

IOWA

HydroSuite



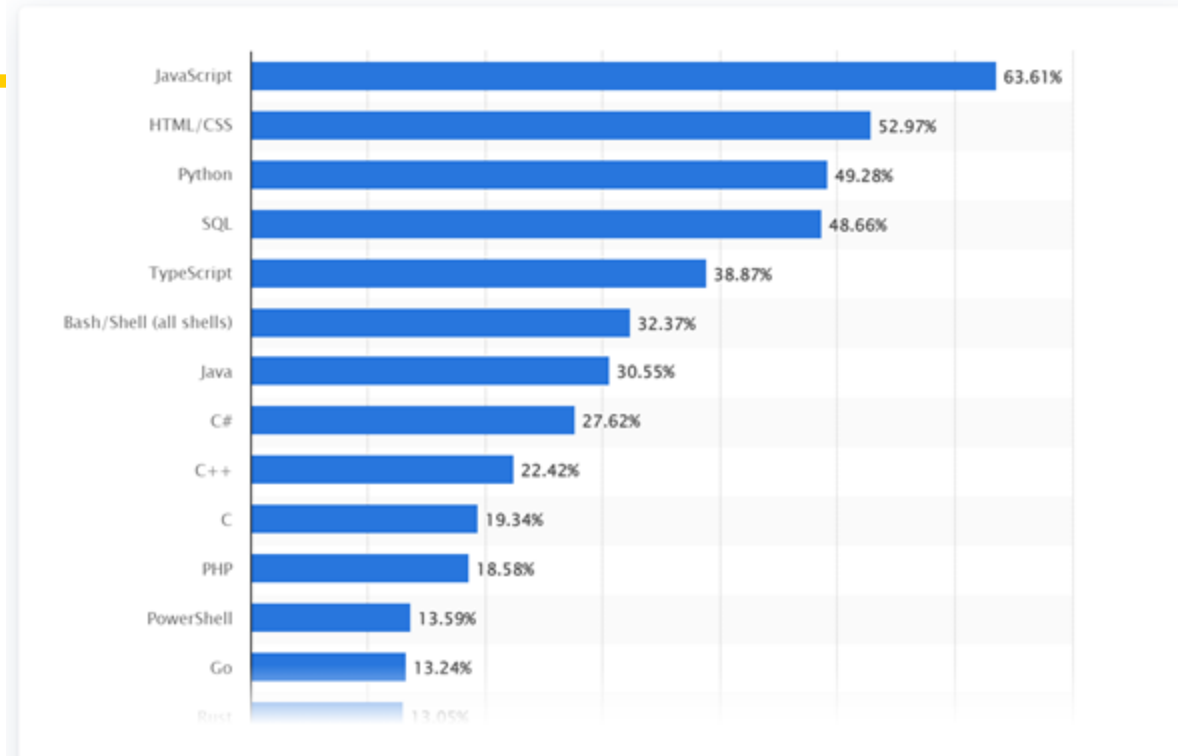
WaterSoftHack '24



UIHI Lab

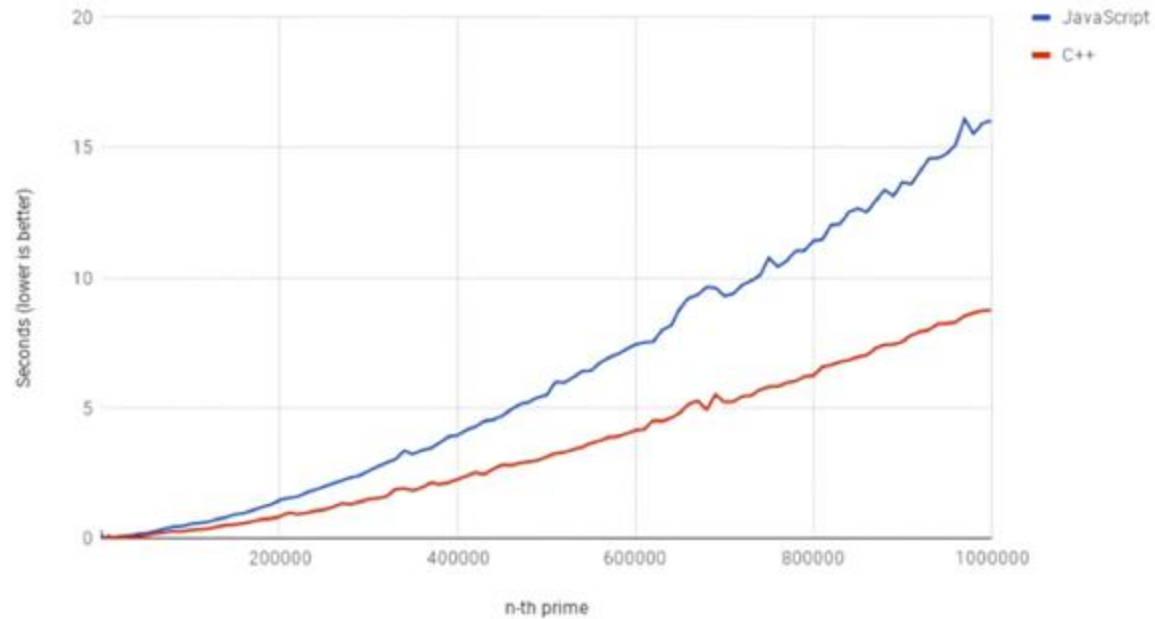
Programming Languages

Most used programming languages among developers worldwide as of 2023



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/793628/worldwide-developer-survey-most-used-languages>

