

# Package ‘htsr’

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**Description** Functions for the management and treatment of hydrology and meteorology time-series stored in a 'Sqlite' data base.

**License** GPL-2

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`ds_dismeas`                      *Add, Modify or Remove discharge measurements (Shiny app)*

**Description**

Add, Modify or Remove discharge measurements for a station/sensor

**Usage**

`ds_dismeas(fsq, sta, sen)`

**Arguments**

<code>fsq</code>	htsr data base
<code>sta</code>	Station Id.
<code>sen</code>	Sensor Id.

**Value**

an actualized data base

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Dec 2020

`ds_exp_hts`                      *Shiny app: export hts files from a sqlite data base*

**Description**

Shiny application of the [d\\_exp\\_hts](#) function

**Usage**

`ds_exp_hts(fsq)`

**Arguments**

<code>fsq</code>	File name of the Sqlite data base
------------------	-----------------------------------

**Details**

Complete the requested information in the left panel, then press the submit button in order to extract the file. If you want to display the plot of the extracted file, choose "line" or "bar" and press the plot button. When finished press "done".

If the data do not exist, the app crashes and error messages are displayed in the console window.

**Value**

a shiny session

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Apr-Nov 2020

---

ds\_inventory

*Shiny app: inventory of htsr sqlite data base*

---

**Description**

Shiny application of the [d\\_inventory](#) function

**Usage**

```
ds_inventory(fsq)
```

**Arguments**

fsq                      File name of the Sqlite data base

**Details**

Complete the requested information in the left panel, then press the submit button. If the station field is empty, the function will return the list of the stations in the data base. If the station field is filled, the function will return the list of the station sensors in the data base. When finished press "done".

If the data do not exist, the app crashes and error messages are displayed in the console window.

**Value**

a shiny session

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Sep-Nov 2020

---

`ds_sensor`*Shiny app: create, modify or remove a sensor from a data base*

---

**Description**

Shiny application of the [d\\_sensor](#) function

**Usage**

```
ds_sensor(fsq)
```

**Arguments**

`fsq` File name of the Sqlite data base

**Value**

a shiny session

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2020

---

`ds_station`*Shiny app: create, modify or remove a station from a data base*

---

**Description**

Shiny application of the [d\\_station](#) function

**Usage**

```
ds_station(fsq)
```

**Arguments**

`fsq` File name of the Sqlite data base

**Value**

a shiny session

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Apr-Nov 2020

---

d_backup	<i>Backup a data base</i>
----------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Back a htsr sqlite data base

**Usage**

d\_backup(fsq)

**Arguments**

fsq                      Full name of the data base

**Value**

A saved data base with extension .bak

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan 2019 / Nov 2020

---

d_compact	<i>Compact a data base</i>
-----------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Compact htsr sqlite data base

**Usage**

d\_compact(fsq)

**Arguments**

fsq                      Full name of the data base

**Value**

New data base or overwritten data base. Note that the created data base is empty.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan 2019

---

d\_convert\_hydraccess *Convert a full Hydraccess database into a new htsr sqlite database (Windows only)*

---

### Description

Because the Hydraccess application only works into a Windows environment, this function cannot be applied on other platforms (Mac OS or Linux). Additionally, the R session must be configured in 32b (see the htsr-package vignette).

### Usage

```
d_convert_hydraccess(fsq, db.hydraccess)
```

### Arguments

fsq                    Full name of the sqlite data base  
db.hydraccess        Full name of the hydraccess data base

### Details

If the specified sqlite data base already exists, a confirmation is requested to overwrite it.

An 32b ODBC Microsoft driver must be configured in the "administrative tools" and installed for the hydraccess data base. The correct functioning can be verified using the sub-function `u_test_rodbe(db.hydraccess)`, which must be successful.

### Value

A new or a replaced sqlite htsr data base.

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Nov 2018-Nov 2020

### See Also

[d\\_inventory](#) or [ds\\_inventory](#) for displaying the content of the sqlite data base; [ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) for extracting a time-series.

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
d_import_hydraccess("foo.sqlite", "foo.mdb")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

d_convert_weewx	<i>Convert a weewx data base into a htsr sqlite base</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

Convert a weewx data base into a tshm sqlite base

### Usage

```
d_convert_weewx(fsq, db.weewx, sta, name_st, tzo = "CET", bku = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

fsq	Full name of the htsr data base
db.weewx	Full name of the weewx data base
sta	Station id
name_st	Station name
tzo	Time zone of the weewx data (default = "CET")
bku	Backup the data base (default = TRUE)

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Feb 2018 - dec 2019

### See Also

[d\\_inventory](#) or [ds\\_inventory](#) list the content of the data base ; [d\\_exp\\_hts](#) to extract time-series.

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
d_imp_weewx("foo.sqlite", "weewx.sql")  
  
## End(Not run)
```



---

d_create	<i>Create a data base</i>
----------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Create htsr sqlite data base

**Usage**

```
d_create(fsq, cr_table = TRUE, bku = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
cr_table	Create the basis tables : TRUE (default), FALSE
bku	Operate a backup if fsq exists : TRUE (default) / FALSE

**Details**

If the data base already exists and bku is TRUE, a backup is automatically generated.

If cr\_table is TRUE, The following tables are also created: ST (stations), SS (sensors), WL (water levels), DI (discharges), PR (Precipitations), WE (weather) and QU (quality)

**Value**

a new data base

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan 2019

---

d_exp_hts	<i>Extraction of a time-series from htsr data base</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

The function extracts a time-series in the "hts" format. It products a "tibble" table with four columns : Date, Value, Station, Sensor. It is the default format of the package. The function [f\\_convert](#) converts it in Excel or csv format.

**Usage**

```
d_exp_hts(fsq, sta, sen, rtime = FALSE, dstart, dend, rplot = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
sta	Station id.
sen	Sensor id.
rtime	Reduce time interval TRUE / FALSE (default)
dstart	Start date YYYY-MM-DD (default: start date of the ts)
dend	End date YYYY-MM-DD (default: end date of the ts)
rplot	Plot the extracted file TRUE / FALSE (default)

**Details**

For a step by step operation the function [ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) is more convenient.

