

# Package ‘MazamaTimeSeries’

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**Type** Package

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**Title** Core Functionality for Environmental Time Series

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**Description** Utility functions for working with environmental time series data from known locations. The compact data model is structured as a list with two dataframes. A 'meta' dataframe contains spatial and measuring device metadata associated with deployments at known locations. A 'data' dataframe contains a 'datetime' column followed by columns of measurements associated with each ``device-deployment''. Ephemeres calculations are based on code originally found in NOAA's ``Solar Calculator" <<https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/>>.

**License** GPL-3

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Camp_Fire	<i>Camp Fire example dataset</i>
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---

## Description

The Camp\_Fire dataset provides a quickly loadable version of a *mts\_monitor* object for practicing and code examples.

## Usage

```
Camp_Fire
```

## Format

A *mts* object with 360 rows and 134 columns of data.

## Details

The 2018 Camp Fire was the deadliest and most destructive wildfire in California's history, and the most expensive natural disaster in the world in 2018 in terms of insured losses. The fire caused at least 85 civilian fatalities and injured 12 civilians and five firefighters. It covered an area of 153,336 acres and destroyed more than 18,000 structures, most within the first 4 hours. Smoke from the fire resulted in the worst air pollution ever for the San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento Valley.

This dataset was generated on 2022-10-12 by running:

```
library(AirMonitor)

Camp_Fire <-
  monitor_loadAnnual(2018) %>%
  monitor_filter(stateCode == 'CA') %>%
  monitor_filterDate(
    startdate = 20181108,
    enddate = 20181123,
    timezone = "America/Los_Angeles"
  ) %>%
  monitor_dropEmpty()

save(Camp_Fire, file = "data/Camp_Fire.rda")
```

---

Carmel\_Valley

*Carmel Valley example dataset*

---

### Description

The Carmel\_Valley dataset provides a quickly loadable version of a single-sensor *mts\_monitor* object for practicing and code examples.

### Usage

```
Carmel_Valley
```

### Format

An *mts* object with 600 rows and 2 columns of data.

### Details

In August of 2016, the Soberanes fire in California burned along the Big Sur coast. It was at the time the most expensive wildfire in US history. This dataset contains PM2.5 monitoring data for the monitor in Carmel Valley which shows heavy smoke as well as strong diurnal cycles associated with sea breezes. Data are stored as an *mts* object and are used in some examples in the package documentation.

This dataset was generated on 2022-10-12 by running:

```
library(AirMonitor)

Carmel_Valley <-
  airnow_loadAnnual(2016) %>%
  monitor_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID == "a9572a904a4ed46d_840060530002") %>%
  monitor_filterDate(20160722, 20160815)

save(Carmel_Valley, file = "data/Carmel_Valley.rda")
```

---

example\_mts

*Example mts dataset*

---

### Description

The example\_mts dataset provides a quickly loadable version of an *mts* object for practicing and code examples.

This dataset was generated on 2021-10-07 by running:

```
library(AirSensor)

communities <- c("Alhambra/Monterey Park", "El Monte")

example_mts <-
  example_sensor_scaqmd %>%
  sensor_filterMeta(communityRegion %in% communities)

# Add required "locationName"
example_mts$meta$locationName <- example_mts$meta$siteName

save(example_mts, file = "data/example_mts.rda")
```

**Usage**

```
example_mts
```

**Format**

An *mts* object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

---

example_raws	<i>Example RAWS dataset</i>
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---

**Description**

The `example_raws` dataset provides a quickly loadable example of the data generated by the **RAWSmet** package. This data is a *sts* object containing hourly measurements from a RAWS weather station in Saddle Mountain, WA, between July 2002 and December 2017.

This dataset was generated on 2022-02-17 by running:

```
library(RAWSmet)

setRawDataDir("~/Data/RAWS")

example_raws <-
  cefa_load(nwsID = "452701") %>%
  raws_filterDate(20160701, 20161001)

save(example_raws, file = "data/example_raws.rda")
```

**Usage**

```
example_raws
```

**Format**

An *sts* object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

---

example_sts	<i>Example sts dataset</i>
-------------	----------------------------

---

### Description

The `example_sts` dataset provides a quickly loadable version of an `sts` object for practicing and code examples.

This dataset was generated on 2021-01-08 by running:

```
library(AirSensor)

example_sts <- example_pat
example_sts$meta$elevation <- as.numeric(NA)
example_sts$meta$locationName <- example_sts$meta$label

save(example_sts, file = "data/example_sts.rda")
```

### Usage

```
example_sts
```

### Format

An `sts` object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

---

MazamaTimeSeries	<i>Core functionality for environmental time series</i>
------------------	---

---

### Description

Utility functions for working with environmental time series data from known locations. The compact data model is structured as a list with two dataframes. A meta' dataframe contains spatial and measuring device metadata associated with deployments at known locations. A 'data' dataframe contains a 'datetime' column followed by columns of measurements associated with each "device-deployment".

