

Package ‘rerddap’

March 6, 2021

Title General Purpose Client for 'ERDDAP' Servers

Description General purpose R client for 'ERDDAP' servers. Includes functions to search for 'datasets', get summary information on 'datasets', and fetch 'datasets', in either 'csv' or 'netCDF' format. 'ERDDAP' information:
<<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/information.html>>.

Version 0.7.4

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URL <https://docs.ropensci.org/rerddap/>,
<https://github.com/ropensci/rerddap>

BugReports <https://github.com/ropensci/rerddap/issues>

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

Imports utils, crul (>= 0.7.4), dplyr (>= 0.5.0), data.table (>= 1.12.0), jsonlite (>= 1.6), xml2 (>= 1.2.0), digest, ncdf4 (>= 1.16), tibble, hoardr (>= 0.5.2)

Suggests testthat, vcr (>= 0.2.6)

Enhances taxize

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

X-schema.org-applicationCategory Climate

X-schema.org-keywords earth, science, climate, precipitation, temperature, storm, buoy, NOAA

X-schema.org-isPartOf <https://ropensci.org>

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-03-05 23:00:06 UTC

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rerddap-package	<i>rerddap</i>
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Description

General purpose R client for ERDDAP servers

ERDDAP info

NOAA's ERDDAP service holds many datasets of interest. It's built on top of OPeNDAP. You can search for datasets via [ed_search\(\)](#), list datasets via [ed_datasets\(\)](#), get information on a single dataset via [info\(\)](#), then get data you want for either tabledap type via [tabledap\(\)](#), or for griddap type via [griddap\(\)](#)

tabledap/griddap

tabledap and griddap have different interfaces to query for data, so `tabledap()` and `griddap()` are separated out as separate functions even though some of the internals are the same. In particular, with tabledap you can query on/subset all variables, whereas with griddap, you can only query on/subset the dimension variables (e.g., latitude, longitude, altitude).

Data size

With griddap data via `griddap()` you can get a lot of data quickly. Try small searches of a dataset to start to get a sense for the data, then you can increase the amount of data you get. See `griddap()` for more details.

Caching

rerddap by default caches the requests you make, so that if you happen to make the same request again, the data is restored from the cache, rather than having to go out and retrieve it remotely. For most applications, this is good, as it can speed things up when doing a lot of request in a script, and works because in most cases an ERDDAP request is "idempotent". This means that the the request will always return the same thing no matter what requests came before - it doesn't depend on state. However this is not true if the script uses either "last" in `griddap()` or "now" in `tabledap()` as these will return different values as time elapses and data are added to the datasets. While it is desirable to have ERDDAP purely idempotent, the "last" and "now" constructs are very helpful for people using ERDDAP in dashboards, webpages, regular input to models and the like, and the benefits far outweigh the problems. However, if you are using either "last" or "now" in a **rerddap** based script, you want to be very careful to clear the **rerddap** cache, otherwise the request will be viewed as the same, and the data from the last request, rather than the latest data, will be returned.

browse	<i>Browse a dataset webpage.</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Note that it is an error to call this when `base::interactive()` returns FALSE

Usage

```
browse(x, url = eurl(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	datasetid or an object associated with a datasetid such <code>info()</code> , <code>griddap()</code> or <code>tabledap()</code>
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: <code>https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/</code> - See <code>eurl()</code> for more information
...	Further args passed on to <code>utils::browseURL</code> (must be a named parameter)

Value

if in interactive mode, opens a URL in your default browser; if not, then prints the URL in the console

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Examples

```
## Not run:
if (interactive()) {
# browse by dataset_id
browse('erdATastnhday')

# browse info class
my_info <- info('erdATastnhday')
browse(my_info)

# browse tabledap class
my_tabledap <- tabledap('erdCalCOFIlrvsiz', fields=c('latitude', 'longitude', 'larvae_size',
  'itis_tsn'), 'time>=2011-10-25', 'time<=2011-10-31')
browse(my_tabledap)
}
## End(Not run)
```

cache_delete

Delete cached files

Description

Delete cached files

Usage

```
cache_delete(x, force = FALSE)
```

```
cache_delete_all(force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x File names
force (logical) Should files be force deleted? Default: FALSE

