Package 'ie2misc'

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Title Irucka Embry's Miscellaneous USGS Functions

Version 0.8.8

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Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports readxl (>= 1.3.1), openxlsx (>= 4.1.4), gWidgets2,
gWidgets2tcltk, stringi, mgsub, reader, lubridate, tcltk,
data.table (>= 1.10.2), utils, tools, assertthat, checkmate

Suggests stats

Description A collection of Irucka Embry's miscellaneous USGS functions
(processing .exp and .psf files, statistical error functions,
``+'' dyadic operator for use with NA, creating ADAPS and QW
spreadsheet files, calculating saturated enthalpy). Irucka created these
functions while a Cherokee Nation Technology Solutions (CNTS) United States
Geological Survey (USGS) Contractor and/or USGS employee.

URL https://gitlab.com/iembry/ie2misc

BugReports https://gitlab.com/iembry/ie2misc/-/issues

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R topics documented:

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adaps   *adaps, adaps2, and adapsBATCH*

Description

adaps, adaps2, and adapsBATCH process raw Automated Data Processing System (ADAPS) .rdb files from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Information System (NWIS). For these functions, it is only for continuous ADAPS data of the following parameters: discharge (00060), FNU turbidity (63680), and NTRU turbidity (63676 from 63680).

Usage

```
adaps(
  file = tk_choose.files(default = "", caption =
   "Select file(s) to open & hold down Ctrl to choose more than 1 file", multi = TRUE,
   filters = matrix(c("ADAPS file", ".rdb", "ADAPS file", ".RDB"), 4, 2, byrow = TRUE)),
  interactive = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE
)

adapsBATCH(
  path = tk_choose.dir(caption = "Select directory with the ADAPS .rdb files"),
  overwrite = TRUE
)

adaps2(file, overwrite = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`file`	Input ADAPS .rdb file(s) to be selected through a file dialog.
`interactive`	If interactive is `TRUE`, then the user will select the filenames(s) to use for saving with the file dialog. In order to select more than one file, the user must hold down the Ctrl (Control) button while mouse clicking the chosen files. If interactive is `FALSE`, then the user will select the directory, via the directory dialog, to use for saving and the original filenames will be used.
`overwrite`	If `TRUE`, overwrite any existing spreadsheet.
`path`	Directory path of ADAPS .rdb files to be selected through a directory dialog. The user will be asked where to find the ADAPS .rdb files & then the user will be asked where to save the ADAPS .xlsx files.

Details

adaps function opens single or multiple raw ADAPS .rdb file(s) to modify the format and then exports the file(s) in .xlsx format. This is done for a single file or multiple files that the user selects with a file dialog.

adaps2 function opens a single raw ADAPS .rdb file to modify the format and then exports the file in .xlsx format. This is done for a single file that the user selects without a file dialog.

adapsBATCH function opens raw ADAPS .rdb files, from a directory, to modify the format and then exports the files in .xlsx format. This is done in a BATCH mode (whole directory of ADAPS .rdb files) using a directory dialog.

adaps, adaps2, and adapsBATCH functions perform the same processes on the raw ADAPS .rdb files: 1) Read in the file and remove the 1st 4 or 5 lines depending on whether NTRU data are present or not, 2) create 4 or 5 columns (depending on whether NTRU data are present or not) based on the 1st 4 or 5 lines, and 3) export the modified file in .xlsx format.

The following lines are representative of the .rdb format used in the files that these functions can operate on. Note: ntru may not be present. If so, then there will only be 3 cases of 16N in the last row. The last row will be removed in the final spreadsheet.

DATETIME	ght			
cfs				
fnu				
ntru				
19D	16N	16N	16N	16N

Value

ADAPS .xlsx file(s)

Source

1. r - How can I check if a file is empty? - Stack Overflow answered by Konrad Rudolph and edited by Geekuna Matata on Apr 23 2014. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23254002/how-can-i-check-if-a-file-is-empty.

2. r - Better error message for stopifnot? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on Dec 1 2011. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8343509/better-error-message-for-stopifnot.

3. RDocumentation: TclInterface tcltk. See https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tcltk/versions/3.3.1.

4. James Wettenhall & Philippe Grosjean, File Open/Save dialogs in R tcltk, December 01, 2015. See https://web.archive.org/web/20160521051207/http://www.sciviews.org/recipes/tcltk/TclTk-file-open-save-dialogs/. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

5. r - read csv files and perform function, then bind together - Stack Overflow answered by bjoseph on Jan 8 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27846715/read-csv-files-and-perform-f

6. multiple output filenames in R - Stack Overflow asked and edited by Gabelins on Feb 1 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14651594/multiple-output-filenames-in-r.

7. r - Regex return file name, remove path and file extension - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Ananda Mahto on Feb 25 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15073753/regex-return-file-name-remove-path-and-file-extension/15073919.

8. R help - How to change the default Date format for write.csv function? answered by William Dunlap on Dec 28, 2009. See https://hypatia.math.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-help/2009-December/416010.html.

9. RDocumentation: strptime base. See https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/base/versions/3.3.1/topics/strptime.

10. convert date and time string to POSIX in R - Stack Overflow commented by cryo111 on Sep 18 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/18874400/convert-date-and-time-string-to-posix-in-18874863.

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
# Example to check the input file format
# Copy and paste the following code into the R console if you
# wish to see the ADAPS .rdb input file format.
# Note the number of lines and the row headings.
file.show(system.file("extdata", "spring_creek_partial.rdb",
  package = "ie2misc"), title = paste("spring_creek_partial.rdb"))
# opens the .rdb file using the default text editor




# Examples to change (an) ADAPS .rdb file(s) interactively and
# non-interactively
adaps2(system.file("extdata", "spring_creek_partial.rdb",
package = "ie2misc"))


adaps() # default where interactive = TRUE
```

```
# Follow the file dialog instructions


adaps(interactive = FALSE)
# Follow the file dialog instructions


# Example to change a directory of ADAPS .rdb files
adapsBATCH()
# Follow the file dialog instructions
```

---

dr   *Index of agreement (dr)*

Description

This function computes the "index of agreement (dr)".