---

mts_check	<i>Check mts object for validity</i>
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---

### Description

Checks on the validity of an *mts* object. If any test fails, this function will stop with a warning message.

### Usage

```
mts_check(mts)
```

### Arguments

*mts*            *mts* object.

### Value

Returns TRUE invisibly if the *mts* object is valid.

### See Also

[mts\\_isValid](#)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_check(example_mts)

# This would throw an error
if ( FALSE ) {

  broken_mts <- example_mts
  names(broken_mts) <- c('meta', 'bop')
  sts_check(broken_mts)

}
```

---

 mts\_collapse

*Collapse an mts time series object into a single time series*


---

### Description

Collapses data from all time series in *mts* into a single-time series *mts* object using the function provided in the *FUN* argument. The single-time series result will be located at the mean longitude and latitude unless *longitude* and *latitude* are specified.

Any columns of *mts\$meta* that are constant across all records will be retained in the returned *mts\$meta*.

The core metadata associated with this location (*e.g.* *countryCode*, *stateCode*, *timezone*, ...) will be determined from the most common (or average) value found in *mts\$meta*. This will be a reasonable assumption for the vast majority of intended use cases where data from multiple devices in close proximity are averaged together.

### Usage

```
mts_collapse(
  mts,
  longitude = NULL,
  latitude = NULL,
  deviceID = "generatedID",
  FUN = mean,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

<i>mts</i>	<i>mts</i> object.
<i>longitude</i>	Longitude of the collapsed time series.
<i>latitude</i>	Latitude of the collapsed time series.
<i>deviceID</i>	Device identifier for the collapsed time series.
<i>FUN</i>	Function used to collapse multiple time series.
<i>na.rm</i>	Logical specifying whether NA values should be ignored when <i>FUN</i> is applied.
...	additional arguments to be passed on to the <i>apply()</i> function.

### Value

An *mts* time series object representing a single time series. (A list with *meta* and *data* dataframes.)

### Note

After *FUN* is applied, values of  $+/-\text{Inf}$  and  $\text{NaN}$  are converted to NA. This is a convenience for the common case where *FUN* = *min*/*max* or *FUN* = *mean* and some of the time steps have all missing values. See the R documentation for *min* for an explanation.



**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

mon <-
  mts_collapse(
    mts = example_mts,
    deviceID = "example_ID"
  )

# mon$data now only has 2 columns
names(mon$data)

plot(mon$data, type = 'b', main = mon$meta$deviceID)
```

---

mts\_combine

*Combine multiple mts time series objects*


---

**Description**

Create a combined *mts* from any number of *mts* objects or from a list of *mts* objects. The resulting *mts* object will contain all deviceDeploymentIDs found in any incoming *mts* and will have a regular time axis covering the entire range of incoming data.

If incoming time ranges are non-contiguous, the resulting *mts* will have gaps filled with NA values.

An error is generated if the incoming *mts* objects have non-identical metadata for the same deviceDeploymentID unless `replaceMeta = TRUE`.

**Usage**

```
mts_combine(
  ...,
  replaceMeta = FALSE,
  overlapStrategy = c("replace all", "replace na")
)
```

**Arguments**

... Any number of valid *mts* objects.

replaceMeta Logical specifying whether to allow replacement of metadata associated with deviceDeploymentIDs.

overlapStrategy Strategy to use when data found in time series overlaps.

**Value**

An *mts* time series object containing all time series found in the incoming *mts* objects. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Note**

Data for any deviceDeploymentIDs shared among *mts* objects are combined with a "later is better" sensibility where any data overlaps exist. To handle this, incoming *mts* objects are first split into "shared" and "unshared" parts.

Any "shared" parts are ordered based on the time stamp of their last record. Then `dplyr::distinct()` is used to remove records with duplicate `datetime` fields.

With `overlapStrategy = "replace all"`, any data records found in "later" *mts* objects are preferentially retained before the "shared" data are finally reordered by ascending `datetime`.

With `overlapStrategy = "replace missing"`, only missing values in "earlier" *mts* objects are replaced with data records from "later" time series.

The final step is combining the "shared" and "unshared" parts and placing them on a uniform time axis.

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

ids1 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[1:5]
ids2 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[4:6]
ids3 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[8:10]

mts1 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids1) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190701, 20190703)

mts2 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids2) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190704, 20190706)

mts3 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids3) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190705, 20190708)

mts <- mts_combine(mts1, mts2, mts3)

# Should have 1:6 + 8:10 = 9 meta records and the full date range
nrow(mts$meta)
range(mts$data$datetime)
```

**Description**

This function is primarily for internal use.