Time to calculate one prime number



Web Technologies

WebGL /
WebGPU

- Graphics Library
- GPU Acceleration

Web
Assembly

- Desktop Languages
- Native Performance

WebXR /
WebVR

- Augmented Reality
- Virtual Reality

WebCL /
Web
Workers

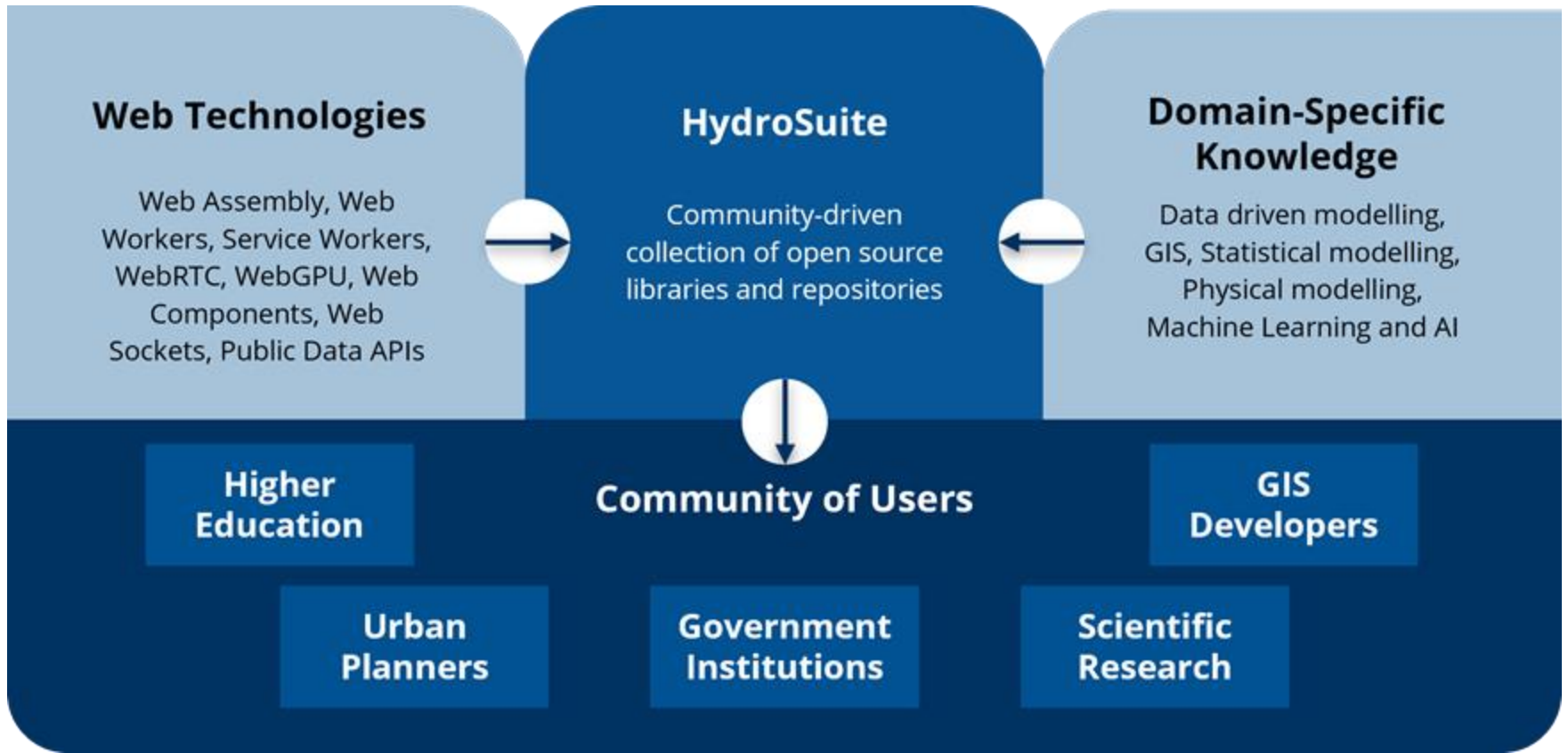
- Computing Library
- Parallel Processing