See Also

Other cache: [cache_details\(\)](#), [cache_list\(\)](#), [cache_setup\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# delete files by name in cache
# cache_delete('9911750294a039b8b517c8bf288978ea.csv')
# cache_delete(c('9911750294a039b8b517c8bf288978ea.csv',
#               'b26825b6737da13d6a52c28c8dfe690f.csv'))

# You can delete from the output of griddap or tabledap fxns
## tabledap
(table_res <- tabledap('erdCinKfmBT'))
cache_delete(table_res)

## griddap
(out <- info('erdQMekm14day'))
(grid_res <- griddap(out,
  time = c('2015-12-28', '2016-01-01'),
  latitude = c(24, 23),
  longitude = c(88, 90)
))
cache_delete(grid_res)

## End(Not run)
```

cache_details

Get details of cached files

Description

Get details of cached files

Usage

```
cache_details(x)
```

Arguments

x File names

Details

Can be used to list details for all files, both .nc and .csv types, or details for just individual files of class tabledap, griddap_nc, and griddap_csv

See Also

Other cache: [cache_delete\(\)](#), [cache_list\(\)](#), [cache_setup\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# List details for all cached files  
cache_details()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

cache_list	<i>List cached files</i>
------------	--------------------------

Description

List cached files

Usage

```
cache_list()
```

See Also

Other cache: [cache_delete\(\)](#), [cache_details\(\)](#), [cache_setup\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# list files in cache  
cache_list()  
  
# List info for files  
## download some data first  
tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT')  
griddap('erdVHNchlamday',  
  time = c('2015-04-01', '2015-04-10'),  
  latitude = c(18, 21),  
  longitude = c(-120, -119)  
)  
  
(x <- cache_list())  
cache_details(x$nc[1])  
cache_details(x$csv[1])  
cache_details()  
  
# delete files by name in cache  
# cache_delete(x$nc[1])  
# cache_delete(x$nc[2:3])  
  
## End(Not run)
```

cache_setup	<i>Setup cache path</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Description

Setup cache path

Usage

```
cache_setup(path_suffix = NULL, temp_dir = FALSE)
```

```
cache_info()
```

Arguments

path_suffix	(character) the path suffix to use for storing cached files, appended to user cache dir.
temp_dir	(logical) if TRUE use a randomly assigned tempdir (and path_suffix is ignored), if FALSE, you can use path_suffix.

Details

Looks first if the user has set a cache path suffix in an env var or R option. If not found, proceeds to use a temp directory if not in interactive mode, but if interactive, asks user to setup a default cache location that will work across sessions (but user can say no, in which case a temp directory will be used, and each package start will require cache setup again)

Value

the full cache path, a directory (character)

See Also

Other cache: [cache_delete\(\)](#), [cache_details\(\)](#), [cache_list\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# default path
cache_setup()

# you can define your own path
cache_setup(path = "foobar")

# set a tempdir - better for programming with to avoid prompt
cache_setup(temp_dir = TRUE)

# cache info
```

```
cache_info()

## End(Not run)
```

colors	<i>cmocean colors The cmocean color palette by Kristen Thyng as implemented in the R package "oce"</i>
--------	--

Description

str(colors) List of 13 \$ viridis \$ cdom \$ chlorophyll \$ density \$ freesurface \$ oxygen \$ par \$ phase \$ salinity \$ temperature \$ turbidity \$ velocity \$ vorticity

Usage

```
colors
```

Format

An object of class list of length 13.

convert_time	<i>Convert a UDUNITS compatible time to ISO time</i>
--------------	--

Description

Convert a UDUNITS compatible time to ISO time

Usage

```
convert_time(
  n = NULL,
  isoTime = NULL,
  units = "seconds since 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  url = eurl(),
  method = "local",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

n	numeric; A unix time number.
isoTime	character; A string time representation.
units	character; Units to return. Default: "seconds since 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z"
url	Base URL of the ERDDAP server. See eurl() for more information
method	(character) One of local or web. Local simply uses as.POSIXct() , while web method uses the ERDDAP time conversion service /erddap/convert/time.txt
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET

