

LAGOS Package Documentation

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This document is the first draft of documentation for using LAGOS package in **R**.

1 preparation

Using this code is quite easy. First, you need to set your working directory to be the main folder of package Version1.054.1 that contains the *"LAGOS1.054.1.R"* file. Second, in order to use the data and methods in this code you need to call the *"LAGOS1.054.1.R"* file using source command as follow.

```
> #First set the working directory
> setwd("/Users/farzan/Desktop/Dropbox/
+       Summer\ 2015/Job/Lagos\ Package/LAGOS\ Package")
> #Second loading Data and functions
> source("LAGOS1.054.1.R")
```

If you running the above code in *RStudio* you might be able to see the added data frames and functions in your Environment.

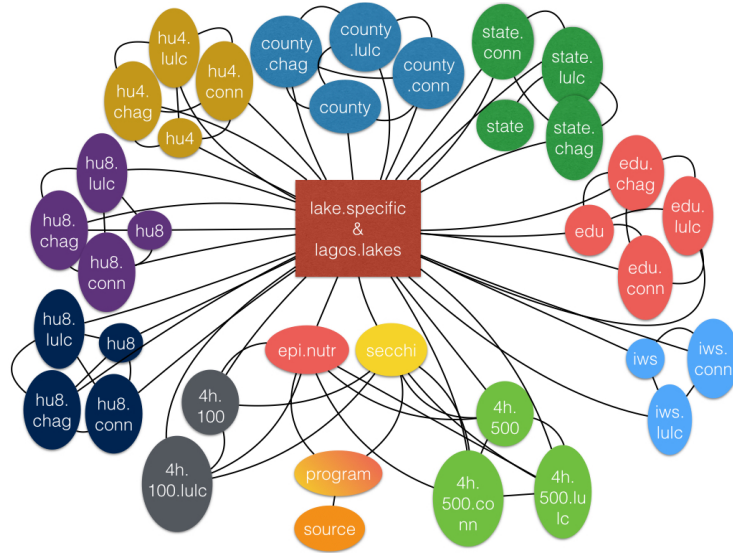


Figure 1: The network of data frames. There is a connection between two data frame if and only if they have common identifiers.

2 Data Structure and Preprocessing

All the csv files of LAGOS are imported to the *LGOS* package and ready to use. This package contains 38 data sets where all saved in a single *“.RData”* file. You can find the last version of the data file in the main folder of the package. By calling the *“LAGOS.R”* all the data sets loaded as 38 data frames Table 1. The package also contains an *iforamtionTable* data frame that contains the details of all the data sets, and two *lists* *limno* and *geo*, that separate *geo* and *limno* data frames.

You can get access to more detail information about each data frame by using commands like *summary()*, *names()*, *head()*, *etc.* For example to see what are the columns of *secchi* data frame,

```
> names(secchi)

[1] "eventidc10541"      "lagoslakeid"        "programname"
[4] "programtype"        "lagosversion"       "sampledate"
[7] "secchi"             "secchi_censorcode"  "secchi_qual"
[10] "secchi_methodinfo"  "greatlakes"         "sampleyear"
[13] "samplemonth"
```

Or to see the statistical details of *secchi* data

```
> summary(secchi)
```

eventidc10541	lagoslakeid	programname	
Min. : 901626	Min. : 1	MN_MPCA_SECCHI	:261856
1st Qu.:1127028	1st Qu.: 2318	MN_MPCA_CHEM_1999_2012	:232995
Median :1352409	Median : 4387	WI_DNR_NUTRIENT	:125987
Mean :1352438	Mean : 20669	MI_CORPS_CHEM	: 85900
3rd Qu.:1577869	3rd Qu.: 8428	ME_DEP_CHEM	: 84332
Max. :1803250	Max. :141326	VT_DWQ_NUTRIENT	: 24295
		(Other)	: 86160

	programtype	lagosversion
State Agency/Citizen Monitoring Program	:652999	1.054.1:901525
State Agency/University/Citizen Monitoring Program	:198270	
State Agency	: 37504	
Non-Profit Agency	: 4798	
LTER	: 4042	
University	: 2689	
(Other)	: 1223	