Two successive steps are used to guarantee that the `datetime` axis contains no repeated values:

1. remove any duplicate records
2. guarantee that rows are in `datetime` order

**Usage**

```
mts_distinct(mts)
```

**Arguments**

`mts`                    *mts* object

**Value**

An *mts* object where each record is associated with a unique time. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

---

`mts_extractDataFrame`    *Extract dataframes from mts objects*

---

**Description**

These functions are convenient wrappers for extracting the dataframes that comprise an *mts* object. These functions are designed to be useful when manipulating data in a pipeline chain using `%>%`.

`mts_extractData(mts)` is equivalent to `mts$data`.

`mts_extractMeta(mts)` is equivalent to `mts$meta`.

**Usage**

```
mts_extractData(mts)
```

```
mts_extractMeta(mts)
```

**Arguments**

`mts`                    *mts* object to extract dataframe from.

**Value**

A dataframe from the *mts* object.

---

`mts_filterData`*General purpose data filtering for mts time series objects*

---

### Description

A generalized data filter for *mts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions may be combined with & or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to NA are dropped.

### Usage

```
mts_filterData(mts, ...)
```

### Arguments

`mts`                    *mts* object.  
`...`                   Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in `mts$data`.

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### Note

Filtering is done on variables in `mts$data` and results in an *incomplete and irregular time axis*.

### See Also

[mts\\_filterDate](#)  
[mts\\_filterDatetime](#)  
[mts\\_filterMeta](#)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Are there any times when data exceeded 150?
sapply(example_mts$data, function(x) { any(x > 150, na.rm = TRUE) })

# Show all times where da4cadd2d6ea5302_4686 > 150
example_mts %>%
  mts_filterData(da4cadd2d6ea5302_4686 > 150) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime)
```

---

mts\_filterDate      *Date filtering for mts time series objects*

---

### Description

Subsets an *mts* object by date. This function always filters to day-boundaries. For sub-day filtering, use `mts_filterDatetime()`.

Dates can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()` including either of the following recommended formats:

- "YYYYmmdd"
- "YYYY-mm-dd"

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing:

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from mts

### Usage

```
mts_filterDate(
  mts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

<code>mts</code>	<i>mts</i> object.
<code>startdate</code>	Desired start date (ISO 8601).
<code>enddate</code>	Desired end date (ISO 8601).
<code>timezone</code>	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
<code>unit</code>	Units used to determine time at end-of-day.
<code>ceilingStart</code>	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the startdate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a> .
<code>ceilingEnd</code>	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the enddate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a> .

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Note**

The returned data will run from the beginning of startdate until the **beginning** of enddate – *i.e.* no values associated with enddate will be returned. The exception being when enddate is less than 24 hours after startdate. In that case, a single day is returned.

**See Also**

[mts\\_filterData](#)

[mts\\_filterDatetime](#)

[mts\\_filterMeta](#)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_mts %>%
  mts_filterDate(
    startdate = 20190703,
    enddate = 20190706
  ) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()
```

---

mts\_filterDatetime      *Datetime filtering for mts time series objects*

---

**Description**

Subsets an mts object by datetime. This function allows for sub-day filtering as opposed to mts\_filterDate() which always filters to day-boundaries.

Datetimes can be anything that is understood by MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime(). For non-POSIXct values, the recommended format is "YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS".

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing:

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from mts

**Usage**

```
mts_filterDatetime(
  mts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

mts	mts object.
startdate	Desired start datetime (ISO 8601).
enddate	Desired end datetime (ISO 8601).
timezone	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
unit	Units used to determine time at end-of-day.
ceilingStart	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the startdate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a> .
ceilingEnd	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the enddate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a> .

**Value**

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**See Also**

[mts\\_filterData](#)  
[mts\\_filterDate](#)  
[mts\\_filterMeta](#)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_mts %>%
  mts_filterDatetime(
    startdate = "2019-07-03 06:00:00",
    enddate = "2019-07-06 18:00:00"
  ) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()
```

---

mts_filterMeta	<i>General purpose metadata filtering for mts time series objects</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

A generalized metadata filter for *mts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions are combined with & or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to NA are dropped.

If an empty *mts* object is passed in, it is immediately returned, allowing for multiple filtering steps to be piped together and only checking for an empty *mts* object at the end of the pipeline.

### Usage

```
mts_filterMeta(mts, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>mts</code>	<i>mts</i> object.
<code>...</code>	Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in <code>mts\$meta</code> .

