

Package ‘hydroloom’

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Title Utilities to Weave Hydrologic Fabrics

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Description A collection of utilities that support creation of network attributes for hydrologic networks. Methods and algorithms implemented are documented in Moore et al. (2019) <[doi:10.3133/ofr20191096](https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20191096)>, Cormen and Leiserson (2022) <ISBN:9780262046305> and Verdin and Verdin (1999) <[doi:10.1016/S0022-1694\(99\)00011-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-1694(99)00011-6)>.

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accumulate_downstream *Accumulate Variable Downstream*

Description

given a variable, accumulate according to network topology.

Usage

```
accumulate_downstream(x, var)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
accumulate_downstream(x, var)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
accumulate_downstream(x, var)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).
var variable to accumulate.

Value

vector of the same length as nrow(x) containing values of var accumulated downstream

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
x$totDASqKM <- accumulate_downstream(add_toids(x), "AreaSqKM")
plot(x['totDASqKM'], lwd = x$totDASqKM / 50)
```

add_divergence *Add Divergence Attribute*

Description

Given a non-dendritic flow network and required attributes, adds a divergence attribute according to NHDPlus data model methods.

Usage

```

add_divergence(
  x,
  coastal_outlet_ids,
  inland_outlet_ids,
  name_attr,
  type_attr,
  major_types
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_divergence(
  x,
  coastal_outlet_ids,
  inland_outlet_ids,
  name_attr,
  type_attr,
  major_types
)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_divergence(
  x,
  coastal_outlet_ids,
  inland_outlet_ids,
  name_attr,
  type_attr,
  major_types
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
<code>coastal_outlet_ids</code>	vector of identifiers for network outlets that terminate at the coast.
<code>inland_outlet_ids</code>	vector of identifiers for network outlets that terminate inland.
<code>name_attr</code>	character attribute name of attribute containing a feature name or name identifier.
<code>type_attr</code>	character attribute name of attribute containing a feature type indicator.
<code>major_types</code>	vector of values of <code>type_attr</code> that should be interpreted as being "major". e.g. river might be major and canal might be minor.

Details

When considering downstream connections with diversions, there are three factors considered to determine which is primary. 1a) same name 1b) is named 2) feature type (`type_attr` controls this) 3) flows to coast (has a coastal connection is preferred)

The following list describes the order of precedence for tests 1: 1a, 2, 3 2: 1a, 2 3: The NHDPlus uses diverted fraction this is not used currently. 4: 1b, 2, 3 5: 2, 3 6: 1b, 3 7: 3, 8: 1b, 2 9: 2 10: 1b

If all checks return and no primary connection has been identified, the connection with a smaller id is chosen.

In the case that there are two or more upstream connections, the upstream name to use is chosen 1) if there is only one upstream flowline with a name 2) if one of the upstream flowlines with a name matches the downstream line, 3) if one of the upstream flowlines is of a "major" type and others are not, and, 4) if no criteria exist to select one, the smallest id value otherwise.

Value

returns x with a divergence attribute appended

Examples

```
f <- system.file("extdata/coastal_example.gpkg", package = "hydroloom")

g <- sf::read_sf(f)
g <- g[g$FTYPE != "Coastline", ]

outlets <- g$COMID[!g$ToNode %in% g$FromNode]

g <- dplyr::select(g, COMID, gnis_id, FTYPE,
                  FromNode, ToNode)

add_divergence(g,
               coastal_outlet_ids = outlets,
               inland_outlet_ids = c(),
               name_attr = "gnis_id",
               type_attr = "FTYPE",
               major_types = c("StreamRiver", "ArtificialPath", "Connector"))
```

add_levelpaths

Add Level Paths

Description

Assigns level paths using the stream-leveling approach of NHD and NHDPlus. If arbolate sum is provided in the weight column, this will match the behavior of NHDPlus. Any numeric value can be included in this column and the largest value will be followed when no nameid is available.

Usage

```

add_levelpaths(
  x,
  name_attribute,
  weight_attribute,
  override_factor = NULL,
  status = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_levelpaths(
  x,
  name_attribute,
  weight_attribute,
  override_factor = NULL,
  status = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_levelpaths(
  x,
  name_attribute,
  weight_attribute,
  override_factor = NULL,
  status = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

`x` data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

`name_attribute` character attribute to be used as name identifiers.

`weight_attribute` character attribute to be used as weight.