**Value**

The function returns:

- a tibble tstab with 4 columns Date, Value, Station, Sensor
- a file (nomfic) with the following name: <sensor.id>\_<station.id>.hts

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - oct 2017 - dec 2019

**See Also**

[ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) manual settings of the parameters

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- d_exp_hts("foo.sqlite", "M", "station", "sensor")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

d_imp_hts	<i>Import a hts file into a data base</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Import a hts file into a tshm sqlite base

**Usage**

```
d_imp_hts(fsq, file, table, bku = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
file	Full name of hts file to import
table	Table
bku	Automatic Backup TRUE (default) / FALSE

**Details**

The main table where the data have to be removed must be selected with one the following abbreviation: WL (water level), DI (discharge), WE (weather), PR (precipitation) or QU (quality) If records already exist during the same interval, they are removed and replaced.

**Value**

Actualized data base

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - jan 2019

---

d_inventory	<i>Inventory of an htsr data base</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

The function produces an inventory of the stations and of sensors of an htsr data base. If only a display is needed, the function [ds\\_inventory](#) is more convenient.

**Usage**

```
d_inventory(fsq, sta_sen = NA, form.out = NA)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Data base file
sta_sen	Station_id, with its list of sensors
form.out	Display option: NA (console, default) or excel (xlsx) or text (csv; ou csv,)

**Details**

If sta\_sen is NA (default), all stations and sensors are processed. If sta\_sen is a Station\_id, only the sensors of this station are processed.

- form.out can take the following values : NA, "csv," text file with '.' as decimal separator and ',' as field separator / "csv;" text file with ';' as decimal separator and ',' as field separator / "xlsx" Excel file.

**Value**

Two tables with the inventory of stations and sensors of a data base. If the output format is an excel file, they are displayed in two sheets of the same excel file.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan 2019 - Nov 2020

**See Also**

[ds\\_inventory](#)

---

d_rem_hts	<i>Remove hts records from a data base</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Remove hst records from a Sqlite base

**Usage**

```
d_rem_hts(fsq, table, sta, sen, start = NA, end = NA)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
table	Table
sta	Station id
sen	Sensor id
start	Start time of removed records
end	End time of removed records

**Details**

The main table where the data have to be removed must be selected with one the following abbreviation: WL (water level), DI (discharge), WE (weather), PR (precipitation) or QU (quality)

**Value**

Actualized data base

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - jan 2019 - nov 2020

---

d_sensor	<i>Create, Modify or Remove a sensor</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Create, Modify or Remove a sensor. A shiny version of this function is available: [link{ds\\_sensor}](#)

**Usage**

```
d_sensor(
  fsq,
  op = "C",
  sta,
  sen,
  table = NA,
  name_fld = NA,
  value_fld = NA,
  bku = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
op	Create (default), modify or remove C/M/R
sta	Station id
sen	Sensor id
table	Table of the sensor
name_fld	List of field names
value_fld	List of field values
bku	Automatic Backup TRUE (default) / FALSE

## Details

If op is C, the fields sta, table and sen are compulsory and cannot be modified afterwards.

Allowed entries for table are: WL (water levels), DI (discharges), QU (Quality), PR (precipitations), WE (weather).

The field names are expressed in French for compatibility reason with Hydraccess. A translation is given in [].

If op is C or M, the following fields can be completed :

- [Nature] Nature= as.character(NA),
- [Description] Description = as.character(NA),
- [Comment] Commentaire= as.character(NA),
- [Limni id] Code\_Limni= as.character(NA),
- [Principal] Principal = as.logical(NA),
- [Fictive] Fictif = as.logical(NA),
- [Daily update] Maj\_Journaliers = as.logical(NA),
- [Translation update] Maj\_Traduction = as.logical(NA),
- [Automatic acquisition] Acquisition\_Auto = as.logical(NA),
- [Operationnal] Operationnel = as.logical(NA),
- [Instantaneous list] Liste\_Inst = as.character(NA),
- [Daily list] Liste\_Jour = as.character(NA),
- [Monthly list] Liste\_Mois = as.character(NA),
- [Aggregation] Agregation = as.character(NA),
- [Time shift] Decalage\_Temps = as.numeric(NA),
- [Min] Mini = as.numeric(NA),
- [Max] Maxi = as.numeric(NA),
- [Gradient] Gradient\_Maxi = as.numeric(NA),
- [Accuracy] Precision = as.numeric(NA),
- [Decimals] Decimales = as.numeric(NA),
- [Slope] Pente = as.numeric(NA))

If op is R, all data corresponding to the sensor of the selected station are removed.

## Value

Sensor created, modified or removed from the data base

## Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Feb 2018-Nov 2020

**See Also**

- [d\\_inventory](#) or [ds\\_inventory](#) to explore the data base content;
- [ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) to extract a time-series;
- [d\\_create](#), [d\\_table](#) to create a data base and/or create/remove a table ;
- [d\\_station](#) or [ds\\_station](#) for create/remove a station.

---

d\_station

*Create, Modify or Remove a station*


---

**Description**

Create, Modify or Remove a station in a tshm data base. A shiny version of this function is available: [ds\\_station](#).

**Usage**

```
d_station(
  fsq,
  op = "C",
  sta = NA,
  ty_st = NA,
  name_st = NA,
  name_fld = NA,
  value_fld = NA,
  bku = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the data base
op	Create (default), Modify or Remove C/M/R
sta	Station id
ty_st	Station type: "H" hydro or "M" meteo
name_st	Station name
name_fld	List of field names
value_fld	list of field values
bku	Automatic Backup TRUE (default) / FALSE

## Details

The field names are expressed in French for compatibility reason with Hydraccess. A translation is given in [].

If op is C, the fields Id\_Station (sta), Type\_Station and Nom (name\_st) are compulsory. The field Nom (name\_st) can be modified afterwards.

If op is C or M, the following fields can be completed :

- [Order] Ordre = as.character(NA),
- [Station type] Type\_Station = as.character(type\_st),
- [Station id] Id\_Station = as.character(sta),
- [Second station Id] Id\_Secondaire = as.character(NA),
- [Third station id] Id\_Tertiaire = as.character(NA),
- [Meteo type] Type\_Meteo = as.character(NA),
- [Name] Nom = as.character(name\_st),
- [Country] Pays = as.character(NA),
- [Zone] Zone = as.character(NA),
- [Sub-zone] SousZone = as.character(NA),
- [Large basin] GrandBassin = as.character(NA),
- [Basin] Bassin = as.character(NA),
- [Small basin] PetitBassin = as.character(NA),
- [River] Riviere = as.character(NA),
- [Manager] Gestionnaire = as.character(NA),
- [Latitude] Latitude = as.numeric(NA),
- [Longitude] Longitude = as.numeric(NA),
- [Altitude] Altitude = as.integer(NA),
- [Basin area] Superficie\_bv = as.numeric(NA),
- [Starting month of hydro year] Mois\_Debut\_Hydro = as.numeric(NA),
- [Starting activity date] Debut\_Activite = as.numeric(NA),
- [Activity] Activite = as.logical(NA),
- [Yes/No criterion] Critere\_OuiNon = as.logical(NA),
- [Yes/No second criterion] Critere\_OuiNon2 = as.logical(NA),
- [Numeric criterion] Critere\_Numerique = as.numeric(NA),
- [Text criterion] Critere\_Texte = as.character(NA),
- [Observer name] Nom\_Observateur = as.character(NA),
- [Address] Adresse = as.character(NA),
- [Teletransmission] Teletransmission = as.logical(NA),
- [Recorder] Enregistreur = as.logical(NA),
- [Fictive] Fictive = as.logical(NA),



- [Comment] Commentaire = as.character(NA),
- [Flag] Flag = as.logical(NA),
- [District] District = as.character(NA),
- [Place] Localite = as.character(NA)

If op is M, station type and station id cannot be modified. The sensor data corresponding to the station are conserved.

If op is R, all data and sensors of the station are removed.

### Value

Station created, modified ou removed from the data base

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Jan 2018-Nov 2020

### See Also

- [d\\_inventory](#) or [ds\\_inventory](#) for exploring the data base content;
- [ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) for extracting a time-series;
- [d\\_table](#) for creating a data base and/or creating/removing a table ;
- [d\\_sensor](#) for creating, modifying or removing a sensor.

---

d\_table

*Create or remove a table of a htsr sqlite base*

---

### Description

The function allows to create or remove of a tshm sqlite base. If the base doesn't exist, it is created.

### Usage