sampledate	secchi	secchi_censorcode	secchi_qual
2009-07-19: 838	Min. : 0.000	GT: 8734	NO :113755
2010-06-20: 753	1st Qu.: 1.680	LT: 5	2 : 43311
2007-07-15: 751	Median : 2.900	NC:892786	4 : 37249
2009-06-14: 727	Mean : 3.224		YES : 3759
2008-07-20: 708	3rd Qu.: 4.400		5 : 2277
2008-08-24: 627	Max. :26.822		(Other): 3336
(Other) :897121			NA's :697838

secchi_methodinfo	greatlakes	sampleyear	samplemonth
SECCHI_VIEW : 3382	Min. :0	Min. :1937	Min. : 1.000
SECCHI_VIEW_UNKNOWN: 11073	1st Qu.:0	1st Qu.:1995	1st Qu.: 6.000
NA's :887070	Median :0	Median :2002	Median : 7.000
	Mean :0	Mean :2000	Mean : 7.184
	3rd Qu.:0	3rd Qu.:2007	3rd Qu.: 8.000
	Max. :0	Max. :2013	Max. :12.000

2.1 Merging

In order to build your own data frame you have two options. The first option is using the R function *merge()*. For example, if you want to have a data frame that contains the "secchi" value and "sampleyear" from *secchi* data frame, and "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_streams_sum_lengthm" from *lakes4ha.buffer500m.conn* data frame. First, you have to find the column number of each value

```
> names(lakes4ha.buffer500m.conn)

[1] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_nhdid"
[2] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_canalditchdensity_sum_lengthm"
[3] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_canalditchdensity_density_mperha"
[4] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_streams_sum_lengthm"
[5] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_streams_density_mperha"
```

```
[6] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_headwaters_sum_lengthm"
[7] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_headwaters_density_mperha"
[8] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_midreaches_sum_lengthm"
[9] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_midreaches_density_mperha"
[10] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_rivers_sum_lengthm"
[11] "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_rivers_density_mperha"
[12] "lagoslakeid"
```

```
> names(secchi)
```

```
[1] "eventidc10541"      "lagoslakeid"        "programname"
[4] "programtype"        "lagosversion"       "sampledate"
[7] "secchi"             "secchi_censorcode"  "secchi_qual"
[10] "secchi_methodinfo"  "greatlakes"         "sampleyear"
[13] "samplemonth"
```

You can see "secchi" column number is 7, "sampleyear" is 12, and "lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_streams_sum_lengthm" is 4. Now we can use the merge function as follow,


```
> newDataFrame <- merge( secchi[,c(7,12,2)],
+                         lakes4ha_buffer500m_conn[,c(4,12)],
+                         by.x="lagoslakeid",
+                         by.y = "lagoslakeid" )
```

In the above code, in addition to the original columns that we wanted, we also added the column "lagoslakeid", column number 2 in *secchi* and column number 12 in *lakes4ha_buffer500m_conn*. "lagoslakeid" is the common column between these two data frames and merge function needs a common column to do the merging between two data frame.

```
> head(newDataFrame)
```

	lagoslakeid	secchi	sampleyear
1	1	1.2	2002
2	1	1.3	2002
3	1	1.4	2002
4	2	6.5	2006
5	2	5.8	2006
6	2	6.1	2006

	lakes4ha_buffer500m_streamdensity_streams_sum_lengthm
1	3271.3529
2	3271.3529
3	3271.3529
4	573.3263
5	573.3263
6	573.3263

A screenshot of an R console window. The window has a title bar with 'Console' and 'Compile PDF' buttons. The path shown is '~/Desktop/Dropbox/Summer 2015/Job/Lagos Package/LAGOS Package/'. The console shows the following interaction:

```
> dataList <- c("iws.lulc","epi.nutr","iws.conn" , "hu4.chag")
> newDataFrame <- multiMerge(dataList)
Which columns from epi.nutr ?
7, 23
Which columns from hu4.chag ?
4, 76, 80, 100
Which columns from iws.lulc ?
14, 38, 40, 42
Which columns from iws.conn ?
14, 80, 153
>
```