`override_factor` numeric multiplier to use to override `name_attribute`. See details.

`status` boolean if status updates should be printed.

Details

The levelpath algorithm defines upstream mainstem paths through a network. At a given junction with two or more upstream flowpaths, the main path is either 1) the path with the same name, 2) the path with any name, 3) or the path with the larger weight. If the `weight_attribute` is `override_factor` times larger on a path, it will be followed regardless of the `name_attribute` indication.

Value

data.frame with `id`, `levelpath_outlet_id`, `topo_sort`, and `levelpath` columns. See details for more info.

Examples

```
g <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

test_flowline <- add_toids(g)

# use NHDPlus attributes directly
add_levelpaths(test_flowline,
               name_attribute = "GNIS_ID",
               weight_attribute = "ArbolateSu")

# use hy attributes where they can be mapped
add_levelpaths(hy(test_flowline),
               name_attribute = "GNIS_ID",
               weight_attribute = "arbolate_sum")
```

add_pathlength	<i>Add Path Length</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Generates the main path length to a basin's terminal path.

Usage

```
add_pathlength(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_pathlength(x)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_pathlength(x)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

Value

data.frame containing pathlength_km

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

x <- add_toids(x)

x <- add_pathlength(x)
```

```
plot(x["Pathlength"])
```

add_pfafstetter	<i>Add Pfafstetter Codes</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

Determines Pfafstetter codes for a dendritic network with total drainage area, levelpath, and topo_sort attributes. Topo_sort and levelpath attributes must be self consistent (levelpath values are the same as the outlet_topo_sort value) as generated by [add_levelpaths](#).

Usage

```
add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 2, status = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 2, status = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 2, status = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
max_level	integer number of levels to attempt to calculate. If the network doesn't have resolution to support the desired level, unexpected behavior may occur.
status	boolean if status updates should be printed.

Value

data.frame with added pfafstetter column

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

x <- add_toids(x)

pfaf <- add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 2)

plot(pfaf["pf_level_2"], lwd = 2)

if(require(nhdplusTools)) {
  # uses tempdir for example
}
```



```

work_dir <- nhdplusTools::nhdplusTools_data_dir(tempdir())

try(
  source(system.file("extdata/nhdplushr_data.R", package = "nhdplusTools"))
)
if(exists("hr_data")) {
  x <- hy(hr_data$NHDFlowline)

  x <- add_toids(x)

  x <- dplyr::select(x, id, toid, da_sqkm)

  #' add terminal_id -- add in function?
  x <- sort_network(x, split = TRUE)

  x$total_da_sqkm <- accumulate_downstream(x, "da_sqkm")
  x$name <- ""

  x <- add_levelpaths(x, name_attribute = "name", weight_attribute = "total_da_sqkm")

  x <- add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 3)

  plot(x["pf_level_3"], lwd = 2)

  pfaf <- add_pfafstetter(x, max_level = 4)

  hr_catchment <- dplyr::left_join(hr_data$NHDPlusCatchment,
                                sf::st_drop_geometry(pfaf), by = c("FEATUREID" = "id"))

  colors <- data.frame(pf_level_4 = unique(hr_catchment$pf_level_4),
                      color = sample(terrain.colors(length(unique(hr_catchment$pf_level_4)))))

  hr_catchment <- dplyr::left_join(hr_catchment, colors, by = "pf_level_4")

  plot(hr_catchment["color"], border = NA, reset = FALSE)
  plot(sf::st_geometry(x), col = "blue", add = TRUE)
} else {
  message("nhdplusTools > 1.0 required for this example")
}
}

```

add_return_divergence *Add Return Divergence*

Description

Adds a return divergence attribute to the provided network. The method implemented matches that of the NHDPlus except in the rare case that a diversion includes more than one secondary path.

Requires an id, fromnode, tonode and divergence attribute. See [add_divergence](#) and [make_node_topology](#).

Algorithm:

All network connections with more than one downstream feature are considered.

`navigate_network_dfs` is used to find all downstream features emanating from the primary (divergence == 1) outlet of the diversion in question and secondary (divergence == 2) outlet(s) starting with the primary outlet.

`navigate_network_dfs` is called with `reset = FALSE` such that the secondary diversion paths terminate where they combine with a previously visited feature.

If the diverted paths result in only one outlet, the feature it flows to is marked as a return divergence.

If the diverted paths result in more than one outlet, the one that flows to the most upstream feature in the set of features downstream of the primary outlet of the diversion is marked as the return divergence.