```
d_table(fsq, table, op = "C", bku = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

fsq	Full name of the data base
table	Table name
op	Create (default) or Remove C/R
bku	Automatic Backup TRUE (default) / FALSE

### Details

Possible table names : ST (Stations), SS (Sensors), WL (Water levels), DI (Discharges), WE, (Weather), PR (Precipitations), QU (Quality)

**Value**

Table created or removed

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan-Feb 2018

**See Also**

- [d\\_inventory](#) or [ds\\_inventory](#) to list the content of the base ;
- [ds\\_exp\\_hts](#) to extract a time-series

---

d_wind	<i>Create a wind table</i>
--------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Create a tibble with wind direction and speed

**Usage**

```
d_wind(fsq, sta = NA, swd = NA, swv = NA)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	Full name of the tshm data base
sta	Station id
swd	Id of wind direction sensor
swv	Id of wind speed sensor

**Value**

A tibble named "data\_wind" with 5 columns date, month, year, wind\_dir, wind\_spd

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Dec 2019

**See Also**

[p\\_wind](#) plot wind roses

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

h_wind (fsq, sta="VB", swd="WD", swv="WV")

## End(Not run)
```

---

fc	<i>Short-cut for file.choose</i>
----	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Short-cut for file.choose

**Usage**

```
fc()
```

**Value**

A filename

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier

---

f_change_id	<i>Change Station id or Sensor id in a hts file</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

The function changes the station and/or the sensor id of a hts file. The new file is renamed with the new ids and a prefix n\_: nw\_<sensor.id>\_<station.id>.hts, BUT the eventual prefixes or suffixes of the original name are not conserved. The original file is not removed.

**Usage**

```
f_change_id(file, sta = NA, sen = NA, overwrite = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

file	file to proceed
sta	new station id (default: NA)
sen	new sensor id (default: NA)
overwrite	TRUE / FALSE (default) if the output file exists

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2017-Jan 2019

---

f_convert	<i>Convert an hts file in another format (xls, xlsx, csv or hds)</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Converter in formats hts, xls, xlsx, ods, text and hds. The processed file (except hds) must have 4 columns : Date, Value, Station, Sensor.

**Usage**

```
f_convert(
  file,
  form_start = "hts",
  form_end = "xlsx",
  sta = NA,
  sen = NA,
  output = NA,
  variable = NA
)
```

**Arguments**

file	Hts file
form_start	Initial format ("hts" (default) or "xls" or "xlsx" or "hds")
form_end	Final format ("hts" or "xls" or "xlsx" (default) or "hds") or "csv" (separator , & decimal .) or "csv2" (separator ; and decimal .)
sta	Station name [case hds]
sen	Sensor name [case hds]
output	Phase liquid (default) or solid [case hds]
variable	Variable [case hds]

**Details**

'form\_start' = csv or csv2 is for instance not accepted. It could be converted previously in xls or xlsx format.

'form\_start' = hds is for instance experimental

In the hds case, one must precise a station, a sensor, a phase (output: liquid or solid) and a variable to be extracted

If output = "liquid", the available variables are: "Psoil\_km3", "Psoil\_mm", "ETP\_km3", "ETP\_mm", "Etr\_km3", "Plake\_km3", "Evap\_km3", "Infil\_km3", "Runoff\_m3/s", "Drain\_m3/s", "Q\_m3/s", "Q\_mm", "Slake\_km2", "Slandice\_km2", "SoilLiq\_mm", "dSoilLiq\_km3", "VLake\_km3", "dVLake\_mm",

"Flux\_mm" If output = "solid", the available variables are: "Psoil\_km3", "Psoil\_mm", "Pliq\_km3", "Psol\_km3", "Melts\_km3", "Subli\_km3", "Melti\_km3", "Q\_km3", "Q\_m3/s", "Slandicekm2", "Sca\_km2", "Sca\_<character percent>", "Swe\_km3", "Swe\_mm", "dSwe\_km3", "SoilIce\_km3", "SoilIce\_mm", "dSoilIce\_km3"

### Value

A table in the requested format with 4 columns: Date, Value, Station, Sensor

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - October 2017 - November 20120

### Examples

```
## Not run:
f_convert(file, "xlsx", "hts")

## End(Not run)
```

---

f_properties	<i>Properties of a hts series</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

The function provides the properties of a time-series, its duration and the inventory of its gaps

### Usage

```
f_properties(file, gaps = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

file : file to be analyzed  
gaps : produce a file with a table of the gaps: TRUE / FALSE (default)

### Details

If gaps = TRUE, a file is produced, with the same name of file and the extension .gap. It contents a table with the gaps of the series and allows to build a plot with the function [p\\_gaps](#).

### Value

Basic infos on a hts time-series

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - January 2019

**See Also**

[p\\_gaps](#).

---

hs\_tstep

*Shiny app: convert f file with fixed time-step*

---

**Description**

Shiny application of the functions [h\\_timestep](#) and [h\\_month](#)

**Usage**

```
hs_tstep(file)
```

**Arguments**

file                    File name of the Sqlite data base

**Value**

a shiny session

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Dec 2020

---

htsr

*htsr package*

---

**Description**

htsr: A package for managing sqlite data bases, which contain hydro-meteorology time-series.

The htsr package contains 6 types of functions: data base (d\_<NAME>), file f\_<NAME>, hydromet (h\_<NAME>), plotting (p\_<NAME>), shiny (s\_<NAME>) and miscellaneous (z\_<NAME>).