Details

When method = "web" time zone is GMT/UTC

Examples

```
## Not run:
# local conversions
convert_time(n = 473472000)
convert_time(isoTime = "1985-01-02T00:00:00Z")

# using an erddap web service
convert_time(n = 473472000, method = "web")
convert_time(isoTime = "1985-01-02T00:00:00Z", method = "web")

## End(Not run)
```

convert_units	<i>Convert a CF Standard Name to/from a GCMD Science Keyword</i>
---------------	--

Description

Convert a CF Standard Name to/from a GCMD Science Keyword

Usage

```
convert_units(udunits = NULL, ucum = NULL, url = eurl(), ...)
```

Arguments

udunits	character; A UDUNITS character string https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/udunits/
ucum	character; A UCUM character string https://ucum.org/ucum.html
url	Base URL of the ERDDAP server. See eurl() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET

Examples

```
## Not run:
convert_units(udunits = "degree_C meter-1")
convert_units(ucum = "Cel.m-1")

## End(Not run)
```

disk *Options for saving ERDDAP datasets.*

Description

Options for saving ERDDAP datasets.

Usage

```
disk(path = NULL, overwrite = TRUE)
```

```
memory()
```

Arguments

path	Path to store files in. A directory, not a file. Default: the root cache path, see cache_setup
overwrite	(logical) Overwrite an existing file of the same name? Default: TRUE

ed_search *Search for ERDDAP tabledep or griddap datasets*

Description

Search for ERDDAP tabledep or griddap datasets

Usage

```
ed_search(
  query,
  page = NULL,
  page_size = NULL,
  which = "griddap",
  url = eurl(),
  ...
)

ed_datasets(which = "tabledap", url = eurl())
```

Arguments

query	(character) Search terms
page	(integer) Page number
page_size	(integer) Results per page
which	(character) One of tabledep or griddap.
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See url() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to <code>curl::verb-GET</code> (must be named parameters)

References

<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/index.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
(out <- ed_search(query='temperature'))
out$alldata[[1]]
(out <- ed_search(query='size'))
out$info

# List datasets
ed_datasets('table')
ed_datasets('grid')

# use a different ERDDAP server
## Marine Institute (Ireland)
ed_search("temperature", url = "http://erddap.marine.ie/erddap/")

## End(Not run)
```

ed_search_adv

Advanced search for ERDDAP tabledep or griddap datasets

Description

Advanced search for ERDDAP tabledep or griddap datasets

Usage

```
ed_search_adv(
  query = NULL,
  page = 1,
  page_size = 1000,
  protocol = NULL,
  cdm_data_type = NULL,
```

```

institution = NULL,
ioos_category = NULL,
keywords = NULL,
long_name = NULL,
standard_name = NULL,
variableName = NULL,
maxLat = NULL,
minLon = NULL,
maxLon = NULL,
minLat = NULL,
minTime = NULL,
maxTime = NULL,
url = eurl(),
...
)

```

Arguments

query	(character) Search terms
page	(integer) Page number. Default: 1
page_size	(integer) Results per page: Default: 1000
protocol	(character) One of any (default), tabledep or griddap
cdm_data_type	(character) One of grid, other, point, profile, timeseries, timeseriesprofile, trajectory, trajectoryprofile
institution	(character) An institution. See the dataset institutions
ioos_category	(character) An ioos category See the dataset ioos_categories
keywords	(character) A keywords. See the dataset keywords
long_name	(character) A long name. See the dataset longnames
standard_name	(character) A standar dname. See the dataset standardnames
variableName	(character) A variable name. See the dataset variablenames
minLon, maxLon	(numeric) Minimum and maximum longitude. Some datasets have longitude values within -180 to 180, others use 0 to 360. If you specify min and max Longitude within -180 to 180 (or 0 to 360), ERDDAP will only find datasets that match the values you specify. Consider doing one search: longitude -180 to 360, or two searches: longitude -180 to 180, and 0 to 360.
minLat, maxLat	(numeric) Minimum and maximum latitude, between -90 and 90
minTime, maxTime	(numeric/character) Minimum and maximum time. Time string with the format "yyyy-MM-ddTHH:mm:ssZ, (e.g., 2009-01-21T23:00:00Z). If you specify something, you must include at least yyyy-MM-dd; you can omit Z, :ss, :mm, :HH, and T. Always use UTC (GMT/Zulu) time. Or specify the number of seconds since 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z.
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See eurl() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET (must be named parameters)

References

<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/index.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
ed_search_adv(query = 'temperature')
ed_search_adv(query = 'temperature', protocol = "griddap")
ed_search_adv(query = 'temperature', protocol = "tabledap")
ed_search_adv(maxLat = 63, minLon = -107, maxLon = -87, minLat = 50,
  protocol = "griddap")
ed_search_adv(maxLat = 63, minLon = -107, maxLon = -87, minLat = 50,
  protocol = "tabledap")
ed_search_adv(minTime = "2010-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  maxTime="2010-02-01T00:00:00Z")
(out <- ed_search_adv(maxLat = 63, minLon = -107, maxLon = -87, minLat = 50,
  minTime = "2010-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  maxTime="2010-02-01T00:00:00Z"))
out$alldata[[1]]
ed_search_adv(variableName = 'upwelling')
ed_search_adv(query = 'upwelling', protocol = "tabledap")

# use a different URL
ed_search_adv(query = 'temperature', url = servers()$url[6])

## End(Not run)
```