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Note

Filtering is done on variables in `mts$meta`.

### See Also

[mts\\_filterData](#)  
[mts\\_filterDate](#)  
[mts\\_filterDatetime](#)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Filter for all labels with "SCSH"
scap <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(communityRegion == "El Monte")

dplyr::select(scap$meta, ID, label, longitude, latitude, communityRegion)

head(scap$data)
```



---

mts_getDistance	<i>Calculate distances from mts time series locations to a location of interest</i>
-----------------	---

---

### Description

This function uses the **geodist** package to return the distances (meters) between mts locations and a location of interest. These distances can be used to create a mask identifying monitors within a certain radius of the location of interest.

### Usage

```
mts_getDistance(  
  mts = NULL,  
  longitude = NULL,  
  latitude = NULL,  
  measure = c("geodesic", "haversine", "vincenty", "cheap")  
)
```

### Arguments

mts	<i>mts</i> object.
longitude	Longitude of the location of interest.
latitude	Latitude of the location of interest.
measure	One of "geodesic", "haversine", "vincenty" or "cheap"

### Value

Vector of of distances (meters) named by deviceDeploymentID.

### Note

The measure "cheap" may be used to speed things up depending on the spatial scale being considered. Distances calculated with measure = "cheap" will vary by a few meters compared with those calculated using measure = "geodesic".

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)  
  
# Garfield Medical Center in LA  
longitude <- -118.12321  
latitude <- 34.06775  
  
distances <- mts_getDistance(  
  mts = example_mts,  
  longitude = longitude,  
  latitude = latitude
```

```
)
# Which sensors are within 1000 meters of Garfield Med Ctr?
distances[distances <= 1000]
```

---

mts\_isEmpty                    *Test for an empty mts object*

---

### Description

Convenience function for `nrow(mts$data) == 0`. This makes for more readable code in functions that need to test for this.

### Usage

```
mts_isEmpty(mts)
```

### Arguments

mts                    *mts object*

### Value

TRUE if no data exist in mts, FALSE otherwise.

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)
mts_isEmpty(example_mts)
```

---

mts\_isValid                    *Test mts object for correct structure*

---

### Description

The mts is checked for the presence of core meta and data columns.

Core meta columns include:

- deviceDeploymentID – unique identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- deviceID – device identifier
- locationID – location identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- locationName – English language name

- longitude – decimal degrees E
- latitude – decimal degrees N
- elevation – elevation of station in m
- countryCode – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- stateCode – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- timezone – Olson time zone

Core data columns include:

- datetime – measurement time (UTC)

### Usage

```
mts_isValid(mts = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

mts	<i>mts</i> object
verbose	Logical specifying whether to produce detailed warning messages.

### Value

Invisibly returns TRUE if *mts* has the correct structure, FALSE otherwise.

### See Also

[mts\\_check](#)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)
print(mts_isValid(example_mts))
```

---

mts\_sample

*Sample time series for an mts time series object*

---

### Description

Reduce the number of records (timesteps) in the data dataframe of the incoming *mts* through random sampling.

**Usage**

```
mts_sample(
  mts = NULL,
  sampleSize = 5000,
  seed = NULL,
  keepOutliers = FALSE,
  width = 5,
  thresholdMin = 3
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mts</code>	<i>mts</i> object.
<code>sampleSize</code>	Non-negative integer giving the number of rows to choose.
<code>seed</code>	Integer passed to <code>set.seed</code> for reproducible sampling.
<code>keepOutliers</code>	Logical specifying a graphics focused sampling algorithm that retains outliers (see Details).
<code>width</code>	Integer width of the rolling window used for outlier detection.
<code>thresholdMin</code>	Numeric threshold for outlier detection.

**Details**

When `keepOutliers = FALSE`, random sampling is used to provide a statistically relevant subsample of the data.

**Value**

A subset of the given *mts* object.

An *mts* time series object with fewer timesteps. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Outlier Detection**

When `keepOutliers = TRUE`, a customized sampling algorithm is used that attempts to create subsets for use in plotting that create plots that are visually identical to plots using all data. This is accomplished by preserving outliers and only sampling data in regions where overplotting is expected.

The process is as follows:

1. find outliers using `MazamaRollUtils::findOutliers()`
2. create a subset consisting of only outliers
3. sample the remaining data
4. merge the outliers and sampled data

This algorithm works best when the *mts* object has only one or two timeseries.

The `width` and `thresholdMin` parameters determine the number of outliers detected. For hourly data, a width of 5 and a `thresholdMin` of 3 or 4 seem to find many visually obvious outliers.

Users attempting to optimize plotting speed for lengthy time series are encouraged to experiment with these two parameters along with `sampleSize` and review the results visually.

