# NERRS / SWMP

#### Data Analysis Workshop: Time Series

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## SWMP data retrieval and preparation

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# Objectives and agenda

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- ► What are some issues that need to be addressed before importing into a statistical program to conduct a time series analysis?

#### Agenda

- ▶ Brief overview of SWMP network and available data
- Format and potential issues with output data
- Retrieving and importing the data

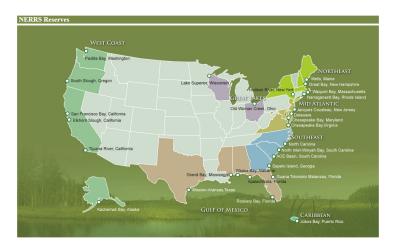
## Interactive portion

You can follow along later in this module:

- dataset1
- script1

Interactive! Interrupt me!

SWMP - System Wide Monitoring Program, initiated in 1995 to provide continuous monitoring data at over 300 stations in 28 US estuaries



#### CDMO is your one-stop shop for retrieving SWMP data



#### Data can be exported from CDMO several ways:



#### Data Export System

The DES was developed to provide the majority of users with quick and easy access to SWMP data. The DES utilizes a majo-based interface and offers single station exports, yearly authoricated file downloads (these may include non-standard nutrient parameters), charting, and a current conditions display for real-time stations.

To launch the Data Export System, click here.



#### Advanced Query System

The AQS was developed to specifically address the data delivery needs of those end-users looking for large amounts of data exported in a format that can be easily imported and manipulated for data analysis. The AQS offers three different query options allowing for mass downloads of annual files, customized queries for specific parameters and multiple stations in the same file, and an option to merge water quality, meta-ordinarial and nutrient datasets.

To launch the Advanced Query System, click here.



#### Real Time Data Application

The Real Time Application allows users to view near real time data, real time gauges, and 24 hour graphs with multiple parameters. You may use a bookmarked link to directly access the station of interest, or browse and select your station. The display will update automatically with the latest information as it comes

To launch the Real Time Data Application, click here.



#### GIS Application

The GIS Application gives users access to Reserve boundary, watershed boundary, and high resolution reserve habitat maps. In addition, Google Earth KML files are available for the Reserve boundaries, watershed boundaries. and monitoring station locations.

To launch the GIS Application, click here.

You can also use the SWMPr package to retrieve data

Data retrieval functions connect to the CDMO web services, more about this later



#### **Web Services**

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In an effort to increase distribution and use of the data collected by the NERRS, the Centralized Data Management Office has created several web service products for this purpose. These services can be used to pull real-time data from our databases for use by other individuals and organizations.

You must contact cdmowebmaster@belle.baruch.sc.edu for authorization before pulling data from the CDMO.

#### Transmission Time Schedule

- Realtime satellite transmissions are received hourly based upon the diagram shown below. Decoding occurs at 11 minutes past the hour and 41 minutes past the hour. This data becomes available on the CDMO website at 15 and 45 minutes past the hour. Each transmission will have 4 15-minute records in it.
- What does all this mean? Let's take Block #5 as an example. Three stations are transmitted in that block from 47:00 47:30 past the hour. The data from those stations will be decoded at 11 minutes past the hour and will be available on this website at 15 minutes past the hour.

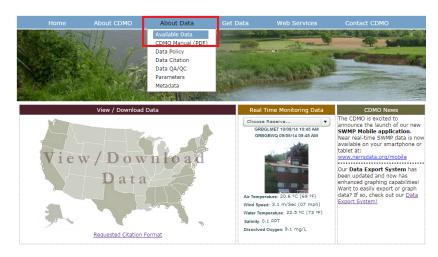
A wide range of data can be requested... a few records for one site to all records for multiple sites

Requests can return a lot of data so make sure you have clear objectives

Check the available data before making a request!

- station names
- data types
- date ranges
- parameters

Available data: http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/data/availableOne.cfm



#### How to view available data:

- Trial-and-error (not recommended)
- View online: http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/data/availableOne.cfm
- View after request: 'sampling stations.csv'
- View after request: year and station specific .doc file
- Retrieve from within R (will cover later)

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Now that you have the data, what do they look like?