Usage

```
dr(predicted, observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

predicted	numeric vector that contains the predicted data points (1st parameter)
observed	numeric vector that contains the observed data points (2nd parameter)
na.rm	logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or not.

Details

dr is expressed as

$$d_r = 1 - \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |P_i - O_i|}{c \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |O_i - \bar{O}|}, \ when \ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |P_i - O_i| \le c \sum_{i=1}^{n} |O_i - \bar{O}|$$

$$d_r = \frac{c \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |O_i - \bar{O}|}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |P_i - O_i|} - 1, \ when \ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |P_i - O_i| > c \sum_{i=1}^{n} |O_i - \bar{O}|$$

d_r the "index of agreement (dr)"

n the number of observations

P the "model estimates or predictions"

O the "pairwise-matched observations that are judged to be reliable"

$\bar{O}$ the "true" mean of the observations

Note: Both P and O should have the same units.

The "index of agreement (dr)" is fully discussed in the Willmott reference.

Value

"index of agreement (dr)" as a numeric vector. The default choice is that any NA values will be kept (na.rm = FALSE). This can be changed by specifying `na.rm = TRUE`, such as `dr(pre,obs,na.rm = TRUE)`.

References

Cort J. Willmott, Scott M. Robeson, and Kenji Matsuura, "A refined index of model performance", *International Journal of Climatology*, Volume 32, Issue 13, pages 2088-2094, 15 November 2012, https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/joc.2419.

See Also

mape for mean absolute percent error (MAPE), mae for mean-absolute error (MAE), madstat for mean-absolute deviation (MAD), vnse for Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE), and rmse for root mean square error (RMSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
obs <- 1:10 # observed
pre <- 2:11 # predicted
dr(pre, obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed
pre1 <- rnorm(100) # predicted


# using the vectors pre1 and obs1
dr(pre1, obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(obs1, pre1), nrow = length(pre1), ncol = 2,
byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(pre1))),
c("Predicted", "Observed")))
dr(mat1[, 2], mat1[, 1])
```

```
# mat1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of mat1
# mat1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of mat1


# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1, pre1)
dr(df1[, 2], df1[, 1])

# df1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of df1
# df1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of df1


library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1, pre1)
dr(df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]], df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]])

# df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] # observed values from column 1 of df2
# df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]] # predicted values from column 2 of df2
```

---

expFileOutput   *expFileOutput and expFileOutputBATCH*

Description

expFileOutput and expFileOutputBATCH process raw .exp files generated by the USGS PeakFQ program (<http://water.usgs.gov/software/PeakFQ/>). The .exp output file from running PeakFQ is a shortened version of the longer narrative .prt file, more suitable for tabulating the model results than the .prt file; however, the information must be changed to a fixed field format.