Web SQL /
Web Storage

- Large-scale Storage
- Offline Applications

HydroSuite – Collection of Open Source Tools, Libraries, Repositories			
DATA	COMPUTING	COMMUNICATION	COMMUNITY PORTALS
Flood-ML	HydroLang	RasterJS	EarthAI Hub
Flood Event DOM	HydroLang-ML	Hydro3DJS	HLM Web
IS Ontology	HydroLang-BMI	Instant Expert	HydroLSTM
WaterBench	HydroCompute	GeospatialVR	HydroLang Models
IowaRain	HydroRTC	Watershed Delineation	Training Repos

- ✓ Collection of web-based software for hydrology research and education
- ✓ Covering client-side and server-side technologies for complete hydrologic workflows



HydroLang

- ✓ A web-based open-source programming framework for hydrological and environmental analyses
- ✓ Entirely client-side operation, no server-side dependency
- ✓ Scalable and upgradable
- ✓ Easy to use and modify
- ✓ Community oriented modular design for expansion
 - ✓ Special GitHub repo
 - ✓ UI Hackathon



<https://github.com/uihilab/HydroLang>

HydroLang ML - Markup Language

Web Component Library for Hydrological and Environmental Sciences

```
<hydrolang-ml>
  <analyze-mod method="someFunctionName">
    <parameters-here someAttr="Some Attribute"></parameters-here>
    <arguments-here somArgs="someArguments"></arguments-here>
    <dataset-here>[1,2,3,4]</dataset-here>
  </analyze-mod>
</hydrolang-ml>
```

```
<visualize-mod method="draw">
  <parameters-here type="json" input="usgs_data"></parameters-here>
</visualize-mod>
```

```
<data-mod method="transform">
  <parameters-here input="usgs_data" save="value" output="cleaned_usgs_data1" ></parameters-here>
  <arguments-here type="ARR" keep='["datetime", "value"]'></arguments-here>
</data-mod>
```



HL-ML

- ✓ The Basic Model Interface (BMI) is a standardized set of functions that allows coupling of models to models and models to data.
- ✓ The BMI is developed by the Community Surface Dynamics Modeling System (CSDMS).