eurl

Default ERDDAP server URL

Description

Default ERDDAP server URL

Usage

```
eurl()
```

Details

default url is <https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/>

You can set a default using an environment variable so you don't have to pass anything to the URL parameter in your function calls.

In your .Renviron file or similar set a URL for the environment variable RERDDAP_DEFAULT_URL, like RERDDAP_DEFAULT_URL=https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/

It's important that you include a trailing slash in your URL

Examples

```

eurl()
Sys.setenv(RERDDAP_DEFAULT_URL = "https://google.com")
Sys.getenv("RERDDAP_DEFAULT_URL")
eurl()
Sys.unsetenv("RERDDAP_DEFAULT_URL")
eurl()

```

fipscounty

Convert a FIPS County Code to/from a County Name

Description

Convert a FIPS County Code to/from a County Name

Usage

```
fipscounty(county = NULL, code = NULL, url = eurl(), ...)
```

Arguments

county	character; A county name.
code	numeric; A FIPS code.
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See eurl() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET

Examples

```

## Not run:
fipscounty(code = "06053")
fipscounty(county = "CA, Monterey")
fipscounty(county = "OR, Multnomah")

## End(Not run)

```

griddap

Get ERDDAP gridded data

Description

Get ERDDAP gridded data

Usage

```
griddap(
  x,
  ...,
  fields = "all",
  stride = 1,
  fmt = "nc",
  url = eurl(),
  store = disk(),
  read = TRUE,
  callopts = list()
)
```

Arguments

x	Anything coercable to an object of class <code>info</code> . So the output of a call to <code>info</code> , or a datasetid, which will internally be passed through <code>info</code>
...	Dimension arguments. See examples. Can be any 1 or more of the dimensions for the particular dataset - and the dimensions vary by dataset. For each dimension, pass in a vector of length two, with min and max value desired. at least 1 required.
fields	(character) Fields to return, in a character vector.
stride	(integer) How many values to get. 1 = get every value, 2 = get every other value, etc. Default: 1 (i.e., get every value)
fmt	(character) One of <code>csv</code> or <code>nc</code> (for <code>netcdf</code>). Default: <code>nc</code>
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: <code>https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/</code> - See <code>eurl()</code> for more information
store	One of <code>disk</code> (default) or <code>memory</code> . You can pass options to <code>disk</code> . Beware: if you choose <code>fmt="nc"</code> , we force <code>store=disk()</code> because <code>nc</code> files have to be written to disk.
read	(logical) Read data into memory or not. Does not apply when <code>store</code> parameter is set to <code>memory</code> (which reads data into memory). For large <code>csv</code> , or especially <code>netcdf</code> files, you may want to set this to <code>FALSE</code> , which simply returns a summary of the dataset - and you can read in data piecemeal later. Default: <code>TRUE</code>
callopts	Curl options passed on to <code>verb-GET</code>

Details

Details:

If you run into an error like "HTTP Status 500 - There was a (temporary?) problem. Wait a minute, then try again.". it's likely they are hitting up against a size limit, and they should reduce the amount of data they are requesting either via space, time, or variables. Pass in `config = verbose()` to the request, and paste the URL into your browser to see if the output is garbled to examine if there's a problem with servers or this package

Value

An object of class `griddap_csv` if `csv` chosen or `griddap_nc` if `nc` file format chosen.