Usage

```
add_return_divergence(x, status = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_return_divergence(x, status = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_return_divergence(x, status = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
<code>status</code>	boolean if status updates should be printed.

Value

data.frame containing `return_divergence` attribute

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
x <- hy(x)
x <- add_return_divergence(x)
sum(x$return_divergence == x$RtnDiv)

# see description for documentation of one that does not match
```

add_streamlevel	<i>Add Streamlevel</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Applies a topological sort and calculates stream level. Algorithm: Terminal level paths are assigned level 1 (see note 1). Paths that terminate at a level 1 are assigned level 2. This pattern is repeated until no paths remain.

If a TRUE/FALSE coastal attribute is included, coastal terminal paths begin at 1 and internal terminal paths begin at 4 as is implemented by the NHD stream leveling rules.

Usage

```
add_streamlevel(x, coastal = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_streamlevel(x, coastal = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_streamlevel(x, coastal = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
coastal	character attribute name containing a logical flag indicating if a given terminal catchment flows to the coast of is an inland sink. If no coastal flag is included, all terminal paths are assumed to be coastal.

Value

data.frame containing added stream_level attribute

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

x <- add_toids(x)

y <- add_streamlevel(x)

plot(sf::st_geometry(y), lwd = y$streamlevel, col = "blue")

x$coastal <- rep(FALSE, nrow(x))

y <- add_streamlevel(x, coastal = "coastal")

unique(y$streamlevel)
```

```
x$coastal[!x$Hydroseq == min(x$Hydroseq)] <- TRUE  
y <- add_streamlevel(x)  
unique(y$streamlevel)
```

add_streamorder	<i>add Streamorder</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Adds a strahler stream order.

Algorithm: If more than one upstream flowpath has an order equal to the maximum upstream order then the downstream flowpath is assigned the maximum upstream order plus one. Otherwise it is assigned the maximum upstream order.

To match the NHDPlus algorithm, non-dendritic network connectivity and a divergence attribute must be included. All secondary paths will have the `stream_order` of upstream primary paths and a `stream_calculator` value of 0. Secondary paths have no affect on the order of downstream paths.

Requires a `toid` attribute or `fromnode`, `tonode`, and `divergence` attributes that will be used to construct a `toid` attribute.

Usage

```
add_streamorder(x, status = TRUE)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
add_streamorder(x, status = TRUE)  
  
## S3 method for class 'hy'  
add_streamorder(x, status = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
<code>status</code>	boolean if status updates should be printed.

Value

data.frame containing added `stream_order` and `stream_calculator` attribute.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

x <- dplyr::select(x, COMID, FromNode, ToNode, Divergence)

x <- add_streamorder(x)

plot(sf::st_geometry(x), lwd = x$stream_order, col = "blue")
plot(sf::st_geometry(x), lwd = x$stream_calculator, col = "blue")
```

add_toids	<i>Add Downstream IDs</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Given input with fromnode and tonode attributes, will return the input with a toid attribute that is the result of joining tonode and fromnode attributes.

Usage

```
add_toids(x, return_dendritic = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_toids(x, return_dendritic = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_toids(x, return_dendritic = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x` data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

`return_dendritic` logical remove non dendritic paths if TRUE. Requires a "divergence" flag where 1 is main and 2 is secondary.

Value

hy object with toid attribute

Examples

```
g <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

x <- add_toids(hy(g))

y <- add_toids(g)
```

```
names(g)[1:4]
names(x)[1:4]
names(y)[1:4]
```

add_topo_sort	<i>Add topo_sort</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

calls [sort_network](#) without support for splitting the network and adds a nrow:1 topo_sort attribute.

Usage

```
add_topo_sort(x, outlets = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
add_topo_sort(x, outlets = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
add_topo_sort(x, outlets = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
outlets	same as id in x. if specified, only the network emanating from these outlets will be considered and returned. NOTE: If outlets does not include all outlets from a given network containing diversions, a partial network may be returned.

Value

data.frame containing a topo_sort attribute.

align_names	<i>Align Names to Hydroloom Convention</i>
-------------	--

Description

this function aligns the attribute names in x with those used in hydroloom. See [hydroloom_names](#) for how to add more attribute name mappings if the attributes in your data are not supported.

See [hydroloom_name_definitions](#) for definitions of the names used in hydroloom.