---

h_common	<i>Extract 2 (or more) time-series on their common period</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

The fonction extract the data of 2 (or more) hts time-series for the common date/time records (precision of the second).

**Usage**

```
h_common(files)
```

**Arguments**

files            List of file names to process.

**Value**

hts files resulting of the operation; their names are composed as: co\_<original filename>

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Dec 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- h_common(files = c("foo1.hts", "foo2.hts"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h_condition	<i>Conditional extraction of a time-series regarding another one</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

The series to proceed is the first of the list, the conditional series the second. Only the common record dates are kept.

**Usage**

```
h_condition(files, condition)
```

**Arguments**

files	Liste de 2 file names
condition	Liste 3 objects : oper ("sup" or "inf" or "between"), thrhd1 < thrhd2 ; default is c("inf",0,NA)

**Details**

If the condition on the file 2 value is not respected, the value of file 1 is changed as NA.

The condition has 3 options :  $x <$  ("inf"),  $x \geq$  ("sup"),  $< x \leq$  ("between"). In case of error or by default, "inf" is considered. In the cases "inf" and "sup", only one threshold is used (thrhd1) ; in the case "between", two thresholds are needed (thrhd1 < thrhd2).

The output file is the name of the fist file with a cd\_ prefix.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Jan 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

f <- h_condition(c(f1,f2), c("between", 0, 2))

## End(Not run)
```

---

h\_cumul

*Cumul of time-series*

---

**Description**

The function returns a time-series of cumulated values. If the value is negative, the absolute value is taken. It is possible to limit the computation time interval. NA values are ignored.

**Usage**

```
h_cumul(file, start = NA, end = NA)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
start	Start date, default = NA
end	End date, default NA

**Details**

The output file is named with a cu\_ prefix.



**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Jan 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

f <- h_cumul(f, start="2012-1-1", end = "2013-1-1")

## End(Not run)
```

---

h\_etp

---

*Compute the potential evapotranspiration with several methods*


---

**Description**

ETP calculation

**Usage**

```
h_etp(
  method = c("Turc", "Penman-Monteith", "Priestley-Taylor", "Makkink",
    "Heargraves-Samani"),
  freq = c("day", "month"),
  f_temp,
  f_relh = NA,
  f_radg = NA,
  f_radn = NA,
  f_atmp = NA,
  f_wvel = NA,
  f_tmin = NA,
  f_tmax = NA,
  lat = NA,
  alt = NA,
  albedo = NA,
  z = NA
)
```

**Arguments**

method	Method "Turc", "Penman-Monteith", "Priestley-Taylor", "Makkink", "Heargraves-Samani"
freq	Frequency "day", "month"
f_temp	File of air temperature in degC, mandatory
f_relh	File of relative humidity in percent, mandatory

f_radg	File of global radiation in W/m <sup>2</sup>
f_radn	File of net radiation in W/m <sup>2</sup>
f_atmp	File of atmospheric pressure in hPa
f_wvel	File of wind velocities in m/s
f_tmin	File of air min temperature in degC
f_tmax	File of air max temperature in degC
lat	Latitude in deg
alt	Altitude in m
albedo	Albedo
z	Anemometer high in m

### Details

f\_temp and f\_relh are mandatory in all cases.

For the Turc method, f\_radg is needed.

For the Penman-Monteith method, f\_atmp, f\_wvel, h and z are needed. If f\_radn is not available, lat, f\_tmin and f\_tmax are also needed.

The Turc method only works with a monthly frequency.

### Value

An hts files resulting of the operation with a name composed as:

<J or M><EtpTu>\_<Station\_id>.hts for the Turc method,

<J or M><EtpPM>\_<Station\_id>.hts for the Penman-Monteith method,

<J or M><EtpPT>\_<Station\_id>.hts for the Priestley-Taylor method

<J or M><EtpMa>\_<Station\_id>.hts for the Makkink method

<J or M><EtpHS>\_<Station\_id>.hts for the Heargraves-Samani method

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - April 2020

### Source

Hingray, B., Picouet, C., Musy A., Hydrologie, une science pour l'ingénieur, Presses Polytechniques et Universitaires Romandes, 2008,

Allen, R.G., L.S. Pereira, D. Raes, and M. Smith. 1998. Crop Evapotranspiration. Guidelines for Computing Crop Water Requirements. FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56. 300p

Er-Raki, S., A. Chehbouni, S. Khabba, V. Simonneaux, L. Jarlan, A. Ouldbba, J. C. Rodriguez, and R. Allen. 2010. "Assessment of Reference Evapotranspiration Methods in Semi-Arid Regions: Can Weather Forecast Data Be Used as Alternate of Ground Meteorological Parameters?" Journal of Arid Environments 74 (12): 1587–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2010.07.002>.

---

h\_gaperr                      *Replace errors with gaps in a time-series based on neighboring values*

---

**Description**

Replace errors with gaps in a time-series based on neighboring values

**Usage**

```
h_gaperr(file, nv = 1, itv0 = 43201, df)
```

**Arguments**

file,	File name to proceed
nv	Number of below and above neighboring values to take into account, default = 1
itv0	Threshold of minimum time gap (see function h_gaprem_itv)
df	Deviation value factor for testing if a value is correct or not

**Details**

Replace errors with gaps in a time-series based on neighboring values

**Value**

a time-series file with the prefix eg\_

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2019

---

h\_gapfill                      *Simple gapfilling in a time-series*

---

**Description**

Simple gapfilling in a time-series

**Usage**

```
h_gapfill(file, npdt)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
npdt	Number of time-steps

**Details**

Replace the missing values with the mean of the last and next values when the time interval is less than a number of fixed time steps.

**Value**

a time-series file with the prefix gf\_

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2017 - Feb 2019

---

h\_gaprem\_itv

*Remove gaps in a time-series with a time interval threshold*

---

**Description**

Remove gaps in a time-series with a time interval threshold

**Usage**

```
h_gaprem_itv(file, itv0 = 43201)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
itv0	Time threshold in seconds, default = 43201 (i.e 12 hours)

**Details**

Remove the missing values when the time interval between the previous and the next record is less than a fixed threshold

**Value**

a time-series file with the prefix gr\_

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2019

---

h_month	<i>Monthly operations, based on a daily time-series</i>
---------	---

---

### Description

Monthly operations, based on a daily time-series

### Usage

```
h_month(
  file,
  op = "M",
  ba = NA,
  rmna = FALSE,
  climatedit = FALSE,
  caledit_j = FALSE,
  caledit_m = FALSE,
  gapfill = FALSE,
  hts_year = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

file	Full file name of the daily time-series.
op	Operation: mean ("M") or sum ("S")
ba	Basin area in km2 or NA (default)
rmna	Remove NA values TRUE / FALSE (default)
climatedit	Write a climatology file TRUE / FALSE (default)
caledit_j	Write an Excel file with daily calendar TRUE / FALSE (default)
caledit_m	Write an Excel file with monthly calendar TRUE / FALSE (default)
gapfill	Replace the missing months by the "climatology" value TRUE / FALSE (default)
hts_year	Extract the mean, max & min yearly values in hts files TRUE / FALSE (default)

### Details

Based on a daily time-series, the function returns a monthly time-series, and computes a mean monthly climatology. It allows to consider or not the missing daily values: option `rmna`.

