extract_huc_data() workflow

This Markdown walks through the how to:

- 1. run the extract_huc_data function
- 2. retrieve specific information from it's output

Load required packages and source function from R script

```
library(tools)
library(readr)
library(stringr)
library(fs)
library(dplyr)
source("extract_data_function_v2.R")
```

The function requires three inputs

- basin directory (basin_dir)
 - This is the location of the <code>basin_data_public_v1p2</code> folder. From this directory you should be able to further navigate to desired daymet mean forcing data folders (labeled 01, 02, 03, etc) via : "~/home/basin_dataset_public_v1p2/basin_mean_forcing/daymet" , and the streamflow folders should be in: "~/home/basin_dataset_public_v1p2/usgs_streamflow" . This <code>exact</code> folder structure is required for the function to work properly
- attribute directory (attr_dir)
 - location of .txt files for data attributes (camels_clim.txt, camels_geol.txt, etc)
- huc ids (huc8 names)
 - a vector of 8 digit huc 8 ids to be queried

Running function

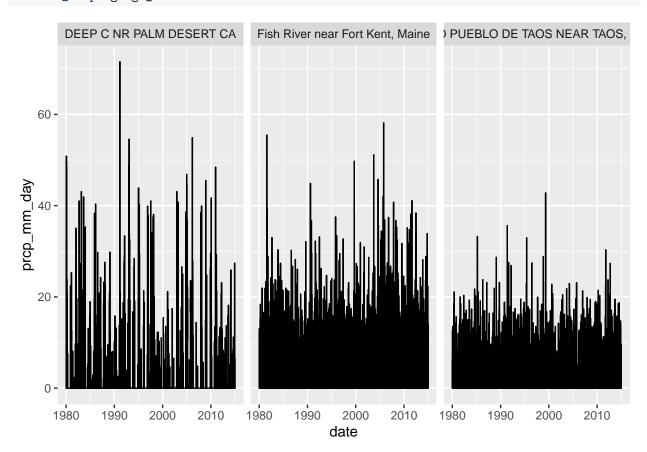
Access output

view names of each list item

```
names(data)
                                                "camels_clim"
## [1] "mean_forcing_daymet" "usgs_streamflow"
## [4] "camels geol"
                           "camels hydro"
                                                "camels name"
## [7] "camels_soil"
                           "camels_topo"
                                                "camels_vege"
access each item
mean_forcing <- data$mean_forcing_daymet</pre>
### an alternative using [[]] syntax:
##~ mean forcing <- data[["mean forcing daymet"]]</pre>
## OR, because this is the first item in the list:
##~ mean_forcing <- data[[1]]
##this returns a tibble/data frame containing the mean forcing data
str(mean_forcing)
## tibble [38,352 x 12] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
           : chr [1:38352] "01013500" "01013500" "01013500" "01013500" ...
## $ ID
## $ Year
               ## $ Mnth
                : chr [1:38352] "01" "01" "01" "01" ...
               : chr [1:38352] "01" "02" "03" "04" ...
## $ Day
                : num [1:38352] 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 ...
## $ Hr
## $ dayl(s)
               : num [1:38352] 30173 30253 30344 30408 30413 ...
## $ prcp(mm/day): num [1:38352] 0 0 0 0 0 6.69 3.64 0 0 ...
## $ srad(W/m2) : num [1:38352] 153 145 147 146 170 ...
## $ swe(mm) : num [1:38352] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ tmax(C)
               : num [1:38352] -6.54 -6.18 -9.89 -10.98 -11.29 ...
               : num [1:38352] -16.3 -15.2 -18.9 -19.8 -22.2 ...
## $ tmin(C)
## $ vp(Pa)
                : num [1:38352] 172 186 138 120 118 ...
## furthermore, we can see that each of the hucs we entered are present
unique(mean_forcing$ID)
```

visualize

```
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate) # for dates
library(janitor) # clean column names
## first, rename huc ID's with location from camels_name, this isn't necessary, but makes for more info
locs <- data[["camels_name"]]</pre>
names(locs)
## [1] "gauge_id"
                     "huc_02"
                                  "gauge_name"
# clean column names
cleaned_forcing <- clean_names(mean_forcing)</pre>
## join data (by ID) to bring in gauge names
cleaned_names <- left_join(cleaned_forcing, locs, by = c("id" = "gauge_id"))</pre>
### turn year, month, day columns into single "date" column
mean_forcing_date <- cleaned_names %>%
  ## join columns, forcing into year, month, day format
  mutate(date = ymd(paste(year, mnth, day, sep = "-")))
ggplot(mean_forcing_date, aes(date, prcp_mm_day)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~gauge_name)
```



matching data from dataRetrieval package