- `griddap_csv`: a `data.frame` created from the downloaded `csv` data
- `griddap_nc`: a list, with slots "summary" and "data". "summary" is the unclassed output from `ncdf4::nc_open`, from which you can do any `netcdf` operations you like. "data" is a `data.frame` created from the `netcdf` data. the `data.frame` may be empty if there were problems parsing the `netcdf` data

Both have the attributes: `datasetid` (the dataset id), `path` (the path on file for the `csv` or `nc` file), `url` (the url requested to the ERDDAP server)

If `read=FALSE`, the `data.frame` for `griddap_csv` and the `data.frame` in the "data" slot is empty for `griddap_nc`

Dimensions and Variables

ERDDAP grid dap data has this concept of dimensions vs. variables. Dimensions are things like time, latitude, longitude, altitude, and depth. Whereas variables are the measured variables, e.g., temperature, salinity, air.

You can't separately adjust values for dimensions for different variables. So, here's how it's gonna work:

Pass in lower and upper limits you want for each dimension as a vector (e.g., `c(1, 2)`), or leave to defaults (i.e., don't pass anything to a dimension). Then pick which variables you want returned via the `fields` parameter. If you don't pass in options to the `fields` parameter, you get all variables back.

To get the dimensions and variables, along with other metadata for a dataset, run `info`, and each will be shown, with their min and max values, and some other metadata.

Where does the data go?

You can choose where data is stored. Be careful though. You can easily get a single file of hundreds of MB's (upper limit: 2 GB) in size with a single request. To the `store` parameter, pass `memory` if you want to store the data in memory (saved as a `data.frame`), or pass `disk` if you want to store on disk in a file. Note that `memory` and `disk` are not character strings, but function calls. `memory` does not accept any inputs, while `disk` does. Possibly will add other options, like "sql" for storing in a SQL database.

Non-lat/lon grid data

Some gridded datasets have latitude/longitude components, but some do not. When nc format gridded datasets have latitude and longitude we "melt" them into a data.frame for easy downstream consumption. When nc format gridded datasets do not have latitude and longitude components, we do not read in the data, throw a warning saying so. You can read in the nc file yourself with the file path. CSV format is not affected by this issue as CSV data is easily turned into a data.frame regardless of whether latitude/longitude data are present.

References

<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/rest.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# single variable dataset
## You can pass in the output of a call to info
(out <- info('erdVHNchlamday'))
## Or, pass in a dataset id
(res <- griddap('erdVHNchlamday',
  time = c('2015-04-01', '2015-04-10'),
  latitude = c(18, 21),
  longitude = c(-120, -119)
))

# multi-variable dataset
(out <- info('erdQMekm14day'))
(res <- griddap(out,
  time = c('2015-12-28', '2016-01-01'),
  latitude = c(24, 23),
  longitude = c(88, 90)
))
(res <- griddap(out, time = c('2015-12-28', '2016-01-01'),
  latitude = c(24, 23), longitude = c(88, 90), fields = 'mod_current'))
(res <- griddap(out, time = c('2015-12-28', '2016-01-01'),
  latitude = c(24, 23), longitude = c(88, 90), fields = 'mod_current',
  stride = c(1,2,1,2)))
(res <- griddap(out, time = c('2015-12-28', '2016-01-01'),
  latitude = c(24, 23), longitude = c(88, 90),
  fields = c('mod_current', 'u_current'))))

# Write to memory (within R), or to disk
(out <- info('erdQSwindmday'))
## disk, by default (to prevent bogging down system w/ large datasets)
## you can also pass in path and overwrite options to disk()
(res <- griddap(out,
  time = c('2006-07-11', '2006-07-20'),
  longitude = c(166, 170),
  store = disk()
))
```

```

## the 2nd call is much faster as it's mostly just the time of reading in
## the table from disk
system.time( griddap(out,
  time = c('2006-07-11', '2006-07-15'),
  longitude = c(10, 15),
  store = disk()
) )
system.time( griddap(out,
  time = c('2006-07-11', '2006-07-15'),
  longitude = c(10, 15),
  store = disk()
) )

## memory - you have to choose fmt="csv" if you use memory
(res <- griddap("erdMBchla1day",
  time = c('2015-01-01', '2015-01-03'),
  latitude = c(14, 15),
  longitude = c(125, 126),
  fmt = "csv", store = memory()
))