Usage

```
align_names(x)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

Value

data.frame renamed to match hydroloom as possible.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
names(x)
x <- align_names(x)
names(x)
```

check_hy_graph	<i>Check hy Graph</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

check that a id toid graph doesn't contain localized loops.

Usage

```
check_hy_graph(x, loop_check = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

loop_check logical if TRUE, the entire network is walked from top to bottom searching for loops. This loop detection algorithm visits a node in the network only once all its upstream neighbors have been visited. A complete depth first search is performed at each node, searching for paths that lead to an already visited (upstream) node. This algorithm is often referred to as "recursive depth first search".

Value

if no localized loops are found, returns TRUE. If localized loops are found, problem rows with a row number added.


```

nameid = c("Patapsco", "", "Falls Run River"))

indexes <- index_points_to_lines(sample_flines,
                                hydro_location,
                                search_radius = units::set_units(0.2, "degrees"),
                                max_matches = 10)

disambiguate_indexes(indexes,
                     dplyr::select(sample_flines, COMID, TotDASqKM),
                     dplyr::select(hydro_location, id, totda))

result <- disambiguate_indexes(indexes,
                               dplyr::select(sample_flines, COMID, GNIS_NAME),
                               dplyr::select(hydro_location, id, nameid))

result[result$point_id == 1, ]

result[result$point_id == 2, ]

result[result$point_id == 3, ]
}

```

fix_flowdir

Fix Flow Direction

Description

If flowlines aren't digitized in the expected direction, this will reorder the nodes so they are.

Usage

```
fix_flowdir(id, network = NULL, fn_list = NULL)
```

Arguments

id	integer The id of the flowline to check
network	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
fn_list	list containing named elements flowline, network, and check_end, where flowline is the flowline to be checked and network the feature up or downstream of the flowline to be checked, and check_end is "start" or "end" depending if the network input is upstream ("start") or downstream ("end") of the flowline to be checked. This option allows pre-compilation of pairs of features which may be useful for very large numbers of flow direction checks.

Value

a geometry for the feature that has been reversed if needed.

Examples

```

x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

# We add a tocomid with prepare_nhdplus
x <- add_toids(hy(x))

# Look at the end node of the 10th line.
(n1 <- get_node(x[10, ], position = "end"))

# Break the geometry by reversing it.
sf::st_geometry(x)[10] <- sf::st_reverse(sf::st_geometry(x)[10])

# Note that the end node is different now.
(n2 <- get_node(x[10, ], position = "end"))

# Pass the broken geometry to fix_flowdir with the network for toCOMID
sf::st_geometry(x)[10] <- fix_flowdir(x$id[10], x)

# Note that the geometry is now in the right order.
(n3 <- get_node(x[10, ], position = "end"))

plot(sf::st_geometry(x)[10])
plot(n1, add = TRUE)
plot(n2, add = TRUE, col = "blue")
plot(n3, add = TRUE, cex = 2, col = "red")

```

format_index_ids

Format Index ids

Description

Format Index ids

Usage

```
format_index_ids(g, return_list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

g	data.frame graph with id, inid and toindid as returned by make_index_ids with long_form=TRUE.
return_list	logical if TRUE, the returned list will include a "froms_list" element containing all from ids in a list form.

Value

list containing an adjacency matrix and a lengths vector indicating the number of connections from each node. If complete is TRUE return will also include a data.frame with an indid column and a toindid list column.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

y <- add_toids(x) |>
  make_index_ids(long_form = TRUE) |>
  format_index_ids()
```

get_hydro_location *Get Hydro Location*

Description

given a flowline index, returns the hydrologic location (point) along the specific linear element referenced by the index.

Usage

```
get_hydro_location(indexes, flowpath)
```

Arguments

indexes data.frame as output from [index_points_to_lines](#).
 flowpath data.frame with three columns: id, frommeas, and tomeas as well as geometry.

Value

sfc_POINT simple feature geometry list of length nrow(indexes)

Examples

```
if(require(nhdplusTools)) {
  source(system.file("extdata", "sample_flines.R", package = "nhdplusTools"))

  indexes <- index_points_to_lines(sample_flines,
    sf::st_sfc(sf::st_sfc(list(sf::st_point(c(-76.86934, 39.49328)),
      sf::st_point(c(-76.91711, 39.40884)),
      sf::st_point(c(-76.88081, 39.36354))),
      crs = 4326)))

  get_hydro_location(indexes, sample_flines)
}
```

get_node	<i>Get Line Node</i>
----------	----------------------

Description

Given one or more lines, returns a particular node from the line.

Usage