<https://github.com/uihilab/bmi-js>

<https://github.com/uihilab/bmi-example-js>

BMI languages

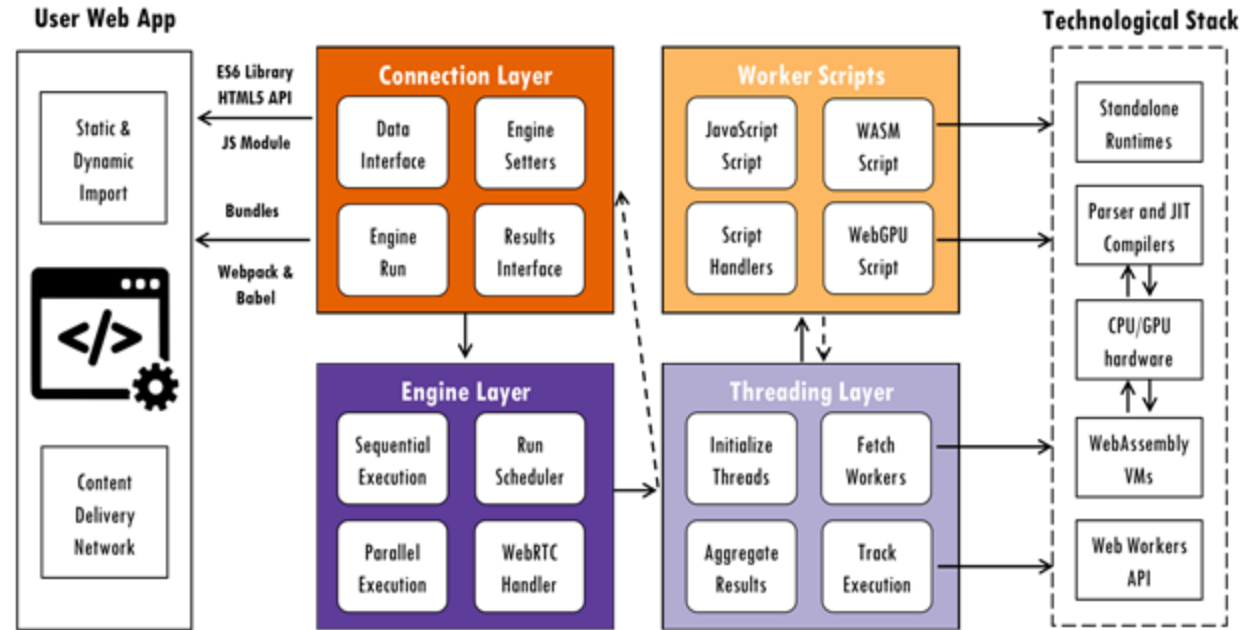
Language	Specification	Example implementation
C	bmi-c	bmi-example-c
C++	bmi-cxx	bmi-example-cxx
Fortran	bmi-fortran	bmi-example-fortran
Java	bmi-java	bmi-example-java
Python	bmi-python	bmi-example-python