## Use ncdf4 package to parse data
info("erdMBchla1day")
(res <- griddap("erdMBchla1day",
  time = c('2015-01-01', '2015-01-03'),
  latitude = c(14, 15),
  longitude = c(125, 126)
))

# Get data in csv format
## by default, we get netcdf format data
(res <- griddap('erdMBchla1day',
  time = c('2015-01-01', '2015-01-03'),
  latitude = c(14, 15),
  longitude = c(125, 126),
  fmt = "csv"
))

# Use a different ERDDAP server url
## NOAA IOOS PacIOOS
url = "https://cwcgom.aoml.noaa.gov/erddap/"
out <- info("miamiacidification", url = url)
(res <- griddap(out,
  time = c('2019-11-01', '2019-11-03'),
  latitude = c(15, 16),
  longitude = c(-90, -88)
))
## pass directly into griddap() - if you pass a datasetid string directly
## you must pass in the url or you'll be querying the default ERDDAP url,
## which isn't the one you want if you're not using the default ERDDAP url
griddap("miamiacidification", url = url,
  time = c('2019-11-01', '2019-11-03'),
  latitude = c(15, 16),

```

```

longitude = c(-90, -88)
)

# Using 'last'
## with time
griddap('erdVHNchlamday',
  time = c('last-5', 'last'),
  latitude = c(18, 21),
  longitude = c(-120, -119)
)
## with latitude
griddap('erdVHNchlamday',
  time = c('2015-04-01', '2015-04-10'),
  latitude = c('last', 'last'),
  longitude = c(-120, -119)
)
## with longitude
griddap('erdVHNchlamday',
  time = c('2015-04-01', '2015-04-10'),
  latitude = c(18, 21),
  longitude = c('last', 'last')
)

# datasets without lat/lon grid and with fmt=nc
# FIXME: this dataset is gone
# (x <- info('glos_tds_5912_ca66_3f41'))
# res <- griddap(x,
#   time = c('2018-04-01', '2018-04-10'),
#   ny = c(1, 2),
#   nx = c(3, 5)
# )
## data.frame is empty
# res$data
## read in from the nc file path
# ncdf4::nc_open(res$summary$filename)

## End(Not run)

```

info

Get information on an ERDDAP dataset.

Description

Get information on an ERDDAP dataset.

Usage

```
info(datasetid, url = eurl(), ...)
```

```
as.info(x, url)
```

Arguments

datasetid	Dataset id
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See eurl() for more information
...	Further args passed on to crul::verb-GET (must be a named parameter)
x	A datasetid or the output of info

Value

Prints a summary of the data on return, but you can index to various information.

The data is a list of length two with:

- variables - Data.frame of variables and their types
- alldata - List of data variables and their full attributes

Where alldata element has many data.frame's, one for each variable, with metadata for that variable. E.g., for griddap dataset noaa_pfeg_696e_ec99_6fa6, alldata has:

- NC_GLOBAL
- time
- latitude
- longitude
- sss

References

<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/index.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# grid dap datasets
info('erdATastnhday')

(out <- ed_search(query='temperature'))
info(out$info$dataset_id[5])
info(out$info$dataset_id[15])
info(out$info$dataset_id[25])
info(out$info$dataset_id[150])
info(out$info$dataset_id[400])
info(out$info$dataset_id[678])

out <- info(datasetid='erdMBchla1day')
## See brief overview of the variables and range of possible values, if given
out$variables
## all information on longitude
out$alldata$longitude
## all information on chlorophyll
```

```

out$alldata$chlorophyll

# table dap datasets
(out <- ed_search(query='temperature', which = "table"))
info(out$info$dataset_id[1])
info(out$info$dataset_id[2])
info(out$info$dataset_id[3])
info(out$info$dataset_id[4])

info('erdCinpKfmBT')
out <- info('erdCinpKfmBT')
## See brief overview of the variables and range of possible values, if given
out$variables
## all information on longitude
out$alldata$longitude
## all information on Haliotis_corrugata_Mean_Density
out$alldata$Haliotis_corrugata_Mean_Density

# use a different ERDDAP server
## Marine Institute (Ireland)
info("IMI_CONN_2D", url = "http://erddap.marine.ie/erddap/")

## End(Not run)

