF

Converts Surv objects in a dataframe to "lo" and "hi" values

Description

Converts Surv objects in a dataframe to "lo" (i.e., lower) and "hi" (i.e., upper) values. The user can specify their own values or use the defaults.

Usage

unSurvDF(df, suf_lo = "_lo", suf_hi = "_hi")

Arguments

df       dataframe with Surv objects
suf_lo   Column name suffix for "lo" values. Default = "_lo"
suf_hi   Column name suffix for "hi" values. Default = "_hi"

Value

Returns dataframe with censored data converted to lo/hi format

See Also

makeSurvDF, unSurv, impute, imputeDF, saveDF

Examples

df <- dataCensored[dataCensored$station=="CB3.3C", ][1:20,]
colnames(df)
# Default values
df2 <- unSurvDF(df)
colnames(df2)
# User values
df3 <- unSurvDF(df, "_LOW", "_HIGH")
colnames(df3)
Description

List of core USGS gages for CBP trend analyses

Usage

usgsGages

Format

A data frame with 9 rows and 2 variables:

- **usgsGageID**  USGS Gage ID
- **siteName**  USGS Site Name
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