Community-contributed BMI languages

Language	Specification	Example implementation
Javascript	bmi-js	bmi-example-js

HydroCompute

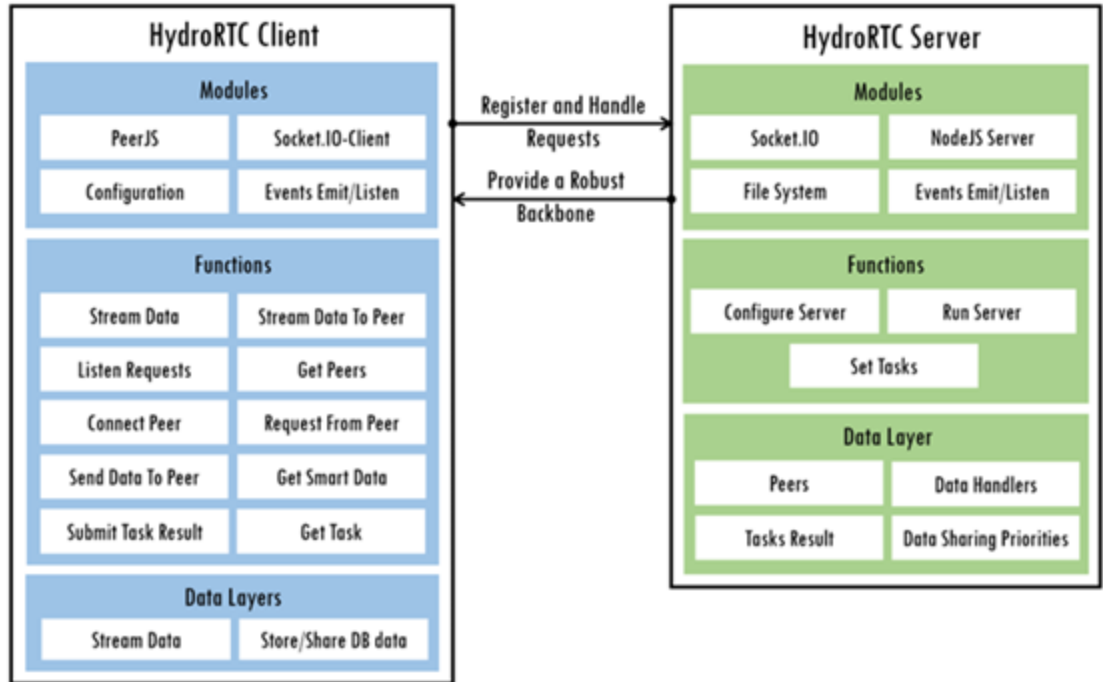
- ✓ Multi-CPU and GPU Based Parallel Computing Library for Hydrology
- ✓ Community oriented modular design for expansion
 - ✓ Special GitHub repo
 - ✓ UI Hackathon



<https://github.com/uihilab/HydroCompute>

HydroRTC

- ✓ Real-time communication library for decentralized server-side applications
- ✓ Enables data streaming, real time data sharing, and hydrologic data interpretation
- ✓ Can be used for deployment of largescale applications



<https://github.com/uihilab/HydroRTC>

HydroSuite Vision

HydroLang
Vision

Markup
Language
and BMI

Performance
Computing
And Data

Visual and AI
Automated
Computing

Initial
Stage

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Desktop / Client and
Server-Side/
Complex / Technical
Advanced Coding

Client-Side
Seamless / Intuitive /
Visual / Codeless
Programming

IOWA

Next Steps

AI-Assisted Programming

- AI Chatbot
- Code Helper
- Code Sandbox

Soon



Visual Programming

- Plug & Play
- Modular
- Building Blocks

Summer-Fall



Automated AI Programming

- Voice Enabled
- Visual Editor
- AI Research Agent

Fall-Spring

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Data Retrieval



WaterSoftHack '24



Objectives

- Understanding different data types commonly used in hydrology
- Learning about the multiple data collection methods available
- Recognizing the most common data formats
- Hands on data retrieval from public API's

Tools and Libraries

Web-Based Libraries for Data Retrieval

- HydroLang.js (main data connection)
- Python cURL (data manipulation and analysis)

Tools for Development

- VSCode
- Online Resource (Stackblitz for JS)
- Google Colab (Python)

Links for development

Tutorial links (JS):

HydroLang:

<https://hydroinformatics.uiowa.edu/tutorials/hydrolang/>

HydroRTC: <https://hydroinformatics.uiowa.edu/tutorials/hydrortc/>

HydroCompute:

<https://hydroinformatics.uiowa.edu/tutorials/hydrocompute/>

Other links (JS and Python)

Google Earth Engine: <https://earthengine.google.com/>

Google Colab (Python) : <https://colab.research.google.com/>

Example Capstone Projects

- Real-time Streamflow Monitoring Dashboard
- Water Quality Analysis Tool
- Climate Change Data Analysis and Visualization
- Watershed Management Analysis Tool
- Drought Monitoring and Analysis

Quick example:

<https://hydroinformatics.uiowa.edu/lab/hydrosuite/hydrocomp/ute/cs2/>

Your ideas?