See [findOutliers](#).

---

`mts_select`*Reorder and subset time series within an mts time series object*

---

### Description

This function acts similarly to `dplyr::select()` working on `mts$data`. The returned *mts* object will contain only those time series identified by `deviceDeploymentID` in the order specified.

This can be used to specify a preferred order and is helpful when using faceted plot functions based on **ggplot** such as those found in the **AirMonitorPlots** package.

### Usage

```
mts_select(mts = NULL, deviceDeploymentID = NULL)
```

### Arguments

`mts` *mts* object.  
`deviceDeploymentID`  
Vector of timeseries unique identifiers.

### Value

A reordered (subset) of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### See Also

[mts\\_selectWhere](#)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Filter for "El Monte"
El_Monte <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(communityRegion == "El Monte")

ids <- El_Monte$meta$deviceDeploymentID
rev_ids <- rev(ids)

print(ids)
print(rev_ids)

rev_El_Monte <-
```

```

example_mts %>%
  mts_select(rev_ids)

print(rev_El_Monte$meta$deviceDeploymentID)

```

---

mts\_selectWhere      *Data-based subsetting of time series within an mts object.*

---

### Description

Subsetting of *mts* acts similarly to `tidyselect::where()` working on `mts$data`. The returned *mts* object will contain only those time series where `FUN` applied to the time series data returns `TRUE`.

### Usage

```
mts_selectWhere(mts, FUN)
```

### Arguments

`mts`                    *mts* object.  
`FUN`                    A function applied to time series data that returns `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### See Also

[mts\\_select](#)

### Examples

```

library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Show all Camp_Fire locations
Camp_Fire$meta$locationName

# Set a threshold
threshold <- 500

# Find time series with data at or above this threshold
worst_sites <-
  Camp_Fire %>%
  mts_selectWhere(
    function(x) { any(x >= threshold, na.rm = TRUE) }
  )

# Show the worst locations
worst_sites$meta$locationName

```

mts\_summarize

*Create summary time series for an mts time series object***Description**

Individual time series in `mts$data` are grouped by `unit` and then summarized using `FUN`.

The most typical use case is creating daily averages where each day begins at midnight. This function interprets times using the `mts$data$datetime` `tzone` attribute so be sure that is set properly.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if `NULL`, the most common (hopefully only!) time zone found in `mts$meta$timezone`. Leaving `timezone = NULL`, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

**Usage**

```
mts_summarize(
  mts,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = c("day", "week", "month", "year"),
  FUN = NULL,
  ...,
  minCount = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mts</code>	<i>mts</i> object.
<code>timezone</code>	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
<code>unit</code>	Unit used to summarize by ( <i>e.g.</i> "day").
<code>FUN</code>	Function used to summarize time series.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to <code>FUN</code> ( <i>e.g.</i> <code>na.rm = TRUE</code> ).
<code>minCount</code>	Minimum number of valid data records required to calculate summaries. Time periods with fewer valid records will be assigned <code>NA</code> .

**Value**

An *mts* time series object containing daily (or other) statistical summaries. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

**Note**

Because the returned *mts* object is defined on a daily axis in a specific time zone, it is important that the incoming *mts* contain timeseries associated with a single time zone.

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

daily <-
  mts_summarize(
    mts = Carmel_Valley,
    timezone = NULL,
    unit = "day",
    FUN = mean,
    na.rm = TRUE,
    minCount = 18
  )

# Daily means
head(daily$data)
```

---

mts\_trim

*Trim mts time series by removing missing values*


---

**Description**

Trims the time range of an *mts* object by removing time steps from the start and end that contain only missing values.

**Usage**

```
mts_trim(mts = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

mts                    *mts* object.

**Value**

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Untrimmed range
range(example_mts$data$datetime)

# Replace the first 50 data values for all non-"datetime" columns
example_mts$data[1:50, -1] <- NA

# Trimmed range
mts_trimmed <- mts_trim(example_mts)
range(mts_trimmed$data$datetime)
```



---

mts_trimDate	<i>Trim mts time series object to full days</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

Trims the date range of an *mts* object to local time date boundaries which are within the time range of the *mts* object. This has the effect of removing partial-day data records at the start and end of the timeseries and is useful when calculating full-day statistics.

By default, multi-day periods of all-missing data at the beginning and end of the timeseries are removed before trimming to date boundaries. If `trimEmptyDays = FALSE` all records are retained except for partial days beyond the first and after the last date boundary.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if `NULL`, `mts$meta$timezone`. Leaving `timezone = NULL`, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

### Usage

```
mts_trimDate(mts = NULL, timezone = NULL, trimEmptyDays = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

<code>mts</code>	<i>mts</i> object.
<code>timezone</code>	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
<code>trimEmptyDays</code>	Logical specifying whether to remove days with no data at the beginning and end of the time range.