Usage

```
expFileOutput(
  file = tk_choose.files(default = "", caption =
   "Select file(s) to open & hold down Ctrl to choose more than 1 file", multi = TRUE,
   filters = matrix(c("Text file", ".exp", "Text file", ".EXP"), 4, 2, byrow = TRUE)),
  output = c("csv", "xlsx", "both"),
  overwrite = TRUE
)

expFileOutputBATCH(
  path = tk_choose.dir(caption = "Select the directory with the .exp files"),
  output = c("csv", "xlsx", "both"),
  overwrite = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file`	Input .exp file(s), using a file dialog, to obtain 1) the goodness-of-fit and trend results & 2) the exceedance probability values.
`output`	The exported format for each set of results (options are .csv, .xlsx, and both file types).
`overwrite`	logical vector that determines whether the existing should be overwritten or not.
`path`	Directory path of .exp files, to be selected through a directory dialog, to obtain 1) the goodness-of-fit and trend results & 2) the exceedance probability values. The user will be asked where to find the .exp files & then the user will be asked where to save the results files.

Details

expFileOutput converts the user-selected .exp file to 1) a tab-delimited .csv file for a single station with the goodness-of-fit and trend results (all station information exists in a single row) and 2) a tab-delimited .csv file for a single station with the exceedance probability values on each row. For the .xlsx file, tab 1 contains the goodness-of-fit and trend results and tab 2 contains the exceedance probability values.

expFileOutputBATCH converts the user-selected directory of .exp files into 1) a tab-delimited .csv file as a single table, with one record for each station, with the goodness-of-fit and trend results and 2) a tab-delimited .csv file as a single table, with a set of records for each station, with the exceedance probability values on each row. For the .xlsx file, tab 1 contains the goodness-of-fit and trend results and tab 2 contains the exceedance probability values.

In the Examples section, there is R code for the user to view the example .exp file.

Value

.csv, .xlsx, or both file types with 1) the goodness-of-fit and trend results & 2) the exceedance probability values for individual sites in separate files. Currently, in the BATCH mode, all stations in the given directory are combined in a single data.frame with both 1) and 2).

Author(s)

Irucka Embry, Anne Hoos

Source

1. r - How can I check if a file is empty? - Stack Overflow answered by Konrad Rudolph and edited by Geekuna Matata on Apr 23 2014. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23254002/how-can-i-check-if-a-file-is-empty.

2. r - Better error message for stopifnot? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on Dec 1 2011. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8343509/better-error-message-for-stopifnot.

3. RDocumentation: TclInterface tcltk. See https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tcltk/versions/3.3.1.

4. James Wettenhall & Philippe Grosjean, File Open/Save dialogs in R tcltk, December 01, 2015. See https://web.archive.org/web/20160521051207/http://www.sciviews.org/recipes/tcltk/TclTk-file-open-save-dialogs/. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

5. r - read csv files and perform function, then bind together - Stack Overflow answered by bjoseph on Jan 8 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27846715/read-csv-files-and-perform-

6. r - Convert column classes in data.table - Stack Overflow answered by Matt Dowle on Dec 27 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/7813578/convert-column-classes-in-data-table.

7. r - Transpose rows to columns and remove only NAs in resulting columns - Stack Overflow answered by David Arenburg on April 22, 2014. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23225977/transpose-rows-to-columns-and-remove-only-nas-in-resulting-columns.

8. r - Add a Column to a Dataframe From a List of Values - Stack Overflow answered by Matthew Plourde on Jun 21 2012. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11130037/add-a-column-to-a-dataframe-11130178.

9. r - Why does is.vector() return TRUE for list? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on May 17 2011. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6032772/why-does-is-vector-return-true-for-list/6032909.

10. warnings - How do I get rid of the NOTE's generated by R CMD check when using for example ddply in my package? - Stack Overflow answered by shadow on Mar 4 2015 and edited by shadow on Mar 5 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/28851812/how-do-i-get-rid-of-the-not

11. multiple output filenames in R - Stack Overflow asked and edited by Gabelins on Feb 1 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14651594/multiple-output-filenames-in-r.

12. r - Regex return file name, remove path and file extension - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Ananda Mahto on Feb 25 20134. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15073753/regex-return-file-name-remove-path-and-file-extension/15073919.

Examples

```
# Example to check the input file format
library("ie2misc")

# Copy and paste the following code into the R console if you
# wish to see the .exp input file format.
# Note the number of lines and the row headings.
file.show(system.file("extdata", "01110000_PEAK_WATSTORE.EXP",
  package = "ie2misc"), title = paste("01110000_PEAK_WATSTORE.EXP"))
# opens the .exp file using the default text editor or within RStudio


# Examples to show you different output cases
expFileOutput(output = "csv") # returns .csv files
# Follow the file dialog instructions

expFileOutput(output = "xlsx") # returns .xlsx files
# Follow the file dialog instructions
```

```
expFileOutput(output = "both") # returns .csv and .xlsx files
# Follow the file dialog instructions
```

```
# Examples to show you different output cases (BATCH)
expFileOutputBATCH(output = "csv") # returns .csv files
# Follow the file dialog instructions

expFileOutputBATCH(output = "xlsx") # returns .xlsx files
# Follow the file dialog instructions

expFileOutputBATCH(output = "both") # returns .csv and .xlsx files
# Follow the file dialog instructions
```

---

madstat   *Mean-absolute deviation (MAD)*

Description

This function computes the mean-absolute deviation (MAD) – "the average of the magnitudes of the errors or deviations."

Usage

```
madstat(observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

observed   numeric vector, matrix, data.frame, or data.table that contains the observed data
                points.

na.rm   logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or
                not.

Details

MAD is expressed as

$$n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| O_i - \bar{O} \right|$$

n the number of observations

O the "pairwise-matched observations that are judged to be reliable"

$\bar{O}$ the "true" mean of the observations

Reference 1 fully discusses MAD, while Reference 2 provides the formula used to calculate the MAD.

Value

mean-absolute deviation (MAD) as a numeric vector or a named numeric vector if using a named object (matrix, data.frame, or data.table). MAD has the same units as the observed values. The default choice is that any NA values will be kept (na.rm = FALSE). This can be changed by specifying na.rm = TRUE, such as madstat(obs,na.rm = TRUE).

References

1. Cort J. Willmott, Kenji Matsuura, and Scott M. Robeson, "Ambiguities inherent in sums-of-squares-based error statistics", *Atmospheric Environment*, vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 749-752, 2009, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231008009564.

2. Cort J. Willmott, Scott M. Robeson, and Kenji Matsuura, "Short Communication: A refined index of model performance", *International Journal of Climatology*, Volume 32, Issue 13, pages 2088-2094, 15 November 2012, https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/joc.2419.

3. Nathabandu T. Kottegoda and Renzo Rosso, *Statistics, Probability, and Reliability for Civil and Environmental Engineers*, New York City, New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 1997, page 15.