Figure 2: Using *multiMerge()* function, the function get a vector of names of data frames as input and then ask about the column numbers in the Console. The numbers must be comma separated numbers

The common column should have a unique value for each row of the data frame we call these columns identifiers in our data frames, see Table 1 for the identifier column of each data frame in the package.

however, using *merge()* has two major difficulties. First, most of the data frames in our package do not have common identifiers, see Figure 1 for the connections of data frames. For example if you want to merge *lagos.source* data frame with *iws.conn*, you have to merge *lagos.source* with *lagos.program* then with *epi.nutr* then with *lagoslakes* and finally *iws.conn*. Second, merge function only accepts two data frames as input.

The second option is using *multiMerge()* function in the package. For instance, consider we want to merge some columns from *epi.nutr*, *hu4.chag*, *iws.lulc*, and *iws.conn*. First, we need to find the columns numbers we are interested in from each data frame using *names()* function as we did for the above example. Then, we make a string vector that contains the name of data frames we wanted as its elements.

```
> dataList <- c("iws.lulc","epi.nutr","iws.conn" , "hu4.chag")
```

Then call the *multiMerge()* function as follow

```
> newDataFrame <- multiMerge(dataList)
```

When we call the *multiMerge()*, the function asks for the columns numbers we want from each data frame. We have to insert the columns numbers for each data frame in the **R** Console. The columns numbers must be separated by “,”, see Figure 2. There is no need to add any identifiers column or extra data frame in case of no connection between data frames.

name	type	variables	observations	identifier
county	geo	8	955	county_zoneid
county.chag	geo	147	955	county_zoneid
county.conn	geo	152	955	county_zoneid
county.lulc	geo	182	955	county_zoneid
edu	geo	10	91	edu_zoneid
edu.chag	geo	147	91	edu_zoneid
edu.conn	geo	153	91	edu_zoneid
edu.lulc	geo	166	91	edu_zoneid
hu4	geo	9	65	hu4_zoneid
hu4.chag	geo	147	65	hu4_zoneid
hu4.conn	geo	153	65	hu4_zoneid
hu4.lulc	geo	166	65	hu4_zoneid
hu8	geo	9	511	hu8_zoneid
hu8.chag	geo	147	511	hu8_zoneid
hu8.conn	geo	153	511	hu8_zoneid
hu8.lulc	geo	166	511	hu8_zoneid
hu12	geo	12	20257	hu12_zoneid
hu12.chag	geo	144	20257	hu12_zoneid
hu12.conn	geo	154	20257	hu12_zoneid
hu12.lulc	geo	163	20257	hu12_zoneid
iws	geo	12	51065	iws_zoneid
iws.conn	geo	156	51065	iws_zoneid
iws.lulc	geo	158	51065	iws_zoneid
state	geo	7	17	state_zoneid
state.chag	geo	147	17	state_zoneid
state.conn	geo	152	17	state_zoneid
state.lulc	geo	158	17	state_zoneid
lakes4ha.buffer100m	geo	3	51065	lagoslakeid
lakes4ha.buffer100m.lulc	geo	152	51065	lagoslakeid
lakes4ha.buffer500m	geo	3	51065	lagoslakeid
lakes4ha.buffer500m.conn	geo	12	51065	lagoslakeid
lakes4ha.buffer500m.lulc	geo	155	51065	lagoslakeid
lagoslakes	geo	108	141271	hub
epi.nutr	limno	87	164402	lagoslakeid, programname, eventida
lake.specific	limno	41	141471	hub
secchi	limno	13	656474	lagoslakeid, programname, eventidc
lagos.source	limno	3	28	sourceid
lagos.program	limno	13	40	programname, sourceid

Table 1: The list of data sets in the package

- 2.2 Data Diagnostic, Quality Control
- 2.3 Data Pre-processing
- 2.4 Descriptive Stats and Visualization
- 3 Data Analysis