The function can also produce Excel files: with a calendar presentation (days in rows, months in columns, years in sheets): option `caledit_j`; with the monthly means (or sums): option `caledit_m`. In addition, the missing values can be replaced by the mean of the existing values for other years: option `gapfill`.

Climatology files are by convention awarded to year 2000.

Generally, the values of the monthly climatologies are mean values (op="M"), except if they are volumes (e.g.: precipitation, evaporation, etc.). In these cases, the parameter op="S" must be pre-cised.

If rmna = TRUE , the NA values are not taken into consideration for computing the sum or the mean.

In the case of discharge values, it is possible to compute monthly volumes expressed in mm. For that purpose, the basin area ba must be given in km2.

By default, the reference name of the time-series is <sensor.id>\_<station.id>. It is possible to change it giving a value to the parameter ref.

### Value

A list of timeSeries class objects including: [1] raw monthly data; [2] 12 climatology means (January to December); [3] gapfilled monthly data, if the option gapfill is TRUE.

Three hts time series files: a monthly data file with the suffix \_M, a climatology data file with the suffix \_C and, optionally, a gapfilled monthly data file with the suffix \_G.

Optionally, two Excel files with calendar presented values:, one with daily data and one with monthly data, the fist one with a ad\_ prefix and the second one with the am\_ prefix.

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017- Apr 2020

### Examples

```
## Not run:
res <- h_month("foo.ts",op="S", ba=135, caledit_m = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

---

h\_nodata

*Replace values with NA conditionally or in a time interval*

---

### Description

Replace values with NA conditionally or in a time interval

### Usage

```
h_nodata(file, threshold = NA, test = "=", start = NA, end = NA)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
threshold	Threshold value (default = NA)
test	Test "=" (default); "<"; "<="; ">"; ">="
start	Start date/time (included) of POSIXct class (default = NA)
end	End date/time (excluded) of POSIXct class (default = NA)

**Details**

The function replace values with NA conditionally or introduce a gap for a given interval.

For the conditional option, the start parameter must be NA. A conditional test is applied on the values (= ; > ; >= ; < ; <=) with a fixed threshold returning NA if the test is verified.

For the gap option, the threshold parameter must be NA. All the values of the records within the interval start end are replaces by NA.

CAUTION ! At least one of both parameters threshold or start must not be NA. NA.

The output file is named with a na\_ prefix.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Jan 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

f <- h_nodata(f, threshold=10., test= "<=", start=NA)

## End(Not run)
```

---

h\_rainsnow

*Share the solid and liquid precipitations with a temperature criteria*


---

**Description**

The precipitations are shared with a linear bevel between two temperature values

**Usage**

```
h_rainsnow(fpr, fta, ta0, ta1, sta = NA)
```

**Arguments**

fpr	Precipitation file name
fta	Temperature file name
ta0	Low temperature threshold
ta1	High temperature threshold
sta	Station id. (default = NA)

**Details**

The two time-series must be previously restricted to the same interval of time.

The two temperature thresholds can be equal.

The temperature time-series must be complete with no gap. Gaps are allowed in the precipitation time-series.

If the station id is NA, the station id of the file fta is used.

**Value**

2 hts files, one with the liquid precipitation (prefix rn\_) and one with the solid precipitation (prefix sn\_).

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017- Feb 2019

---

h\_rbind

*Bind 2 time-series on consecutive periods*

---

**Description**

The fonction binds the data of 2 hts time-series for consecutive date/time records (precision of the second) of the same station.

**Usage**

```
h_rbind(files, sensor = "NewS", gap = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

files	List of char, File names to process.
sensor	New sensor name of the resulting hts file (default ="NewS")
gap	Introduce or not a gap between both series (default = TRUE)

**Details**

In the list, the files must be ordered from the oldest to the newest. If gap is TRUE, a gap is introduced between both series.



**Value**

hts file resulting of the operation; its names are composed as: <sensor>\_<station>.hts, with the prefix na, if a gap has been introduced.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Mar-Nov 2020

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- h_bind(files = c("foo1.hts", "foo2.hts"), sensor = "NewOne")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h\_replace

*Replace a value by another*

---

**Description**

Replace a value by another

**Usage**

```
h_replace(file, old.val, new.val)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
old.val	Value to be replaced
new.val	New value

**Details**

The output file is named with a re\_ prefix.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017- Nov 2020

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- ts_replace_ts(f, NA, 0)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h_restrict	<i>Restrict a series between 2 dates</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Restrict a series between 2 dates

**Usage**

```
h_restrict(file, start = NA, end = NA)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
start	Start date/time (included) of POSIXct class (default = NA)
end	End date/time (excluded) of POSIXct class (default = NA)

**Details**

The output file is named with a rs\_ prefix.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2017-Jan 2019

---

h_rollav	<i>Rolling average of a daily time-series</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

The function compute a rollong average of daily time-series values. NA values are removed.

**Usage**

```
h_rollav(file, ti = 7, position = "central")
```

**Arguments**

file	File name to proceed
ti	Time interval of computation in days (default = 7)
position	Position "central" or "right"

**Details**

The output file is named with a ro\_ prefix. The computation can considers the values before and after the current time step (position = "central") or the values before the current time step. If the position is "central", the position must be an odd integer.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Apr 2020

---

h_season	<i>Seasonal selection</i>
----------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

The function provides seasonal time-series.

**Usage**

```
h_season(file, monthstart)
```

**Arguments**

file	Full file name to proceed
monthstart	List of 2 to 4 integers (between 1 and 12) giving the starting month of each season.

**Details**

2 to 4 seasons can be selected. For each season, the prefix sx\_ where x is the season is added to the file name.

**Value**

list of file names for each seasonal time-series.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017 - Mar 2020

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
files <- h_season("foo.hts", monthstart=c(3,6,9,12))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h_stat_basic	<i>Basic statistics of a time-series</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Compute the main statistic parameters of a time-series

**Usage**

```
h_stat_basic(file)
```

**Arguments**

file            File to process

**Value**

nb\_val, mean, standard deviation, min, quantile .25, median, quantile .75, max and display a boxplot with these values.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Jan 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
simplestat <- h_stat_basic("foo.hts")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h_substitute	<i>Subtitute the missing values in a series by existing values of another series</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

The series to proceed (first in file list) contents missing values or gaps to be replaced by those of the second series (second in file list).