Part 1 - Introduction to Data Retrieval

Introduction

- Having the correct data is important for any type of modelling
- We can have a positive or negative impact in the decision-making if we are dealing with incorrect information

The Data Retrieval Process

- Collection
- Processing
- Parsing
- Connection to API's

Data Collection

- The process of gathering and collecting measurable information on variables of interest
- Involves the use of different techniques such as surveys, experiments, observations, and data gathering through sensors and web scraping
- Most crucial step for actionable insights

Data Processing

- Transform, analyze, and generate useful info from raw data
- Stages: data cleaning, transformation, integration, and aggregation
- Processing through filtering, sorting, normalizing, and summarizing data
- Purpose of transforming info to meaningful usable format

Data Parsing

- Process of analyzing data and convert to usable formats
- Interpret and reorganize data to usable formats-JSON,XML,CSV or text
- Tokenization, syntax analysis, semantic analysis as techniques
- Data extraction, transformation, integration and communication

Data APIs

- Connect with sources around the world for different formats and scopes
- Accessible anywhere/everywhere through the internet
- Reliability based on the data source and provider
- Most common used way to access data

Discussion

What data types do you commonly use in your field?

Part 2 - Data Types in Hydrology/Environmental Sciences

Data Types

- Time series data
- Spatial information
- Remote sensing
- Water quality

Timeseries

- Observations running for a specified period of time for a particular variable or observation

Examples: water levels, precipitation records, nitrogen concentrations, particulate concentrations, etc.

- Point data: a particular time series for a particular timeframe over a specified time

Spatial Data

- GIS outputs from imagery or analysis
- Layers that contain information for time snapshots

Examples: GIS layers, remote sensing images

- **Remote sensing:** satellite imagery, radar data

Water Quality

- Chemical concentrations
- Pollutant levels
- Point source locations

Examples: Eutrophication studies, environmental Impact Assessment

Location-specific, data might not be as reliable!

Example Use Cases

Time Series Data

- Streamflow monitoring, rainfall patterns, groundwater levels

Spatial Information

- Watershed delineation, floodplain mapping, landuse cover analysis

Remote Sensing

- Water body satellite imagery, snow cover analysis, soil moisture estimation

Water Quality

- Pollution source identification, drinking water safety

Part 3a - Data Collection Methods

Methods

- Ground-based sensors
- Satellite observations
- Manual sampling

Ground-based sensors

- **Types:** rain gauges, stream gauges, soil moisture sensors, groundwater level sensors.
- **Data Collection:** Real to near-real time data collection
- **Accuracy and Calibration:** who deployed? What is the calibration process? Source?
- **Challenges:** maintenance, susceptibility, spatial coverage

Satellite Observations

- **Wide Spatial Coverage:** surface water bodies, snow coverage, soil moisture, vegetation
- **Technologies:** optical imaging, radar, LIDAR at different temporal resolutions
- **Data Integration:** coupling ground-based and radar-based data for accuracy and assessment
- **Challenges:** cloud cover interference, complex data processing and interpretation

Manual Sampling

- **Accuracy and Specificity:** pH, turbidity, nutrient concentrations, contaminants
- **Flexibility:** Pollutant source identification or localized assessment
- **Hands-On Verification:** observation and verification of conditions
- **Challenges:** labor intensive, time consuming, limited coverage

Part 3b - Data Formats and Conversions

Examples of Data Formats

Common (easy access) data formats

- JSON, XML, CSV, geoJSON, Shapefiles

Features

- Ease of use and compatibility everywhere
- High performance throughout

Common in the domain

- netCDF, GRIBB, Shapefiles, HDF5

Features

- Multiple variables and temporal resolutions packed
- Not as easy to unpack

JSON and geoJSON

- **JavaScript Object Notation:** used as steering files, data formats for streaming data
- Main format for data exchange on the web, *easy and scalable*
- **Parse throughout environments,** in-built formatting

```
{ "type": "FeatureCollection",  
  "features": [ { "type": "Feature",  
    "geometry": { "type": "Point",  
      "coordinates": [-91.5302,  
        41.6611]}, "properties": {  
      "name": "Iowa City" } } ] }
```