```
get_node(x, position = "end")
```

Arguments

x	sf sf data.frame with one or more LINESTRING features
position	character either "start" or "end"

Value

sf data.frame containing requested nodes

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

start <- get_node(x, "start")
end <- get_node(x, "end")

plot(sf::st_zm(sf::st_geometry(x)),
      lwd = x$StreamOrde, col = "blue")
plot(sf::st_geometry(start), add = TRUE)

plot(sf::st_zm(sf::st_geometry(x)),
      lwd = x$StreamOrde, col = "blue")
plot(sf::st_geometry(end), add = TRUE)
```

get_partial_length	<i>Get Partial Flowpath Length</i>
--------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Finds the upstream and downstream lengths along a given flowpath (flowline in NHDPlus terminology). Internally, the function rescales the aggregate_id_measure to a id_measure and applies that rescaled measure to the length of the flowpath.

Usage

```
get_partial_length(hydro_location, network = NULL, flowpath = NULL)
```

Arguments

hydro_location list containing a hydrologic locations with names `aggregate_id` (reachcode) and `aggregate_id_measure` (reachcode measure).

network data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

flowpath data.frame containing one flowpath that corresponds to the `hydro_location`. Not required if `x` is provided. `x` is not required if `flowpath` is provided.

Value

list containing up and dn elements with numeric length in km.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata", "walker.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

hydro_location <- list(comid = 5329339,
                      reachcode = "18050005000078",
                      reach_meas = 30)

(pl <- get_partial_length(hydro_location, x))
```

hy *Create a hy Fabric S3 Object*

Description

converts a compatible dataset into a fabric s3 class

Usage

```
hy(x, clean = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

clean logical if TRUE, geometry and non-hydroloom compatible attributes will be removed.

Value

hy object with attributes compatible with the hydroloom package.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))  
  
hy(x)  
  
hy(x, clean = TRUE)[1:10,]  
  
attr(hy(x), "orig_names")
```

hydroloom_names

Get or Set Hydroloom Names

Description

Retrieve hydroloom name mapping from hydroloom environment. Hydroloom uses a specific set of attribute names within the package and includes mappings from names used in some data sources. This function will return those names and can be used to set additional name mappings.

NOTE: these values will reset when R is restarted. Add desired settings to a project or user .Rprofile to make long term additions.

Usage

```
hydroloom_names(x = NULL, clear = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x named character vector of additional names to add to the hydroloom environment. If not specified, no names will be added and the current value stored in the hydroloom environment will be returned.

clear logical if TRUE, all names will be removed and replaced with x.

Value

named character vector containing hydroloom names with registered attribute name mappings in names.

Examples

```
hydroloom_names()
```

hydroloom_name_definitions
Hydroloom Name Definitions

Description

A names character vector containing definitions of all attributes used in the hydroloom package.

Value

named character vector with hydroloom_names class to support custom print method

Examples

```
hydroloom_name_definitions
```

hy_reverse *Reverse hy to Original Names*

Description

renames hy object to original names and removes hy object attributes.

Usage

```
hy_reverse(x)
```

Arguments

x data.frame network compatible with [hydroloom_names](#).

Value

returns x with attribute names converted to original names provided to [hy](#)

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
x <- hy(x)

hy_reverse(x)
```

 index_points_to_lines *Index Points to Lines*

Description

given an sf point geometry column, return id, aggregate_id (e.g. reachcode), and aggregate id measure for each point.

Usage

```

index_points_to_lines(
  x,
  points,
  search_radius = NULL,
  precision = NA,
  max_matches = 1
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
index_points_to_lines(
  x,
  points,
  search_radius = NULL,
  precision = NA,
  max_matches = 1
)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
index_points_to_lines(
  x,
  points,
  search_radius = NULL,
  precision = NA,
  max_matches = 1
)

```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
points	sf or sfc of type POINT in analysis projection. NOTE: x will be projected to the projection of the points layer.
search_radius	units distance for the nearest neighbor search to extend in analysis projection. If missing or NULL, and points are in a lon lat projection, a default of 0.01 degree is used, otherwise 200 m is used. Conversion to the linear unit used by the provided crs of points is attempted. See RANN nn2 documentation for more details.

precision	numeric the resolution of measure precision in the output in meters.
max_matches	numeric the maximum number of matches to return if multiple are found in search_radius

Details

Note 1: Inputs are cast into LINESTRINGS. Because of this, the measure output of inputs that are true multipart lines may be in error.

Note 2: This algorithm finds the nearest node in the input flowlines to identify which flowline the point should belong to. As a second pass, it can calculate the measure to greater precision than the nearest flowline geometry node.

Note 3: Offset is returned in units consistent with the projection of the input points.

Note 4: See dfMaxLength input to sf::st_segmentize() for details of handling of precision parameter.

Note 5: "from" is downstream – 0 is the outlet "to" is upstream – 100 is the inlet

Value

data.frame with five columns, point_id, id, aggregate_id, aggregate_id_measure, and offset. point_id is the row or list element in the point input.

Examples