See Also

mad for median absolute deviation (MAD)

mape for mean absolute percent error (MAPE), mae for mean-absolute error (MAE), dr for "index of agreement (dr)", vnse for Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE), and rmse for root mean square error (RMSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
# Example 1.18 from Kottegoda (page 15)
obs <- c(50, 56, 42, 53, 49) # annual rainfall in cm
madstat(obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed


# using the numeric vector obs1
madstat(obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vector obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = obs1, nrow = length(obs1), ncol = 1, byrow = FALSE,
        dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(obs1))), "Observed"))
madstat(mat1)
```

```
# using a data.frame of the numeric vector obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1)
madstat(df1)


library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vector obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1)
madstat(df2)
```

---

mae   *Mean-absolute error (MAE)*

Description

This function computes the mean-absolute error (MAE).

Usage

```
mae(predicted, observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

predicted   numeric vector that contains the model predicted data points (1st parameter)

observed   numeric vector that contains the observed data points (2nd parameter)

na.rm   logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or
                not.

Details

(MAE) is expressed as

$$n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |P_i - O_i|$$

n the number of observations

P the "model estimates or predictions"

O the "thought-to-be reliable and pairwise matched observations"

MAE is fully discussed in the Willmott reference, including a comparison to root mean square error
(RMSE).

Value

mean-absolute error (MAE) as a numeric vector using the same units as the given variables. The de-
fault choice is that any NA values will be kept (na.rm = FALSE). This can be changed by specifying
na.rm = TRUE, such as mae(pre,obs,na.rm = TRUE).

References

Cort J. Willmott and Kenji Matsuura, "Advantages of the mean-absolute error (MAE) over the root mean square error (RMSE) in assessing average model performance", *Climate Research*, Vol. 30: 79-82, 2005, http://climate.geog.udel.edu/~climate/publication_html/Pdf/WM_CR_05.pdf.

See Also

mape for mean absolute percent error (MAPE), madstat for mean-absolute deviation (MAD), dr for "index of agreement (dr)", vnse for Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE), and rmse for root mean square error (RMSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
obs <- 1:10 # observed
pre <- 2:11 # predicted
mae(pre, obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed
pre1 <- rnorm(100) # predicted


# using the vectors pre1 and obs1
mae(pre1, obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(obs1, pre1), nrow = length(pre1), ncol = 2,
   byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(pre1))),
   c("Predicted", "Observed")))
mae(mat1[, 2], mat1[, 1])

# mat1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of mat1
# mat1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of mat1


# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1, pre1)
mae(df1[, 2], df1[, 1])

# df1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of df1
# df1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of df1


library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1, pre1)
```

```
mae(df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]], df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]])

# df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] # observed values from column 1 of df2
# df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]] # predicted values from column 2 of df2
```

---

mape   *Mean absolute percent error (MAPE)*

Description

This function computes the mean absolute percent error (MAPE).

Usage

```
mape(predicted, observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

predicted	numeric vector that contains the predicted data points (1st parameter)
observed	numeric vector that contains the observed data points (2nd parameter)
na.rm	logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or not.

Details

MAPE is expressed as

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 100 \frac{|X_i - Y_i|}{X_i}$$

n the number of observations

X the observations

Y the predictions

Below are some points to remember about MAPE from the Ji reference:

1. MAPE is "a measure to validate forecast models",

2. MAPE is "a standardized value and is independent of the unit of the measurement",

3. MAPE is "meaningful only if all X_i values are positive",

4. MAPE is "unstable when X_i values are near zero", and

5. "If X and Y are interchanged, the MAPE will result in a different value."

Value

mean absolute percent error (MAPE) as a numeric vector. The default choice is that any NA values will be kept (na.rm = FALSE). This can be changed by specifying na.rm = TRUE, such as mape(pre,obs,na.rm = TRUE).

References

Lei Ji and Kevin Gallo, "An Agreement Coefficient for Image Comparison", *Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing*, Vol. 72, No. 7, July 2006, p. 823-8335, https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asprs/pers/2006/00000072/00000007/art00006.

See Also

mae for mean-absolute error (MAE), madstat for mean-absolute deviation (MAD), dr for "index of agreement (dr)", vnse for Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE), and rmse for root mean square error (RMSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
obs <- 1:10 # observed
pre <- 2:11 # predicted
mape(pre, obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed
pre1 <- rnorm(100) # predicted


# using the vectors pre1 and obs1
mape(pre1, obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(obs1, pre1), nrow = length(pre1), ncol = 2,
        byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(pre1))),
        c("Predicted", "Observed")))
mape(mat1[, 2], mat1[, 1])

# mat1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of mat1
# mat1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of mat1


# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1, pre1)
mape(df1[, 2], df1[, 1])

# df1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of df1
# df1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of df1
```

```
library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1, pre1)
mape(df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]], df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]])

# df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] # observed values from column 1 of df2
# df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]] # predicted values from column 2 of df2
```

---

psfFileChange   *psfFileChange and psfFileChangeBATCH*

Description

The .psf file is a script file that records the specifications used to run the USGS PeakFQ program
(http://water.usgs.gov/software/PeakFQ/) for a station. psfFileChange and psfFileChange-
BATCH modify the original .psf settings.

Usage