To orient yourself, understand the NERRS/SWMP naming convention

**Site** (reserve), **station**, and **parameter type** are identified by a 7 or 8 character name

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E.g., elkcwmet

- elk: site, Elkhorn Slough
- cw: station, Caspian Weather Station
- met: parameter type (weather)

The fundamental unit of data is the 'station' defined by a parameter type

The parameters for a station are specific to the parameter type

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The parameters for a station are specific to the parameter type

Nutrients	Water quality	Meteorology
po4f, chla_n, no3f, no2f, nh4f, no23f, ke_n, urea	temp, spcond, sal, do_pct, do_mgl, depth, cdepth, level, clevel, ph, turb, chlfluor	atemp, rh, bp, wspd, maxwspd, wdir, sdwdir, totpar, totprcp, cumprcp, totsorad

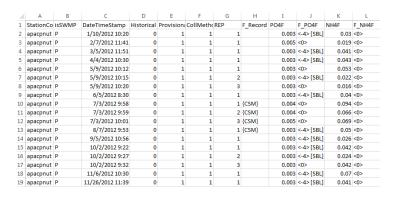
Each parameter will also have a QAQC column, with the prefix 'f\_'

E.g., 'atemp' and 'f\_atemp'

Values in these columns describe whether the data passed automated QAQC checks

- -5 Outside high sensor range
- -4 Outside low sensor range
- -3 Data rejected due to QAQC
- -2 Missing data
- -1 Optional SWMP supported parameter
- 0 Passed initial QAQC checks
- 1 Suspect data
- 2 Open reserved for later flag
- 3 Calculated data: non-vented depth/level sensor correction for changes in barometric pressure
- 4 Historical data: Pre-auto QAQC
- 5 Corrected data

You will have to decide how to handle QAQC...



CDMO has limited export options for dealing with bad QAQC flags

We will learn how to handle QAQC flags in R



The final piece of of the puzzle is the DateTimeStamp

Format is month/day/year hours:minutes, based on UTC offset and no daylight savings!

#### Varies by station and parameter type

1	Α	В	С
1	StationCo	isSWMP	DateTimeStamp
2	apacpnut	P	1/10/2012 10:20
3	apacpnut	P	2/7/2012 11:41
4	apacpnut	P	3/5/2012 11:51
5	apacpnut	P	4/4/2012 10:30
6	apacpnut	P	5/9/2012 10:12
7	apacpnut	P	5/9/2012 10:15
8	apacpnut	P	5/9/2012 10:20
9	apacpnut	P	6/5/2012 8:30
10	apacpnut	P	7/3/2012 9:58

	Α	В	С
1	StationCo	isSWMP	DateTimeStamp
2	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 0:00
3	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 0:15
4	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 0:30
5	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 0:45
6	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 1:00
7	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 1:15
8	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 1:30
9	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 1:45
10	apacpwq	P	1/1/2012 2:00

What are the challenges for evaluating SWMP data??

Knowing what we want (I can't help with this)

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- Combining data for comparison
- Issues inherent with time series, e.g., missing data

We will learn how to handle most of these challenges!

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**Why**: There are many challenges for working with SWMP data... a toolkit for addressing these challenges using an open-source format will be useful (I hope!)

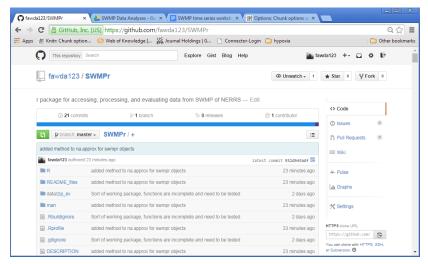
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**Why**: There are many challenges for working with SWMP data... a toolkit for addressing these challenges using an open-source format will be useful (I hope!)

#### How:

- Install R/RStudio on your computer (done already?)
- Install the SWMPr package
- Use the SWMPr functions to retrieve, organize, and analyze SWMP data

This is where SWMPr lives - https://github.com/fawda123/SWMPr



Scroll down the page to view the README file, all instructions here...



Installation instructions are in the README

Run these four lines to install the package

```
install.packages('devtools')
library(devtools)
install_github('fawda123/SWMPr')
library(SWMPr)
```

What is it doing?

Packages can be installed from Github using the 'install\_github' function from the devtools package

Your R console should look like this...

```
> install.packages("devtools")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/mbeck/R/library'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'http://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/3.1/devt
ools 1.6.1.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 284413 bytes (277 Kb)
opened URL
downloaded 277 Kb
package 'devtools' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\mbeck\AppData\Local\Temp\1\RtmpUpeso8\downloaded_packa
> library(devtools)
> install_github('fawda123/SWMPr')
Downloading github repo fawda123/SWMPr@master
Installing SWMPr
"C:/PROGRA~1/R/R-31~1.1/bin/x64/R" --vanilla CMD INSTALL \
 "C:\Users\mbeck\AppData\Local\Temp\1\RtmpUpeso8\devtools1a304b
64545\fawda123-SWMPr-552d945"
  --library="C:/Users/mbeck/R/library" --install-tests
* installing *source* package 'SWMPr' ...
** data
** preparing package for lazy loading
*** installing help indices
** building package indices
** testing if installed package can be loaded
*** arch - i386
*** arch - x64
* DONE (SWMPr)
> library(SWMPr)
```

What is provided in the SWMPr package?