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

UTC_week <- mts_filterDate(
  example_mts,
  startdate = 20190703,
  enddate = 20190706,
  timezone = "UTC"
)

# UTC day boundaries
range(UTC_week$data$datetime)

# Trim to local time day boundaries
local_week <- mts_trimDate(UTC_week)
range(local_week$data$datetime)
```

---

requiredMetaNames	<i>Required columns for the 'meta' dataframe</i>
-------------------	--

---

### Description

The 'meta' dataframe found in *sts* and *mts* objects is required to have a minimum set of information for proper functioning of the package. The names of these columns are specified in `requiredMetaNames` and include:

- `deviceDeploymentID` – unique identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- `deviceID` – device identifier
- `locationID` – location identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- `locationName` – English language name
- `longitude` – decimal degrees E
- `latitude` – decimal degrees N
- `elevation` – elevation of station in m
- `countryCode` – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- `stateCode` – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- `timezone` – Olson time zone

### Usage

```
requiredMetaNames
```

### Format

A vector with 10 elements

### Details

```
requiredMetaNames
```

---

sts_check	<i>Check sts object for validity</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Checks on the validity of an *sts* object. If any test fails, this function will stop with a warning message.

### Usage

```
sts_check(sts)
```

**Arguments**

`sts` *sts* object.

**Value**

Returns TRUE invisibly if the *sts* object is valid.

**See Also**

[sts\\_isValid](#)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_check(example_sts)

# This would throw an error
if ( FALSE ) {

  broken_sts <- example_sts
  names(broken_sts) <- c('meta', 'bop')
  sts_check(broken_sts)

}
```

---

sts\_combine

*Combine multiple sts time series objects*

---

**Description**

Create a merged timeseries using of any number of *sts* objects for a single sensor. If *sts* objects are non-contiguous, the resulting *sts* will have gaps.

An error is generated if the incoming *sts* objects have non-identical deviceDeploymentIDs.

**Usage**

```
sts_combine(..., replaceMeta = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

`...` Any number of valid SingleTimeSeries *sts* objects associated with a single deviceDeploymentID.  
`replaceMeta` Logical specifying whether to allow replacement of metadata.

**Value**

A SingleTimeSeries *sts* time series object containing records from all incoming *sts* time series objects. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Note**

Data are combined with a "later is better" sensibility where any data overlaps exist. To handle this, incoming *sts* objects are first split into "shared" and "unshared" parts.

Any "shared" parts are ordered based on the time stamp of their last record. Then `dplyr::distinct()` is used to remove records with duplicate `datetime` fields. Any data records found in "later" *sts* objects are preferentially retained before the "shared" data are finally reordered by ascending `datetime`.

The final step is combining the "shared" and "unshared" parts.

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

aug01_08 <-
  example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(20180801, 20180808)

aug15_22 <-
  example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(20180815, 20180822)

aug01_22 <- sts_combine(aug01_08, aug15_22)

plot(aug01_22$data$datetime)
```

---

<code>sts_distinct</code>	<i>Retain only distinct data records in <code>sts</code>\$data</i>
---------------------------	--

---

**Description**

Three successive steps are used to guarantee that the `datetime` axis contains no repeated values:

1. remove any duplicate records
2. guarantee that rows are in `datetime` order
3. average together fields for any remaining records that share the same `datetime`

**Usage**

```
sts_distinct(sts)
```

**Arguments**

`sts`                    *sts* object

**Value**

An *sts* object where each record is associated with a unique time. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

---

sts\_extractDataFrame    *Extract dataframes from sts objects*

---

### Description

These functions are convenient wrappers for extracting the dataframes that comprise a *sts* object. These functions are designed to be useful when manipulating data in a pipeline using %>%.

Below is a table showing equivalent operations for each function.

sts\_extractData(sts) is equivalent to sts\$data.

sts\_extractMeta(sts) is equivalent to sts\$meta.

### Usage

```
sts_extractData(sts)
```

```
sts_extractMeta(sts)
```

### Arguments

*sts*                    *sts* object to extract dataframe from.

### Value

A dataframe from the *sts* object.

---

sts\_filter                    *General purpose data filtering for sts time series objects*

---

### Description

A generalized data filter for *sts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions are combined with & or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to NA are dropped.

If an empty *sts* object is passed in, it is immediately returned, allowing for multiple filtering steps to be piped together and only checking for an empty *sts* object at the end of the pipeline.

### Usage

```
sts_filter(sts, ...)
```

### Arguments

*sts*                    *sts* object.