XML

- **eXtensible Markup Language:**
structured and customizable
- Supports nested data structures through a hierarchical format
- Configuration files, document storage, etc
- **Examples:** WaterML, HydroLangML...

```
<note>  
  <to>WaterSoftHack</to>  
  <from>Iowa</from>  
  <heading>Reminder</heading>  
  <body>We got training this  
  week team!</body>  
</note>
```

Shapefiles and GIS formats

- Representations of spatial data through vectorized formats
- **Rasters, Shapefiles, Databases, KML, geoJSON, TIFF and geoTIFF, GML**
- Combination of spatial features with attribute data

Gridded Formats

- **NetCDF, GRIBB, HDF5, and others**
- Storing large amounts of data through *efficient stacks of spatio-temporal layers*
- Widely supported across scientific domains
- **Metadata rich**, ensuring proper interpretation



Conversions

- **Extract features and information** prior to making an analysis
- What is the easiest format for my end use case?

Raw Data -> Usable format -> Get insights

- How can I showcase my data? Maps, charts, other visual formats?
- What is my workflow looking like?

Part 4 - Public APIs and Data Resources

Application Programming Interfaces

- An API facilitates automated retrieval and integration of data from public sources
- **Promotes easy access** through the use of web technologies

Examples: *USGS, NOAA, NASA, EPA, CUAHSI HydroShare*

Different variables in different locations, need to narrow down specifics!

Application Programming Interfaces

Benefits:

- Real time updates and data sharing
- Comprehensive datasets
- Ease of integration into applications

Access depends on the programming interface!!

Tools: Postman, cURL, Swagger, jQuery, etc...

Web APIs

REST (Representational State Transfer):

- Uses standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
- Typically in JSON or XML formats
- Scalability, simplicity, and statelessness

SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

- XML for message passing (WaterML)

Workflows for Obtaining Data

Accessing a Dataset or Resource

- Register and Obtain an API Key
- Authentication
- Send a Request
- Receive a Response
- Handle Errors

Types of Responses

- **200** - OK
- **201** - Resource created
- **400** - Bad Request
- **401** - Unauthorized
- **404** - Not Found
- **500** - Internal Server Error

Example - Explore different APIs

USGS Water Services

<https://waterservices.usgs.gov/>

NOAA APIs

<https://www.weather.gov/documentation/services-web-api>

CUAHSI HydroShare APIs

<https://www.hydroshare.org/search/>

Other Data Access

- **SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol):** Transferring large datafiles from one server to another (personal PC, etc)
- **THREDDS Data Server:** <https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/tds/>
- **GeoServer:** <https://geoserver.org/>
- **NASA EarthData:** <https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov/search>
- **Data.gov DEMs:** <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/?tags=sediment-transport& tags limit=0>
- **European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts:** <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/datasets>
- **Neon:** <https://www.neonscience.org/>

Part 5 - Data Retrieval and Cleaning

Example - Download data from USGS

USGS Endpoints: instant values, daily values, groundwater

Access URL: <https://waterservices.usgs.gov/nwis/dv/?<arguments>>

- Arguments contains all the location/time specific variables
- Its a REST API that retrieves data using GET requests
- Available for multiple variables

Example - Download data from CUAHSI

Endpoints: Multiple endpoints, multiple use cases

Access URL: <https://hydroportal.cuahsi.org/ipswich/> ?<arguments>

- Access of multiple sources through SOAP requests
- Has a unique entry point that allows multiple actions to be applied

Resources

- HDF5 Web Viewer: <https://myhdf5.hdfgroup.org/>
- GeoTIFF File Viewer: <https://app.geotiff.io/>
- Open Data API's (aloot of different resources to learn and be more comfortable with data): <https://github.com/public-apis/public-apis>

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Next Hour - Hands On Training