#### Retrieve

all\_params
all\_params\_dtrng
single\_param
import\_local

#### Organize

qaqc.swmpr
subset.swmpr
setstep.swmpr
comb.swmpr

#### Analyze

aggregate.swmpr smoother.swmpr na.approx.swmpr plot.swmpr hist.swmpr lines.swmpr decomp.swmpr

Built around the concept of *object-oriented programming* - retrieval functions return a data type with specific methods to organize and analyze

#### To view the help file for any function (including examples):

?all\_params

all\_params {SWMPr}

R Documentation

#### Import current station records from the CDMO

#### Description

Import current station records from the CDMO starting with the most current date, CDMO equivalent of exportAllParamsXMLNew

#### Usage

all\_params(station\_code, Max = 100)

#### Arguments

station\_code chr string of station, 7 or 8 characters

numeric value for number of records to obtain from the current date, maximum of 100

#### Value

Returns a swmpr object, all available parameters including QAQC columns



Let's get some data into R!

The *retrieval* functions do two things:

Import data directly from the CDMO:

```
all_params
all_params_dtrng
single_param
```

These functions require registering your IP address with CDMO, data are also rate-limited

Import data from a local path:

```
import_local
```

Allows import of data obtained from (and only from) the zip downloads feature

After unzipping, data from zip downloads will have separate .csv files for each station and year

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
apacpnut2011.csv	9/19/2014 7:04 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apacpnut2012.csv	9/19/2014 7:04 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apacpnut2013.csv	9/19/2014 7:04 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apacpwq2011.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,481 KE
apacpwq2012.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,472 KE
apacpwq2013.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,567 KE
apadbnut2011.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apadbnut2012.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apadbnut2013.csv	9/19/2014 7:06 AM	Microsoft Excel C	3 KE
apadbwq2011.csv	9/19/2014 7:08 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,407 KE
apadbwq2012.csv	9/19/2014 7:08 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,483 KE
apadbwq2013.csv	9/19/2014 7:08 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,337 KE
apaebmet2011.csv	9/19/2014 7:10 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,453 KE
apaebmet2012.csv	9/19/2014 7:10 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,401 KE
apaebmet2013.csv	9/19/2014 7:11 AM	Microsoft Excel C	5,669 KE

Use the following to import some data into R... these files are included with the package, otherwise specify the path manually with the commented line for your own data

```
# get data for apacpwq, all years

# location of data
# mypath <- 'C:/data/dataset1'
mypath <- system.file('zip_ex', package = 'SWMPr')

# import and assign to 'dat'
dat <- import_local(mypath, 'apacpwq', trace = T)</pre>
```

Your console should look something like this:

```
# get data for apacpwg, all years
# location of data
# mypath <- 'C:/data/dataset1'
mypath <- system.file('zip_ex', package = 'SWMPr')</pre>
# import and assign to 'dat'
dat <- import_local(mypath, 'apacpwg', trace = T)</pre>
## Loading files...
##
   apacpwq2011.csv apacpwq2012.csv apacpwq2013.csv
##
## Data imported...
```

Now we have data in our 'workspace' that we can organize/analyze

```
head(dat)
            datetimestamp temp f_temp spcond f_spcond sal f_sal do_pct f_do_pct
     2011-01-01 00:00:00
                             11
                                   <0>
                                             44
                                                     <0>
                                                           28
                                                               <0>
                                                                          68
                                                                                  < 0>
     2011-01-01 00:15:00
                                             44
                                                     <0>
                                                                <0>
                                                                                  <0>
                             11
                                   <0>
                                                                          68
     2011-01-01 00:30:00
                             11
                                   <0>
                                             44
                                                     <0>
                                                           28
                                                               <0>
                                                                          68
                                                                                  < 0>
     2011-01-01 00:45:00
                             11
                                   <0>
                                             44
                                                     <0>
                                                           28
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                                                                          68
                                                                                  <0>
     2011-01-01 01:00:00
                             11
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                                                                          68
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  6 2011-01-01 01:15:00
                             11
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                                                           29
                                                                < 0>
                                                                          67
                                                                                  <0>
##
     do_mgl f_do_mgl depth f_depth cdepth f_cdepth level f_level clevel f_clevel
## 1
           6
                 < 0>
                                 < 0>
                                                   <3>
                                                           NA
                                                                 <-1>
                                                                            NΑ
                                                                                      NΑ
                                            2
## 2
                 <0>
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                                                                                      NA
           6
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## 3
                 <0>
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## 5
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     ph f_ph turb f_turb chlfluor f_chlfluor
      8 < 0>
                 3
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      8 < 0>
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## 3
      8 < 0>
                                  NA
                                           <-1>
      8 < 0>
                     <0>
                                  NA
## 4
                                           <-1>
      8 < 0>
                      < 0>
                                  NA
                                           <-1>
## 6
      8 <0>
                      <0>
                                  NA
                                           <-1>
```



## Questions??