```
psfFileChange(
  file = tk_choose.files(default = "", caption =
   "Select file(s) to open & hold down Ctrl to choose more than 1 file", multi = TRUE,
   filters = matrix(c("Text file", ".psf", "Text file", ".PSF"), 4, 2, byrow = TRUE)),
  interactive = TRUE
)

psfFileChangeBATCH(
  path = tk_choose.dir(caption = "Select the directory with the .psf files")
)
```

Arguments

file	Input .psf file(s) to change specific SkewSE, GenSkew, and SkewOpt information to be selected through a file dialog.
interactive	If interactive is TRUE, then the user will select the filenames(s) to use for saving with the file dialog. In order to select more than one file, the user must hold down the Ctrl (Control) button while mouse clicking the chosen files. If interactive is FALSE, then the user will select the directory, via the directory dialog, to use for saving and the original filenames will be used.
path	Directory path of .psf files, to be selected through a directory dialog, to change specific SkewSE, GenSkew, and SkewOpt information. The user will be asked where to find the .psf files & then the user will be asked where to save the revised .psf files.

Details

psfFileChange searches for a character vector of patterns (SkewSE, GenSkew, and SkewOpt) in single or multiple .psf file(s) to replace. If the patterns are missing, then the patterns are added to the file(s). This is done for a single file or multiple files that the user selects. Although these changes are currently pre-determined, future versions may allow the user to change particular settings (for example, how outliers are handled).

psfFileChangeBATCH searches for a character vector of patterns (SkewSE, GenSkew, and SkewOpt) in a directory of .psf files to replace. If the patterns are missing, then the patterns are added to the files. This is done in a BATCH mode (whole directory of .psf files). Although these changes are currently pre-determined, future versions may allow the user to change particular settings (for example, how outliers are handled).

Value

Revised .psf text file(s)

Author(s)

Irucka Embry, Anne Hoos

Source

1. r - How can I check if a file is empty? - Stack Overflow answered by Konrad Rudolph and edited by Geekuna Matata on Apr 23 2014. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23254002/how-can-i-check-if-a-file-is-empty.

2. r - Better error message for stopifnot? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on Dec 1 2011. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8343509/better-error-message-for-stopifnot.

3. RDocumentation: TclInterface tcltk. See https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tcltk/versions/3.3.1.

4. James Wettenhall & Philippe Grosjean, File Open/Save dialogs in R tcltk, December 01, 2015. See https://web.archive.org/web/20160521051207/http://www.sciviews.org/recipes/tcltk/TclTk-file-open-save-dialogs/. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

5. Replacing nth line in a text file in R - Stack Overflow answered by Spacedman on Aug 1 2012. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11756353/replacing-nth-line-in-a-text-file-in-r.

6. r - read csv files and perform function, then bind together - Stack Overflow answered by bjoseph on Jan 8 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27846715/read-csv-files-and-perform-f

7. multiple output filenames in R - Stack Overflow asked and edited by Gabelins on Feb 1 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14651594/multiple-output-filenames-in-r.

8. r - Regex return file name, remove path and file extension - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Ananda Mahto on Feb 25 20134. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15073753/regex-return-file-name-remove-path-and-file-extension/15073919.

Examples

```
# Examples to change (a) .psf file(s) interactively and non-interactively

library("ie2misc")

psfFileChange() # default where interactive = TRUE
# Follow the file dialog instructions


# These are the rows that have been added or changed as a result of this function:

# SkewSE 0.361804179633127
# GenSkew 0.0104293904
# SkewOpt Weighted



psfFileChange(interactive = FALSE)
# Follow the file dialog instructions

# These are the rows that have been added or changed as a result of this function:

# SkewSE 0.361804179633127
# GenSkew 0.0104293904
# SkewOpt Weighted



psfFileChangeBATCH() # Follow the file dialog instructions


# These are the rows that have been added or changed as a result of this function:

# SkewSE 0.361804179633127
# GenSkew 0.0104293904
# SkewOpt Weighted
```

---

qw   *qw, qw2 and qwBATCH*

Description

qw, qw2 and qwBATCH process raw QW files. The QW files can contain "selected water-quality data for stations in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Information System (NWIS) water-quality database. The data you have secured from the USGS NWISWeb database may include data that have not received Director's approval and as such are provisional and subject to revision."

Usage

```
qw(
  file = tk_choose.files(default = "", caption =
   "Select file(s) to open & hold down Ctrl to choose more than 1 file", multi = TRUE,
   filters = matrix(c("QW file", "*", "QW file", ".rdb", "QW file", ".RDB"), 6, 2, byrow
     = TRUE)),
  interactive = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE
)

qwBATCH(
  path = tk_choose.dir(caption = "Select directory with the QW files"),
  pattern = "*.rdb",
  overwrite = TRUE
)

qw2(file, overwrite = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Input QW file(s) to be selected through a file dialog.
interactive	If interactive is TRUE, then the user will select the filenames(s) to use for saving with the file dialog. In order to select more than one file, the user must hold down the Ctrl (Control) button while mouse clicking the chosen files. If interactive is FALSE, then the user will select the directory, via the directory dialog, to use for saving and the original filenames will be used.
overwrite	If TRUE, overwrite any existing spreadsheet.
path	Directory path of QW files to be selected through a directory dialog. The user will be asked where to find the QW files & then the user will be asked where to save the QW .xlsx files.
pattern	The default pattern is .rdb (the filename has the .rdb extension). This pattern can be changed by qwBATCH(pattern = "pattern").