The function only works on the common dates of both series.

**Usage**

```
h_substitute(files)
```

**Arguments**

files            List of two file names

**Details**

The output file is named with a *sb\_* prefix.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Feb 2017 - Mar 2020

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- h_substitute(c(f1, f2))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

<i>h_timestep</i>	<i>Infra-daily fixed timestep</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Computes a time-series with a fixed infra-daily timestep starting from an instantaneous time-series - possible option: sum, mean, max or min

**Usage**

```
h_timestep(file, tst, op = "M")
```

**Arguments**

file            Instantaneous time-series  
tst            Timestep in minutes - must be a divisor of 1440 between 10 and 1440  
op            : "S", "M" (default), "Mn" ou "Mx"

**Details**

The *op* parameter give precise the chosen computation method within the interval: sum ("S"), la mean ("M"), minimum ("Mn") or maximum ("Mx").

**Value**

A *hts* time-series file with a fixed timestep. The duration of the time-step in minutes is added to the file name.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017 - Dec 2018

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
f <- t_timestep(f, tst, op="S")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

h_weightedsum	<i>Weighted sum of time-series</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

The function only works on the common period of the files without NA values. It operates weighted sums on one or several time-series. It is also possible to add a constant.

**Usage**

```
h_weightedsum(files, weights, constant = 0)
```

**Arguments**

files	List of file names to proceed
weights	List of weights (must have the same length as files)
constant	Constant to add (default = 0)

**Details**

For averaging n time-series one can use n weights with a value of 1/n and constant = 0.

**Value**

The function returns + n hts files with the extracted common period + 1 hts file named as the first file of the list with the prefix w\_. The sensor id is automatically set to "weighted".

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Nov 2020

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

# choose time-series f1, f2, f3
f1 <- "foo1.hts" ; f2 <- "foo2.hts" ; f3 <- "foo3.hts"
# the new f time-series contains records f[i] = f1[i] - (0.5 * f2[i]) + (0.5 * f3[i]) + 5
f <- h_weightedsum(c(f1,f2,f3), c(1,-0.5,0.5)), 5)
# the new f time-series contains records f[i] = (1.12 * f1[i]) + 3
f <- h_weightedsum(f1, 1.12, 3)

## End(Not run)
```

h\_wl\_di

*Computation of the discharges from water-levels***Description**

Computes a discharge time-series from water levels data and calibration curves

**Usage**

```
h_wl_di(fsq, sta, seni, seno, dstart = NA, dend = NA, dbo = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

fsq	htsr data base
sta	Station Id.
seni	Input sensor Id (water levels)
seno	Output sensor Id (discharges)
dstart	Start date (NA by default)
dend	End date (NA by default)
dbo	Includes the result in the data base (TRUE by default)

**Details**

Calibration curves must exist in the data base.

If 'dbo' is TRUE, a discharge table "DI" and the sensor 'seno' must exist in the data base. The new discharge time-series overwrites the already existing data ; however, it is asked to confirm the operation. In any case the data base is previously backed up.

**Value**

Writes an hts file with the resulting discharges and optionally includes it in the data base.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Dec 2020

**See Also**

The functions [d\\_exp\\_hts](#) and [d\\_imp\\_hts](#) are used for export the water levels, respectively import the discharges within the data base. The function [u\\_exp\\_discalib](#) included in [p\\_discalib](#) is used for loading the calibration curves.

---

ps\_plothts

*Shiny app: plot hts files*

---

**Description**

Shiny application of the [p\\_line\\_app](#) and [p\\_bar\\_app](#) functions

**Usage**

```
ps_plothts(files)
```

**Arguments**

files            List of the time-series files to be plotted.

**Details**

When launched, a shiny window is open. The setting tab must be first completed and saved. Then go to the plot tab, complete the plotting settings and press Plot. If you want to modify the initial settings, return to the setting tab. After setting changes press Save one more time, go to the plot tab and press Plot!

When finished, press Done to exit from the shiny windows

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - May 2020



---

p\_bar

*Bar plot*

---

### Description

Bar plot based on htsr time-series. The parameters can be set by [p\\_bar\\_app](#). For a step by step operation the function [ps\\_plohts](#) is more convenient.

### Usage

```
p_bar(
  nbst,
  filei,
  serlab,
  title,
  type,
  rnorm,
  rtime,
  start,
  end,
  rfixy,
  y.down = NA,
  y.up = NA,
  pal,
  fct
)
```

### Arguments

nbst	Number of files to process
filei	List of the file names to process
serlab	List of the series labels to process
title	Title of the plot - default : "Title"
type	Title of the y axis - default : "Y axis"
rnorm	Normalized values - TRUE/FALSE(default)
rtime	Reduce the plotting interval - TRUE/FALSE(default)
start	Start date - "YYYY-MM-DD" or NA (default)
end	End date - "YYYY-MM-DD" or NA(default)
rfixy	Fix the y scale - TRUE/FALSE(default)
y.down	Min y - value or NA(default)
y.up	Max y - value or NA(default)
pal	List of colors
fct	Plot facets (TRUE / FALSE)

**Details**

For a full description of the settings, see [p\\_bar\\_app](#)

If the number of files existing in the setting file is higher than the number of processed series nbst, only the nbst first files are processed.

**Value**

a ggplot2 object

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Apr 2015 - Mar 2020

**See Also**

[p\\_line](#) for plotting lines and/or points and [p\\_line](#) for setting the plot parameters

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
filei <- c("foo1.xlsx", "foo2.xlsx")  
serlab <- c("station1", "station2")  
p_bar(filei, serlab)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

p\_bar\_app

*Plot bars or points*

---

**Description**

Application of the function [p\\_bar](#) for plotting points or bars. The resulting plot can be saved as .png, .jpg or .pdf files.

**Usage**

```
p_bar_app(  
  nbst,  
  rpal = 0,  
  savefig = FALSE,  
  width = 8,  
  height = 6,  
  fileo = "plot.png"  
)
```

**Arguments**

nbst	Number of time-series to be plotted (default 1)
rpal	Color palette settings 0 (default); 1 (mapalette) or 2 (manual)
savefig	Save plot as png (default FALSE)
width	Plot width (x100 pixels) (default = 8)
height	Plot height (x100 pixels) (default = 6)
fileo	Name of the plot file including extension (png, jpg or pdf) default = "plot.png")

**Details**

The number of time-series to be plotted is limited to 8, with option rpal = 0, 12 otherwise.