```
if(require(nhdplusTools)) {
  source(system.file("extdata", "sample_flines.R", package = "nhdplusTools"))

  point <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(c(-76.87479, 39.48233)),
                    crs = 4326)

  index_points_to_lines(sample_flines, point)

  point <- sf::st_transform(point, 5070)

  index_points_to_lines(sample_flines, point,
                      search_radius = units::set_units(200, "m"))

  index_points_to_lines(sample_flines, point, precision = 30)

  index_points_to_lines(sample_flines,
                      sf::st_sfc(list(sf::st_point(c(-76.86934, 39.49328)),
                                     sf::st_point(c(-76.91711, 39.40884)),
                                     sf::st_point(c(-76.88081, 39.36354))),
                                crs = 4326),
                      search_radius = units::set_units(0.2, "degrees"),
                      max_matches = 10)
}
```

 index_points_to_waterbodies

Index Points to Waterbodies

Description

given an sf point geometry column, return waterbody id, and COMID of dominant artificial path

Usage

```
index_points_to_waterbodies(
  waterbodies,
  points,
  flines = NULL,
  search_radius = NULL
)
```

Arguments

waterbodies	sf data.frame of type POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON including a "wbid" attribute.
points	sfc of type POINT
flines	sf data.frame (optional) of type LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING including id, wbid, and topo_sort attributes. If omitted, only waterbody indexes are returned.
search_radius	units class with a numeric value indicating how far to search for a waterbody boundary in units of provided projection. Set units with set_units .

Value

data.frame with columns, COMID, in_wb_COMID, near_wb_COMID, near_wb_dist, and outlet_fline_COMID. Distance is in units of provided projection.

Examples

```
source(system.file("extdata/sample_data.R", package = "nhdplusTools"))

waterbodies <- sf::st_transform(
  sf::read_sf(sample_data, "NHDWaterbody"), 5070)

points <- sf::st_transform(
  sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(c(-89.356086, 43.079943)),
    crs = 4326), 5070)

index_points_to_waterbodies(waterbodies, points,
  search_radius = units::set_units(500, "m"))
```

is.hy *Is Valid hy Class?*

Description

test if object is a valid according to the hy s3 class

Usage

```
is.hy(x, silent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object to test
silent	logical should messages be emitted?

Value

logical TRUE if valid

make_attribute_topology
Make Attribute Topology

Description

given a set of lines with starting and ending nodes that form a geometric network, construct an attribute topology.

Usage

```
make_attribute_topology(x, min_distance)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
make_attribute_topology(x, min_distance)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
make_attribute_topology(x, min_distance)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
min_distance	numeric distance in units compatible with the units of the projection of lines. If no nodes are found within this distance, no connection will be returned.

Details

If a future plan is set up, node distance calculations will be applied using future workers.

Value

data.frame with id and toid

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
y <- dplyr::select(x, COMID)
y <- sf::st_transform(y, 5070)
z <- make_attribute_topology(y, 10)
x <- add_toids(hy(x), return_dendritic = FALSE)
x[x$id == x$id[1],]$toid
z[z$COMID == x$id[1],]$toid
```

make_fromids

Convert "to" index ids to "from" index ids

Description

given a set of index ids as retrieved from [make_index_ids](#) return an adjacency matrix with pointers to identifiers that flow to the row of the matrix in question.

Usage

```
make_fromids(index_ids, return_list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

index_ids	data.frame as returned by make_index_ids
return_list	logical if TRUE, the returned list will include a "froms_list" element containing all from ids in a list form.

Value

list containing a "froms" matrix, "lengths" vector, and optionally "froms_list" elements.

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(id = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9),
               toid = c(2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 7, 8, 9, 4))

y <- make_index_ids(x)

make_fromids(y)
```

make_index_ids	<i>Make Index ids</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

makes index ids for the provided hy object. These can be used for graph traversal algorithms such that the row number and id are equal.