...                    Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in sts\$data.

**Value**

A subset of the incoming sts time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Note**

Filtering is done on values in sts\$data.

**See Also**

[sts\\_filterDate](#)

[sts\\_filterDatetime](#)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

unhealthy <- sts_filter(example_sts, pm25_A > 55.5, pm25_B > 55.5)
head(unhealthy$data)
```

---

sts_filterDate	<i>Date filtering for sts time series objects</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Subsets a MazamaSingleTimeseries object by date. This function always filters to day-boundaries. For sub-day filtering, use `sts_filterDatetime()`.

Dates can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()` including either of the following recommended formats:

- "YYYYmmdd"
- "YYYY-mm-dd"

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing.

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from sts

**Usage**

```
sts_filterDate(
  sts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

sts	MazamaSingleTimeseries <i>sts</i> object.
startdate	Desired start datetime (ISO 8601).
enddate	Desired end datetime (ISO 8601).
timezone	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
unit	Units used to determine time at end-of-day.
ceilingStart	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the startdate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a>
ceilingEnd	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the enddate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a>

**Value**

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

**Note**

The returned data will run from the beginning of startdate until the **beginning** of enddate – *i.e.* no values associated with enddate will be returned. The exception being when enddate is less than 24 hours after startdate. In that case, a single day is returned.

**See Also**

[sts\\_filter](#)  
[sts\\_filterDatetime](#)

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(startdate = 20180808, enddate = 20180815) %>%
  sts_extractData() %>%
  head()
```

---

sts\_filterDatetime      *Datetime filtering for sts time series objects*

---

## Description

Subsets a MazamaSingleTimeseries object by datetime. This function allows for sub-day filtering as opposed to sts\_filterDate() which always filters to day-boundaries.

Datetimes can be anything that is understood by MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime(). For non-POSIXct values, the recommended format is "YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS".

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing.

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from sts

## Usage

```
sts_filterDatetime(
  sts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

sts	MazamaSingleTimeseries <i>sts</i> object.
startdate	Desired start datetime (ISO 8601).
enddate	Desired end datetime (ISO 8601).
timezone	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
unit	Units used to determine time at end-of-day.
ceilingStart	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the startdate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a>
ceilingEnd	Logical instruction to apply <a href="#">ceiling_date</a> to the enddate rather than <a href="#">floor_date</a>

## Value

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)



**See Also**[sts\\_filter](#)[sts\\_filterDate](#)**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDatetime(
    startdate = "2018-08-08 06:00:00",
    enddate = "2018-08-14 18:00:00"
  ) %>%
  sts_extractData() %>%
  head()
```

---

sts_isEmpty	<i>Test for empty sts object</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Convenience function for `nrow(sts$data) == 0`. This makes for more readable code in functions that need to test for this.

**Usage**

```
sts_isEmpty(sts)
```

**Arguments**

sts                    *sts* object

**Value**

TRUE if no data exist in *sts*, FALSE otherwise.

**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_isEmpty(example_sts)
```

---

`sts_isValid`*Test sts object for correct structure*

---

### Description

The `sts` is checked for the presence of core meta and data columns.

Core meta columns include:

- `deviceDeploymentID` – unique identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- `deviceID` – device identifier
- `locationID` – location identifier (see **MazmaLocationUtils**)
- `locationName` – English language name
- `longitude` – decimal degrees E
- `latitude` – decimal degrees N
- `elevation` – elevation of station in m
- `countryCode` – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- `stateCode` – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- `timezone` – Olson time zone

Core data columns include:

- `datetime` – measurement time (UTC)

### Usage

```
sts_isValid(sts = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>sts</code>	<i>sts</i> object
<code>verbose</code>	Logical specifying whether to produce detailed warning messages.

### Value

TRUE if `sts` has the correct structure, FALSE otherwise.

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_isValid(example_sts)
```

---

sts\_summarize                      *Create summary time series for an sts time series object*

---

## Description

Columns of numeric data in `sts$data` are grouped by unit and then summarized using FUN.

Columns with non-numeric data are summarized by just picking the first occurrence in each unit. This preserves the utility of columns containing repeated metadata.