If savefig=TRUE, the plot is saved in the working directory. Following the chosen extension, the file is formatted as .png, .jpg or .pdf. The default is "plot.png".

**Value**

A ggplot2 object.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017 - Mar 2020

**See Also**

[p\\_line](#), [p\\_bar](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

p <- p_line_app(filelist = c(foo1, foo2), pset=TRUE, pfil=TRUE, rpal=1, fileo="plot23.pdf")

## End(Not run)
```

---

p\_box\_month

*Boxplot of the 12 months of a time-series.*

---

**Description**

Boxplot of the 12 months of a time-series.

**Usage**

```
p_box_month(  
  file,  
  title = "Title",  
  axeY = "Y-axis",  
  savefig = FALSE,  
  fileo = "plot.png",  
  width = 8,  
  height = 6  
)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name of the time-series
title	Title plot (default = Title)
axeY	Title of y-axis (default Y-axis)
savefig	Save plot file TRUE / FALSE (default)
fileo	Name of the plot file with extension png, jpg or pdf
width	Plot width (x 100 pixels), default = 8
height	Plot heights (x 100 pixels), default = 6

**Value**

A ggplot2 object

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2017 -Feb 2019

---

p\_clim

*Plot climatologies in hydrological year*

---

**Description**

This function processes climatology hts files created with [h\\_month](#).

**Usage**

```
p_clim(  
  files,  
  type = "line",  
  hydro.month = 1,  
  title = "Title",  
  yaxis = "Value",  
  y.down = NA,
```

```
y.up = NA,  
rpal = FALSE,  
pal = mapalette,  
legend.l = NA  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>files</code>	List of climatology file names
<code>type</code>	Type: "line" (default) or bar"
<code>hydro.month</code>	Starting month or the hydrological year (default = 1)
<code>title</code>	Title of the plot (default = "Title")
<code>yaxis</code>	Title of y-axis (default = "Value")
<code>y.down</code>	Down limit of y-axis (default = NA)
<code>y.up</code>	Up limit of y-axis (default = NA)
<code>rpal</code>	Choice of a color palette TRUE/FALSE(default)
<code>pal</code>	Color choice or mapalette (default)
<code>legend.l</code>	List of text to be displayed in the plot legend (default = NA)

**Details**

The parameter `tyoe` allows to display a line graph or a bar graph.

The parameter `hydro.mont` fixes the starting month of the hydrological year.

The y-axis scale can be fixed with `y.down` and `y.up`.

By default, the color palette is the R one. It can be change with a color list in the `pal` parameter or choosing `mapalette` (default in `pal`)

Par default `station_sensor` ids are displayed in the `legend.l` list. But it can be changed entering a list of texts in `legend.l`., which must have the same length as the file number.

**Value**

A `ggplot2` object.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Feb 2017-Feb 2019

---

p\_discalib

*Plot calibration curves water levels vs discharges*


---

### Description

Experimental function, which is for instance limited to only two calibration curves on the same plot.

The function plot the discharges measurements and the corresponding calibration curves starting.

Only the "active" discharge measurements are plotted. The parameter plotdism displays them or not.

One can zoom on a subpart of the plot using the limit values on the x and y axis.

The savefig (default = FALSE by default) parameter allows to save the result i a png, jpg or pdf file, according to the extension of fout.

### Usage

```
p_discalib(
  fsq,
  sta,
  sen = "IH",
  plotcalib = TRUE,
  plotdism = TRUE,
  title = "Title",
  savefig = FALSE,
  width = 8,
  height = 6,
  fout = "plot.png",
  limx = FALSE,
  limy = FALSE,
  xinf = NA,
  xsup = NA,
  yinf = NA,
  ysup = NA
)
```

### Arguments

fsq	Data base file name
sta	Station Id.
sen	Sensor Id. (default = "IH")
plotcalib	Plot calibrations TRUE (default) / FALSE
plotdism	Plot discharge measurements TRUE (default) / FALSE
title	Plot title (default: Title)
savefig	Save plot in a png file TRUE (default) / FALSE
width	Plot width (x 100 pixels) (default = 8)

height	Plot height (x 100 pixels) (default = 6)
fout	Plot file name (default = "plot.png")
limx	Limit x axis TRUE / FALSE (default)
limy	Limit y axis TRUE / FALSE (default)
xinf	Low value for x (default = NA)
xsup	High value for x (default = NA)
yinf	Low value for y (default = NA)
ysup	High value for y (default = NA)

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Sep 2017 - Dec 2020

---

p\_gaps *Plot of data inventory*

---

**Description**

This function plot an inventory of the data from one or several station(s)-sensor(s). It is based on the .gap files provided by the function [f\\_properties](#). It allows to highlight the gaps in time-series.

**Usage**

```
p_gaps(files, title = "Inventory", BW = FALSE, margin = 0.1)
```

**Arguments**

files	List of series to plot
title	Plot title, default is "Inventory"
BW	Black & white plot TRUE / FALSE (default)
margin	Reserved space for label writing - default is 0.1

**Details**

The inventories are represented with lines displayed bottom-up in the order of the files list. They are labeled with the station\_sensor ids.

Colors are the default colors of ggplot2. For a black & white plot, precise BW = TRUE

The margin value is a reserved space for writing the label at the end of each line. Default value is 0.1 of the difference between the minimum and the maximum date. It shall be adjusted following the length of the labels.

**Value**

A ggplot2 object

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Nov 2017 - Jan 2019

**See Also**

[f\\_properties.](#)

---

p\_hypso

*Plot the hypsometry curve of one or more basins*

---

**Description**

Plot the hypsometry curve of one or more basins

**Usage**

```
p_hypso(
  file,
  abbrev,
  prop = FALSE,
  range = 50,
  fact = 5,
  title = "Title",
  savefig = FALSE,
  width = 8,
  height = 6,
  fileo = "plot.png"
)
```

**Arguments**

file	Raster file list of elevation model of basin(s)
abbrev	List of abbreviated basin name(s)
prop	TRUE / FALSE (default) plot a proportion curve of altitude ranges
range	Width of altitude range (default = 50m)
fact	Exagerating factor of the areas (default=5)
title	Title of the plot (default = Title)
savefig	Save the plot in png (default FALSE)
width	Plot width (x 100 pixels) (default = 8)
height	Plot height (x 100 pixels) (default = 6)
fileo	Name of plot file with extension (default = "plot.png")



**Details**

This function uses the "raster" library and the dependencies "sp" and "rgdal", which must be installed.

**Value**

An object of ggplot2 class

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Sep 2017- Jan 2019

---

p_line	<i>Line plot</i>
--------	------------------

---

**Description**

Line plot based on htsr time-series. The parameters can be setted by [p\\_line\\_app](#). For a step by step operation the function [ps\\_plohts](#) is more convenient.

**Usage**