Details

qw function opens a single or multiple raw, QW file(s) to modify the format and then exports the file(s) in .xlsx format. This is done for a single file or multiple files that the user selects with a file dialog.

qw2 function opens a single QW file to modify the format and then exports the file in .xlsx format. This is done for a single file that the user selects without a file dialog.

qwBATCH function opens raw QW files, from a directory, to modify the format and then exports the files in .xlsx format. This is done in a BATCH mode (whole directory of QW files) using a directory dialog.

qw, qw2 and qwBATCH functions perform the same processes on the raw QW files: 1) remove the first row, 2) create a single column with the Date and Time rather than 2 separate Date and Time columns (if needed), and 3) exports the QW file as a spreadsheet with three sheets (sheet1 corrects

the timezones for Daylight Savings Times, sheet2 includes everything except for the meta data, and sheet3 provides the meta data from the top of the file). The supported US timezones are the following: Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, Hawai'i, and Atlantic (Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands).

Value

QW .xlsx file(s).

Source

1. r - How can I check if a file is empty? - Stack Overflow answered by Konrad Rudolph and edited by Geekuna Matata on Apr 23 2014. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23254002/how-can-i-check-if-a-file-is-empty`.

2. r - Better error message for stopifnot? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on Dec 1 2011. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8343509/better-error-message-for-stopifnot`.

3. RDocumentation: TclInterface tcltk. See `https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tcltk/versions/3.3.1`.

4. James Wettenhall & Philippe Grosjean, File Open/Save dialogs in R tcltk, December 01, 2015. See `https://web.archive.org/web/20160521051207/http://www.sciviews.org/recipes/tcltk/TclTk-file-open-save-dialogs/`. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

5. r - read csv files and perform function, then bind together - Stack Overflow answered by bjoseph on Jan 8 2015. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27846715/read-csv-files-and-perform-f`

6. r - Convert column classes in data.table - Stack Overflow answered by Matt Dowle on Dec 27 2013. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/7813578/convert-column-classes-in-data-table`.

7. Does column exist and how to rearrange columns in R data frame - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Peter McMahan on Aug 2 2009. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1177919/does-column-exist-and-how-to-rearrange-columns-in-r-data-frame`.

8. time - Dealing with timestamps in R - Stack Overflow answered by Dirk Eddelbuettel on Dec 26 2009. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1962278/dealing-with-timestamps-in-r/1962336`.

9. R help - How to change the default Date format for write.csv function? answered by William Dunlap on Dec 28, 2009. See `https://hypatia.math.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-help/2009-December/416010.html`.

10. RDocumentation: strptime base. See `https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/base/versions/3.3.1/topics/strptime`.

11. National Water Information System: Help System Time Zone Codes. See `https://help.waterdata.usgs.gov/code/tz_query?fmt=html`.

12. multiple output filenames in R - Stack Overflow asked and edited by Gabelins on Feb 1 2013. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14651594/multiple-output-filenames-in-r`.

13. r - Regex return file name, remove path and file extension - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Ananda Mahto on Feb 25 2013. See `https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15073753/regex-return-file-name-remove-path-and-file-extension/15073919`.

14. warnings - How do I get rid of the NOTE's generated by R CMD check when using for example ddply in my package? - Stack Overflow answered by shadow on Mar 4 2015 and edited by shadow on Mar 5 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/28851812/how-do-i-get-rid-of-the-not

15. trinker/qdapRegex - dictionary_maintenance.R. See https://github.com/trinker/qdapRegex/blob/master/inst/dictionary_maintenance.R.

16. excel - Interconverting POSIXct and numeric in R - Stack Overflow by LauraS on May 6 2016. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/37078772/interconverting-posixct-and-numeric-in-r.

17. convert date and time string to POSIX in R - Stack Overflow commented by cryo111 on Sep 18 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/18874400/convert-date-and-time-string-to-posix-in-18874863.

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
# Examples to change (an) QW file(s) interactively and non-interactively
file1 <- "https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/dv?cb_00060=on&format=rdb&site_no=03584500"
file2 <- "&period=&begin_date=1904-07-01&end_date=2016-06-22"
file3 <- paste0(file1, file2) # used to truncate the file name
qw2(file3)
# USGS 03584500 ELK RIVER NEAR PROSPECT, TN
# Discharge, cubic feet per second (Mean)



qw() # default where interactive = TRUE
# Follow the file dialog instructions


qw(interactive = FALSE)
# Follow the file dialog instructions


# Example to change QW files in batch mode
qwBATCH()
# Follow the file dialog instructions
```

---

rmse   *Root mean square error (RMSE)*

Description

This function computes the root mean square error (RMSE).

Usage

```
rmse(predicted, observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`predicted`	numeric vector that contains the predicted data points (1st parameter)
`observed`	numeric vector that contains the observed data points (2nd parameter)
`na.rm`	logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or not.

Details

RMSE is expressed as

$$\sqrt{n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|P_i - O_i|^2}$$

n the number of observations

P the "model estimates or predictions"

O the "thought-to-be reliable and pairwise matched observations"

RMSE is fully discussed in the Willmott reference, including a comparison to mean-absolute error (MAE).

Value

mean absolute percent error (RMSE) as a numeric vector. The default choice is that any NA values will be kept (na.rm = FALSE). This can be changed by specifying na.rm = TRUE, such as rmse(pre, obs, na.rm = TRUE).

References

Cort J. Willmott and Kenji Matsuura, "Advantages of the mean-absolute error (MAE) over the root mean square error (RMSE) in assessing average model performance", *Climate Research*, Vol. 30: 79-82, 2005, http://climate.geog.udel.edu/~climate/publication_html/Pdf/WM_CR_05.pdf.