The most typical use case is creating daily averages where each day begins at midnight. Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if NULL, the time zone found in `sts$meta$timezone[1]`. Leaving `timezone = NULL`, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

## Usage

```
sts_summarize(
  sts,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = c("day", "week", "month", "year"),
  FUN = NULL,
  ...,
  minCount = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

<code>sts</code>	<code>sts</code> object.
<code>timezone</code>	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.
<code>unit</code>	Unit used to summarize by (e.g. "day").
<code>FUN</code>	Function used to summarize time series.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to FUN (e.g. <code>na.rm = TRUE</code> ).
<code>minCount</code>	Minimum number of valid data records required to calculate summaries. Time periods with fewer valid records will be assigned NA.

## Value

An `sts` time series object containing daily (or other) statistical summaries. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

---

sts_trimDate	<i>Trim sts time series object to full days</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

Trims the date range of a *sts* object to local time date boundaries which are *within* the range of data. This has the effect of removing partial-day data records at the start and end of the timeseries and is useful when calculating full-day statistics.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified timezone or, if NULL, from `sts$meta$timezone`.

### Usage

```
sts_trimDate(sts = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>sts</code>	SingleTimeSeries <i>sts</i> object.
<code>timezone</code>	Olson timezone used to interpret dates.

### Value

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

UTC_week <- sts_filterDate(
  example_sts,
  startdate = 20180808,
  enddate = 20180815,
  timezone = "UTC"
)

# UTC day boundaries
head(UTC_week$data)

# Trim to local time day boundaries
local_week <- sts_trimDate(UTC_week)
head(local_week$data)
```

---

timeInfo	<i>Get time related information</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

---

### Description

Calculate the local time at the target location, as well as sunrise, sunset and solar noon times, and create several temporal masks.

The returned dataframe will have as many rows as the length of the incoming UTC time vector and will contain the following columns:

- localStdTime\_UTC – UTC representation of local **standard** time
- daylightSavings – logical mask = TRUE if daylight savings is in effect
- localTime – local clock time
- sunrise – time of sunrise on each localTime day
- sunset – time of sunset on each localTime day
- solarnoon – time of solar noon on each localTime day
- day – logical mask = TRUE between sunrise and sunset
- morning – logical mask = TRUE between sunrise and solarnoon
- afternoon – logical mask = TRUE between solarnoon and sunset
- night – logical mask = opposite of day

### Usage

```
timeInfo(time = NULL, longitude = NULL, latitude = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

### Arguments

time	POSIXct vector with specified timezone,
longitude	Longitude of the location of interest.
latitude	Latitude of the location of interest.
timezone	Olson timezone at the location of interest.

### Details

NOAA used the reference below to develop their Sunrise/Sunset

<https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/sunrise.html> and Solar Position

<https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/azel.html> Calculators. The algorithms include corrections for atmospheric refraction effects.

Input can consist of one location and at least one POSIXct times, or one POSIXct time and at least one location. *solarDep* is recycled as needed.

Do not use the daylight savings time zone string for supplying *dateTime*, as many OS will not be able to properly set it to standard time when needed.

The localStdTime\_UTC column in the returned dataframe is primarily for internal use and provides an important tool for creating LST daily averages and LST axis labeling.

**Value**

A dataframe with times and masks.

**Attribution**

Internal functions used for ephemerides calculations were copied verbatim from the <https://cran.r-project.org/package=mapprotools> package source code in an effort to reduce the number of package dependencies.

**Warning**

Compared to NOAA's original Javascript code, the sunrise and sunset estimates from this translation may differ by +/- 1 minute, based on tests using selected locations spanning the globe. This translation does not include calculation of prior or next sunrises/sunsets for locations above the Arctic Circle or below the Antarctic Circle.

**Local Standard Time**

US EPA regulations mandate that daily averages be calculated based on "Local Standard Time" (LST) (*i.e. never shifting to daylight savings*). To ease work in a regulatory context, LST times are included in the returned dataframe.

**References**

Meeus, J. (1991) *Astronomical Algorithms*. Willmann-Bell, Inc.

**Note**

NOAA notes that "for latitudes greater than 72 degrees N and S, calculations are accurate to within 10 minutes. For latitudes less than +/- 72 degrees accuracy is approximately one minute."

**Author(s)**

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**Examples**

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

Carmel <-
  Carmel_Valley %>%
  mts_filterDate(20160801, 20160810)

# Create timeInfo object for this monitor
ti <- timeInfo(
```

```
    Carmel$data$datetime,  
    Carmel$meta$longitude,  
    Carmel$meta$latitude,  
    Carmel$meta$timezone  
  )  
  
  t(ti[6:9,])  
  
  # Subset the data based on day/night masks  
  data_day <- Carmel$data[ti$day,]  
  data_night <- Carmel$data[ti$night,]  
  
  # Build two monitor objects  
  Carmel_day <- list(meta = Carmel$meta, data = data_day)  
  Carmel_night <- list(meta = Carmel$meta, data = data_night)  
  
  # Plot them  
  plot(Carmel_day$data, pch = 8, col = 'goldenrod')  
  points(Carmel_night$data, pch = 16, col = 'darkblue')
```

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