```

institutions

institutions

Description

institutions

Format

A character vector

ioos_categories

ioos_categories

Description

ioos_categories

Format

A character vector

keywords	<i>keywords</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

keywords

Format

A character vector

key_words	<i>Convert a CF Standard Name to/from a GCMD Science Keyword</i>
-----------	--

Description

Convert a CF Standard Name to/from a GCMD Science Keyword

Usagekey_words(cf = NULL, gcmd = NULL, url = [eurl\(\)](#), ...)**Arguments**

cf	character; A cf standard name http://cfconventions.org/Data/cf-standard-names/27/build/cf-standard-name-table.html
gcmd	character; A GCMD science keyword http://gcmd.gsfc.nasa.gov/learn/keyword_list.html
url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ . See eurl() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET

Examples

```
## Not run:
key_words(cf = "air_pressure")
cat(key_words(cf = "air_pressure"))

# a different ERDDAP server
# key_words(cf = "air_pressure", url = servers())$url[6])

## End(Not run)
```

longnames	<i>longnames</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

longnames

Format

A character vector

servers	<i>ERDDAP server URLs and other info</i>
---------	--

Description

ERDDAP server URLs and other info

Usage

servers(...)

Arguments

... curl options passed on to [crul::verb-GET](#)

Value

data.frame with 3 columns:

- name (character): ERDDAP name
- url (character): ERDDAP url
- public (logical): whether it's public or not

Examples

```
## Not run:  
servers()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

standardnames	<i>standardnames</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

standardnames

Format

A character vector

tabledap	<i>Get ERDDAP tabledap data.</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

Get ERDDAP tabledap data.

Usage