See Also

mape for mean absolute percent error (MAPE), mae for mean-absolute error (MAE), madstat for mean-absolute deviation (MAD), dr for "index of agreement (dr)", and vnse for Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
obs <- 1:10 # observed
pre <- 2:11 # predicted
rmse(pre, obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed
pre1 <- rnorm(100) # predicted


# using the vectors pre1 and obs1
rmse(pre1, obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(obs1, pre1), nrow = length(pre1), ncol = 2,
  byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(pre1))),
  c("Predicted", "Observed")))
rmse(mat1[, 2], mat1[, 1])

# mat1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of mat1
# mat1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of mat1


# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1, pre1)
rmse(df1[, 2], df1[, 1])

# df1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of df1
# df1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of df1


library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1, pre1)
rmse(df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]], df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]])

# df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] # observed values from column 1 of df2
# df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]] # predicted values from column 2 of df2
```

---

sat_enthalpy   *Saturated Enthalpy (H)*

Description

sat_enthalpy and sat_enthalpy2 solve for the saturated enthalpy (H) given an elevation in feet and a range of temperature values (degrees F).

Usage

```
sat_enthalpy(
  file = tk_choose.files(default = "", caption = "Select file to open", multi = FALSE,
    filters = matrix(c("Comma-separated value file", ".csv", "MS Excel spreadsheet",
      ".xlsx", "MS Excel 97-2003 spreadsheet", ".xls"), 6, 2, byrow = TRUE)),
  sheet = 1,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  output = c("console", "csv", "xlsx")
)

sat_enthalpy2(
  file = NULL,
  sheet = 1,
  elevation = NULL,
  tbegin = NULL,
  tend = NULL,
  tincrement = NULL,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  output = c("console", "csv", "xlsx")
)
```

Arguments

`file`	Input file (.xls, .xlsx, or .csv)
`sheet`	Sheet number or sheet name for the input file (default is sheet 1)
`overwrite`	If TRUE, overwrite any existing spreadsheet.
`output`	The output format of the resulting data.table (console, .csv, or .xlsx)
`elevation`	numeric vector that contains the location elevation in feet
`tbegin`	numeric vector that contains the beginning temperature in degrees F
`tend`	numeric vector that contains the ending temperature in degrees F
`tincrement`	numeric vector that contains the temperature increment in degrees F

Details

The sat_enthalpy function provides a file dialog for the user to choose the selected file.

The sat_enthalpy2 function either allows the user to provide the elevation and temperature values without a file or allows the user to provide a file without using a file dialog.

H is expressed as

$$H = (0.24 \times T) + [W \times (1061 + 0.444 \times T)]$$

H enthalpy (Btu/lb)

T dry-bulb temperature (degrees F)

W specific humidity (lbwater / lbdry air)

where W or SH (Specific Humidity) is expressed as

$$W = (0.622 \times E) / (Mb - (0.378 \times E))$$

W W or SH – Specific Humidity (kg/kg)

E Vapor pressure in saturated air at this temperature (millibars)

Mb Pressure (millibars)

Value

data.table with the output parameters displayed on the console or as a spreadsheet

Author(s)

Irucka Embry [R version], Timothy H. Diehl [Microsoft Excel(R) spreadsheet]

Source

1. r - Better error message for stopifnot? - Stack Overflow answered by Andrie on Dec 1 2011. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8343509/better-error-message-for-stopifnot.

2. How to check file extensions in R - Stack Overflow answered by lebatsnok on May 17 2014. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23713284/how-to-check-file-extensions-in-r.

3. RDocumentation: TclInterface tcltk. See https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tcltk/versions/3.3.1.

4. James Wettenhall & Philippe Grosjean, File Open/Save dialogs in R tcltk, December 01, 2015. See https://web.archive.org/web/20160521051207/http://www.sciviews.org/recipes/tcltk/TclTk-file-open-save-dialogs/. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

5. multiple output filenames in R - Stack Overflow asked and edited by Gabelins on Feb 1 2013. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14651594/multiple-output-filenames-in-r.

6. r - Regex return file name, remove path and file extension - Stack Overflow answered and edited by Ananda Mahto on Feb 25 20134. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15073753/regex-return-file-name-remove-path-and-file-extension/15073919.

References

1. "Andrew Revering's List of Meteorological Formulas", https://aprweather.com/pages/calc.htm.

2. Functional Testing and Design Guides, *Functional Testing Guide: from the Fundamentals to the Field*, "Sidebar 3: How to Calculate Enthalpy", https://web.archive.org/web/20150216015428/https://www.ftguide.org/ftg/IntegratedOperation/IOC-Sidebars-1-3/IOC-SB3-How-To-Calculate-Enthalpy.htm. Retrieved thanks to the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
# Example to check the input file format

# Copy and paste the following code into the R console if you
# wish to see the input file format.
library("openxlsx")
openXL(system.file("extdata", "Saturated_Enthalpy_Example_Input.xlsx",
package = "ie2misc"))
  # opens the workbook using the default spreadsheet application



# Examples to show different use cases

sat_enthalpy(output = "csv")
# The sheet number is 1 (default) and the output is csv


sat_enthalpy2(system.file("extdata", "Saturated_Enthalpy_Example_Input.xlsx"
, package = "ie2misc"), output = "xlsx")
# The sheet number is 1 (default) and the output is xlsx


sat_enthalpy2(system.file("extdata", "Saturated_Enthalpy_Example_Input.csv",
package = "ie2misc"), output = "console")
# The sheet number is 1 (default) and the output is the console


sat_enthalpy2(elevation = 1200, tbegin = 32, tend = 180,
tincrement = 0.01, output = "csv")
# elevation = 1200 feet, tbegin = 32 degrees F, tend = 180 degrees F,
# tincrement = 0.01 degrees F
```

---

vnse   *Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE)*

Description

This function computes the Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE) or "Nash and Sutcliffe's coefficient of efficiency (E)".