```
p_line(  
  nbst,  
  filei,  
  serlab,  
  title,  
  type,  
  rnorm,  
  rtime,  
  start,  
  end,  
  rfixy,  
  y.down,  
  y.up,  
  pal,  
  linet,  
  linew,  
  rppt = FALSE,  
  pointt = NA,  
  points = NA,  
  smooth,  
  fct  
)
```

**Arguments**

nbst	Number of files to process
filei	List of the file names to process
serlab	List of the time-series labels to process
title	Title of the plot
type	Title of the y axis
rnorm	Normalized values (TRUE / FALSE)
rtime	Reduce the plotting interval (TRUE / FALSE)
start	Start date - "YYYY-MM-DD"
end	End date - "YYYY-MM-DD"
rfixy	Fix the y scale (TRUE / FALSE)
y.down	Min y - value
y.up	Max y - value
pal	List of colors
linet	List of line type
linewidth	Line size
rppt	Plot the points (TRUE / FALSE)
pointt	List of point type
points	Point size
smooth	Trend fitting (TRUE / FALSE)
fct	Plot facets (TRUE / FALSE)

**Details**

For a full description of the settings, see [p\\_line\\_app](#)

If the number of files existing in the setting file is higher than the number of processed time-series nbst, only the nbst first files are processed.

If fct is TRUE, the plot is presented in facet shape, each facet corresponding to a file.

**Value**

a ggplot2 object

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Apr 2015 - Mar 2020

**See Also**

[p\\_bar](#) for plotting bars and [p\\_line\\_app](#) for setting the plot parameters

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

filei <- c("foo1.xlsx", "foo2.xlsx")
serlab <- c("station1", "station2")
p_line(filei, serlab)

## End(Not run)
```

p\_line\_app

*Plot lines***Description**

Application of the functions `p_line` [p\\_line](#) for plotting lines. The resulting plot can be saved as .png, .jpg or .pdf files.

**Usage**

```
p_line_app(
  nbst,
  rpal = 0,
  savefig = FALSE,
  width = 8,
  height = 6,
  fileo = "plot.png"
)
```

**Arguments**

nbst	Number of time-series to be plotted (default 1)
rpal	Color palette settings 0 (default); 1 (mapalette) or 2 (manual)
savefig	Save plot as png (default FALSE)
width	Plot width (x100 pixels) (default = 8)
height	Plot height (x100 pixels) (default = 6)
fileo	Name of the plot file including extension (png, jpg or pdf) default = "plot.png"

**Details**

The number of time-series to be plotted is limited to 8, with option `rpal = 0`, 12 otherwise.

If `savefig=TRUE`, the plot is saved in the working directory. Following the chosen extension, the file is formatted as .png, .jpg or .pdf. The default is "plot.png".

**Value**

A ggplot2 object.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017 - Mar 2020

**See Also**

[p\\_line](#), [p\\_bar](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

p <- p_line_app(filelist = c(foo1, foo2), pset=TRUE, pfil=TRUE, rpal=1, fileo="plot23.pdf")

## End(Not run)
```

---

p\_scatter

*Scatter plot of 2 or more time-series*

---

**Description**

The reference time-series is the first of the list. The scatter plot regards only the common dates of the series. In addition to the plot, a linear function is adjusted forcing or not the interception by the origin.

**Usage**

```
p_scatter(
  files,
  intercept.zero = FALSE,
  remove.zero = FALSE,
  lg.axis = c(NA, NA),
  title = "Title"
)
```

**Arguments**

files	List of file names to proceed
intercept.zero	TRUE/FALSE (default) force the interception by origin
remove.zero	TRUE / FALSE (default) remove the records with Value = 0 (e.g. precipitations)
lg.axis	Legend list for axis x & y (default = NA)
title	Title of the plot (default: Title)

**Value**

a table named "result" with 5 columns : variable name, size of the sample, correlation coefficient, regression line slope, interception

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Oct 2017-Jan 2019

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

result <- p_scatter(files = c("foo1.RData","foo2.RData"),
                    intercept.zero = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

p_wind	<i>Plot wind roses</i>
--------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot wind roses using the "data\_wind" tibble created with the function [d\\_wind](#).

**Usage**

```
p_wind(
  data_wind,
  ws.int = 0.5,
  angle = 45,
  grid.line = 10,
  type = "default",
  breaks = 5,
  offset = 5,
  paddle = FALSE,
  key.position = "right"
)
```

**Arguments**

data_wind	Name of the tibble containing the wind data
ws.int	Size of speed intervals
angle	Value in percent of the range unit
grid.line	Value in percent of the grid line frequency
type	Type of plot: "default", "year" or "month"

breaks	Number of speed intervals
offset	Size in percent of the central hole
paddle	Shape of the basic elements: if FALSE, polar, if TRUE, rectangular
key.position	Position of the legend

### Details

For a detailed description of all parameters see [windRose](#)

### Value

A wind rose plot

### Author(s)

P. Chevallier - Dec 2019

### See Also

[d\\_wind](#), [windRose](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:
p_wind (data_wind = data_wind)

## End(Not run)
```

---

z\_coord

*Coordinate utility*

---

### Description

Convert numeric coordinates in character coordinates

### Usage

```
z_coord(ncoord = NA, ccoord = NA, type)
```

### Arguments

ncoord	Numeric coordinate
ccoord	Character coordinate
type	Lat / Lon

**Details**

Only one of both parameters ncoord (numeric) and ccoord (character) must be filled, the other one remaining NA. The type of coordinate (Lat or Lon) is compulsory.

The character coordinate must be organized in one string with 4 fields (degrees, minutes, seconds, direction) separated with blanks (space or tab). Within each field, no blanks are allowed to share the numeric value and the unit character. For the unit character, the only following letters are allowed: letter d/m/s. For direction, the only the following letters are allowed: N/n/W/w/S/s/E/e.

Example: "25d 18m 56.2s S"

**Value**

Coordinates in characters

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - Jan 2019 / Nov 2020

---

z\_set

*Edit settings*


---

**Description**

Utility for editing the settings of the htsr package.

**Usage**

```
z_set(tz = FALSE, mapal = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

tz	Logical, setting time zone (default=FALSE)
mapal	Logical, setting my palette (default=FALSE)

**Details**

The function allows to edit user settings for time zone and color palette.

The settings are stored in an external data file of the htsr package, named "settings.RData".

tz is the time zone coded following the Olson standard list.

my palette is a list of 12 colors from the R color name list.

**Author(s)**

P. Chevallier - nov 2018 - nov 2020

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