Usage

```
make_index_ids(x, long_form = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
make_index_ids(x, long_form = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
make_index_ids(x, long_form = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
long_form	logical if TRUE, return will be a long-form version of the to_list. This form can be converted to the default list format with format_index_ids .

Value

list containing named elements: to: adjacency matrix lengths: vector indicating the number of connections from each node, and: to_list: a data.frame with an id, indid and a toindid list column. If long_form = TRUE, return will be a long form data.frame with no list column as in to_list. NOTE: the long_form output should be used with caution as indid may not correspond to row number.

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(id = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9),
               toid = c(2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 7, 8, 9, 4))

make_index_ids(x)

x <- hy(sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom")))

x <- add_toids(x, return_dendritic = FALSE)

x <- make_index_ids(x)

names(x)
class(x$to)
class(x$lengths)
class(x$to_list)
is.list(x$to_list$toindid)
```

make_node_topology *Make Node Topology from Edge Topology*

Description

creates a node topology table from an edge topology

Usage

```
make_node_topology(x, add_div = NULL, add = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
make_node_topology(x, add_div = NULL, add = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
make_node_topology(x, add_div = NULL, add = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
add_div	data.frame of logical containing id and toid diverted paths to add. Should have id and toid fields. If TRUE, the network will be interpreted as a directed acyclic graph with downstream divergences included in the edge topology.
add	logical if TRUE, node topology will be added to x in return.

Value

data.frame containing id, fromnode, and tonode attributes or all attributes provided with id, fromnode and tonode in the first three columns.

If add_div is TRUE, will also add a divergence attribute where the provided diverted paths are assigned value 2, existing main paths that emanate from a divergence are assigned value 1, and all other paths are assigned value 0.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
y <- dplyr::select(add_toids(x), -ToNode, -FromNode)
y <- make_node_topology(y)

# just the divergences which have unique fromids in x but don't in new hope.
div <- add_toids(dplyr::select(x, COMID, FromNode, ToNode),
                return_dendritic = FALSE)
div <- div[div$toid %in%
           x$COMID[x$Divergence == 2],]

y <- dplyr::select(add_toids(x), -ToNode, -FromNode)
y <- make_node_topology(y, add_div = div)
```

navigate_connected_paths

Navigate Connected Paths

Description

Given a network and set of ids, finds paths or lengths between all identified flowpath outlets. This algorithm finds paths between outlets regardless of flow direction.

Usage

```
navigate_connected_paths(x, outlets, status = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
outlets	vector of ids from data.frame
status	logical print status and progress bars?

Value

data.frame containing the distance between pairs of network outlets and a list column containing flowpath identifiers along path that connect outlets. For a network with one terminal outlet, the data.frame will have $nrow(x)^2$ rows.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata", "walker.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
outlets <- c(5329303, 5329357, 5329317, 5329365, 5329435, 5329817)
x <- add_toids(hy(x))
navigate_connected_paths(x, outlets)
```

```
navigate_hydro_network
```

Navigate Hydro Network

Description

Navigates a network of connected catchments using NHDPlus style network attributes.

Usage

```
navigate_hydro_network(x, start, mode, distance = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
navigate_hydro_network(x, start, mode, distance = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
navigate_hydro_network(x, start, mode, distance = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
start	character or numeric to match identifier attribute. The starting catchment is included.
mode	character chosen from c(UM, DM, UT, or DD). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UM: upstream mainstem 2. DM: downstream main 3. UT: upstream with tributaries 4. DD: downstream with diversions
distance	numeric distance in km to limit navigation. The first catchment that exceeds the provided distance is included.

Details

if only mode is supplied, require network attributes are displayed.

Value

vector of identifiers found along navigation

Examples

```
plot_fun <- function(x, s, n) {
  plot(sf::st_geometry(x), col = "grey")
  plot(sf::st_geometry(x[x$id %in% n, ]), add = TRUE)
  plot(sf::st_geometry(x[x$id %in% s, ]), col = "red", lwd = 3, add = TRUE)
}

x <- hy(sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom")))

start <- 8891126
dm <- navigate_hydro_network(x, start, "DM")

plot_fun(x, start, dm)

dd <- navigate_hydro_network(x, start, "DD")

plot_fun(x, start, dd)

start <- 8894356

um <- navigate_hydro_network(x, start, "UM")

plot_fun(x, start, um)

ut <- navigate_hydro_network(x, start, "UT")

plot_fun(x, start, ut)
```

navigate_network_dfs *Navigate all Paths Depth First*

Description

given a starting node, return all reachable paths. Once visited, a node is marked as visited and will not take part in a future path.

Usage