Usage

```
vnse(predicted, observed, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`predicted`	numeric vector that contains the model predicted data points (1st parameter)
`observed`	numeric vector that contains the observed data points (2nd parameter)
`na.rm`	logical vector that determines whether the missing values should be removed or not.

Details

NSE or E is expressed as

$$E = 1 - \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} (P_i - O_i)^2}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} (O_i - \bar{O})^2}$$

E "Nash and Sutcliffe's coefficient of efficiency (E)"

n the number of observations

P the "model estimates or predictions"

O the "pairwise-matched observations that are judged to be reliable"

$\bar{O}$ the "true" mean of the observations

Note: Both P and O should have the same units.

"Nash and Sutcliffe's coefficient of efficiency (E)" and other "dimensionless measures of average error" are fully discussed in the Willmott reference.

Value

Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (NSE) as a numeric vector. The default choice is that any NA values will be kept (`na.rm = FALSE`). This can be changed by specifying `na.rm = TRUE`, such as `vnse(pre,obs,na.rm = TRUE)`.

References

Cort J. Willmott, Scott M. Robeson, and Kenji Matsuura, "A refined index of model performance", *International Journal of Climatology*, Volume 32, Issue 13, pages 2088-2094, 15 November 2012, https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/joc.2419.

See Also

mape for mean absolute percent error (MAPE), mae for mean-absolute error (MAE), madstat for mean-absolute deviation (MAD), dr for "index of agreement (dr)", and rmse for root mean square error (RMSE).

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
obs <- 1:10 # observed
pre <- 2:11 # predicted
vnse(pre, obs)


library("stats")
set.seed(100) # makes the example reproducible
obs1 <- rnorm(100) # observed
pre1 <- rnorm(100) # predicted


# using the vectors pre1 and obs1
vnse(pre1, obs1)


# using a matrix of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(obs1, pre1), nrow = length(pre1), ncol = 2,
   byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(pre1))),
   c("Predicted", "Observed")))
vnse(mat1[, 2], mat1[, 1])

# mat1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of mat1
# mat1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of mat1


# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df1 <- data.frame(obs1, pre1)
vnse(df1[, 2], df1[, 1])

# df1[, 1] # observed values from column 1 of df1
# df1[, 2] # predicted values from column 2 of df1


library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors pre1 and obs1
df2 <- data.table(obs1, pre1)
vnse(df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]], df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]])

# df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] # observed values from column 1 of df2
# df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]] # predicted values from column 2 of df2
```

%+na%   *%+na%*

Description

This function "defines a dyadic operator that will behave differently than the "+" operator with regards to missing values". (Quote by 42- in Source 1 below). In this case, add x and y so that NA is ignored when x is a number and x = NA when x = 0.

Usage

```
x %+na% y
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector that does not contain any NA values
y	numeric vector which contains at least one NA value

Value

numeric vector resulting from the sum of x and y

Source

1. Using ':=' in data.table to sum the values of two columns in R, ignoring NAs - Stack Overflow answered by 42- on Oct 28 2012. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13106645/using-in-data-table-to-sum-the-values-of-two-columns-in-r-ignoring-nas.

2. R - merge unequal regular (15 min intervals) and irregular time series within 10 minutes - Stack Overflow asked by iembry on Jan 12 2015 and edited by iembry on Feb 2 2015. See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27911643/r-merge-unequal-regular-15-min-intervals-and-irre

3. r - How to not run an example using roxygen2? - Stack Overflow answered and edited by samkart on Jul 9 2017. (Also see the additional comments in response to the answer.) See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12038160/how-to-not-run-an-example-using-roxygen2.

4. devtools - Issues in R package after CRAN asked to replace dontrun by donttest - Stack Overflow answered by Hong Ooi on Sep 1 2020. (Also see the additional comments in response to the answer.) See https://stackoverflow.com/questions/63693563/issues-in-r-package-after-cran-asked

Examples

```
library("ie2misc")
a <- 1:10
b <- c(98:106, NA)

a %+na% b



# See Source 3 and Source 4
# Note that if the vector with the NA value(s) is first, then an error
# message will be displayed as now there are checks for both x and y.

a <- 1:10
b <- c(98:106, NA)
```

```
try(b %+na% a)



a1 <- 1:12
b1 <- c(98:106, rep(NA, 3))

a1 %+na% b1



# using a matrix of the numeric vectors a and b
mat1 <- matrix(data = c(a, b), nrow = length(b), ncol = 2, byrow = FALSE,
        dimnames = list(c(rep("", length(b))), c("a", "b")))
mat1[, 1] %+na% mat1[, 2]



# using a data.frame of the numeric vectors a and b
df1 <- data.frame(a, b)
df1[, 1] %+na% df1[, 2]



library("data.table")
# using a data.table of the numeric vectors a and b

a <- 1:10
b <- c(98:106, NA)

df2 <- data.table(a, b)
df2[, 1, with = FALSE][[1]] %+na% df2[, 2, with = FALSE][[1]]
```

Index