```
navigate_network_dfs(x, starts, direction = "down", reset = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame containing hydroloom compatible network or list as returned by make_index_ids (for down) or make_fromids (for up). The list formats avoids recreating the index ids for every call to navigate network dfs in the case that it needs to be called many times.
starts	vector with ids from x to start at.
direction	character "up or "down"
reset	logical if TRUE, reset graph for each start such that later paths will have overlapping results.

Value

list containing dfs result for each start.

Examples

```
x <- hy(sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom")))
x <- add_toids(x, return_dendritic = FALSE)
navigate_network_dfs(x, 8893402)
navigate_network_dfs(x, 8897784, direction = "up")
```

rename_geometry	<i>Rename Geometry</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

correctly renames the geometry column of a sf object.

Usage

```
rename_geometry(g, name)
```

Arguments

g	sf data.table
name	character name to be used for geometry

Value

sf data.frame with geometry column renamed according to name parameter

Examples

```
(g <- sf::st_sf(a=3, geo = sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(1:2))))  
rename_geometry(g, "geometry")
```

rescale_measures	<i>Rescale Aggregate id Measure to id Measure</i>
------------------	---

Description

Given an aggregate id (e.g. reachcode) measure and the from and to measure for a id (e.g. comid flowline), returns the measure along the id line. This is a utility specific to the NHDPlus data model where many comid flowlines make up a single reachcode / reach. "Measures" are typically referenced to reaches. Flowlines have a stated from-measure / to-measure. In some cases it is useful to rescale the measure such that it is relative only to the flowline.

from is downstream – 0 is the outlet to is upstream – 100 is the inlet

Usage

```
rescale_measures(measure, from, to)
```

Arguments

measure	numeric aggregate measure between 0 and 100
from	numeric from-measure relative to the aggregate
to	numeric to-measure relative to the aggregate

Value

numeric rescaled measure

Examples

```
rescale_measures(40, 0, 50)  
rescale_measures(60, 50, 100)
```

sort_network	<i>Sort Network</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

given a network with an id and and toid, returns a sorted and potentially split set of output.

Can also be used as a very fast implementation of upstream with tributaries navigation. The full network from each outlet is returned in sorted order.

If a network includes diversions, all flowlines downstream of the diversion are visited prior to continuing upstream. See note on the outlets parameter for implications of this implementation detail.

Usage

```
sort_network(x, split = FALSE, outlets = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort_network(x, split = FALSE, outlets = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'hy'
sort_network(x, split = FALSE, outlets = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame network compatible with hydroloom_names .
split	logical if TRUE, the result will be split into independent networks identified by the id of their outlet. The outlet id of each independent network is added as a "terminalid" attribute.
outlets	same as id in x. if specified, only the network emanating from these outlets will be considered and returned. NOTE: If outlets does not include all outlets from a given network containing diversions, a partial network may be returned.

Value

data.frame containing a topologically sorted version of the requested network and optionally a terminal id.

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))
g <- add_toids(x)
head(g <- sort_network(g))
g$topo_sort <- nrow(g):1
```

```
plot(g['topo_sort'])

g <- add_toids(x, return_dendritic = FALSE)

g <- sort_network(g)

g$topo_sort <- nrow(g):1

plot(g['topo_sort'])
```

st_compatibilize *Make Spatial Inputs Compatible*

Description

makes sf1 compatible with sf2 by projecting into the projection of 2 and ensuring that the geometry columns are the same name.

Usage

```
st_compatibilize(sf1, sf2)
```

Arguments

sf1	sf data.frame
sf2	sf data.frame

Value

sf1 transformed and renamed to be compatible with sf2

Examples

```
x <- sf::read_sf(system.file("extdata/new_hope.gpkg", package = "hydroloom"))

one <- dplyr::select(x)
two <- sf::st_transform(one, 5070)

attr(one, "sf_column") <- "geotest"
names(one)[names(one) == "geom"] <- "geotest"

st_compatibilize(one, two)
```

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