```
tabledap(
  x,
  ...,
  fields = NULL,
  distinct = FALSE,
  orderby = NULL,
  orderbymax = NULL,
  orderbymin = NULL,
  orderbyminmax = NULL,
  units = NULL,
  url = eurl(),
  store = disk(),
  callopts = list()
)
```

Arguments

x	Anything coercable to an object of class <code>info</code> . So the output of a call to <code>info()</code> , or a datasetid, which will internally be passed through <code>info()</code>
...	Any number of key-value pairs in quotes as query constraints. See Details & examples
fields	Columns to return, as a character vector

<code>distinct</code>	If TRUE ERDDAP will sort all of the rows in the results table (starting with the first requested variable, then using the second requested variable if the first variable has a tie, ...), then remove all non-unique rows of data. In many situations, ERDDAP can return distinct values quickly and efficiently. But in some cases, ERDDAP must look through all rows of the source dataset.
<code>orderby</code>	If used, ERDDAP will sort all of the rows in the results table (starting with the first variable, then using the second variable if the first variable has a tie, ...). Normally, the rows of data in the response table are in the order they arrived from the data source. <code>orderBy</code> allows you to request that the results table be sorted in a specific way. For example, use <code>orderBy=c("stationID, time")</code> to get the results sorted by stationID, then time. The <code>orderBy</code> variables MUST be included in the list of requested variables in the <code>fields</code> parameter.
<code>orderbymax</code>	Give a vector of one or more fields, that must be included in the <code>fields</code> parameter as well. Gives back data given constraints. ERDDAP will sort all of the rows in the results table (starting with the first variable, then using the second variable if the first variable has a tie, ...) and then just keeps the rows where the value of the last sort variable is highest (for each combination of other values).
<code>orderbymin</code>	Same as <code>orderbymax</code> parameter, except returns minimum value.
<code>orderbyminmax</code>	Same as <code>orderbymax</code> parameter, except returns two rows for every combination of the n-1 variables: one row with the minimum value, and one row with the maximum value.
<code>units</code>	One of 'udunits' (units will be described via the UDUNITS standard (e.g.,degrees_C)) or 'ucum' (units will be described via the UCUM standard (e.g., Cel)).
<code>url</code>	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See url() for more information
<code>store</code>	One of disk (default) or memory. You can pass options to disk
<code>callopts</code>	Curl options passed on to <code>curl::verb-GET</code> (must be named parameters)

Details

For key-value pair query constraints, the valid operators are `=`, `!=` (not equals), `~=` (a regular expression test), `<`, `<=`, `>`, and `>=`. For regular expressions you need to add a regular expression. For others, nothing more is needed. Construct the entry like `'time>=2001-07-07'` with the parameter on the left, value on the right, and the operator in the middle, all within a set of quotes. Since ERDDAP accepts values other than `=`, we can't simply do `time = '2001-07-07'` as we normally would.

Server-side functionality: Some tasks are done server side. You don't have to worry about what that means. They are provided via parameters in this function. See `distinct`, `orderby`, `orderbymax`, `orderbymin`, `orderbyminmax`, and `units`.

Data is cached based on all parameters you use to get a dataset, including base url, query parameters. If you make the same exact call in the same or a different R session, as long you don't clear the cache, the function only reads data from disk, and does not have to request the data from the web again.

If you run into an error like "HTTP Status 500 - There was a (temporary?) problem. Wait a minute, then try again.". it's likely they are hitting up against a size limit, and they should reduce the amount

of data they are requesting either via space, time, or variables. Pass in `config = verbose()` to the request, and paste the URL into your browser to see if the output is garbled to examine if there's a problem with servers or this package

Value

An object of class `tabledap`. This class is a thin wrapper around a `data.frame`, so the data you get back is a `data.frame` with metadata attached as attributes (`datasetid`, `path` (path where the csv is stored on your machine), `url` (url for the request))

References

<https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/index.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Just passing the datasetid without fields gives all columns back
tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT')

# Pass time constraints
tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT', 'time>=2006-08-24')

# Pass in fields (i.e., columns to retrieve) & time constraints
tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT',
  fields = c('longitude', 'latitude', 'Aplysia_californica_Mean_Density'),
  'time>=2006-08-24'
)

# Get info on a datasetid, then get data given information learned
info('erdCalCOFIlrvsiz')$variables
tabledap('erdCalCOFIlrvsiz', fields=c('latitude','longitude','larvae_size',
  'itis_tsn'), 'time>=2011-10-25', 'time<=2011-10-31')

# An example workflow
## Search for data
(out <- ed_search(query='fish', which = 'table'))
## Using a datasetid, search for information on a datasetid
id <- out$alldata[[1]]$dataset_id
vars <- info(id)$variables
## Get data from the dataset
vars$variable_name[1:3]
tabledap(id, fields = vars$variable_name[1:3])

# Time constraint
## Limit by time with date only
(info <- info('erdCinpKfmBT'))
tabledap(info, fields = c(
  'latitude','longitude','Haliotis_fulgens_Mean_Density'),
  'time>=2001-07-14')

# Use distinct parameter - compare to distinct = FALSE
```

```

tabledap('sg114_3',
  fields=c('longitude','latitude','trajectory'),
  'time>=2008-12-05', distinct = TRUE)

# Use units parameter
## In this example, values are the same, but sometimes they can be different
## given the units value passed
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', units='udunits')
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', units='ucum')

# Use orderby parameter
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', orderby='temperature')
# Use orderbymax parameter
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', orderbymax='temperature')
# Use orderbymin parameter
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', orderbymin='temperature')
# Use orderbyminmax parameter
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT', fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-09-19', 'time<=2007-09-21', orderbyminmax='temperature')
# Use orderbymin parameter with multiple values
tabledap('erdCinpKfmT',
  fields=c('longitude','latitude','time','depth','temperature'),
  'time>=2007-06-10', 'time<=2007-09-21',
  orderbymax=c('depth','temperature')
)

# Integrate with taxize
out <- tabledap('erdCalCOFILrvcntHBtoHI',
  fields = c('latitude','longitude','scientific_name','itis_tsn'),
  'time>=2007-06-10', 'time<=2007-09-21'
)
tsns <- unique(out$itis_tsn[1:100])
library("taxize")
classif <- classification(tsns, db = "itis")
head(rbind(classif)); tail(rbind(classif))

# Write to memory (within R), or to disk
(out <- info('erdCinpKfmBT'))
## disk, by default (to prevent bogging down system w/ large datasets)
## the 2nd call is much faster as it's mostly just the time of reading
## in the table from disk
system.time( tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT', store = disk() ) )
system.time( tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT', store = disk() ) )
## memory
tabledap('erdCinpKfmBT', store = memory())

# use a different ERDDAP server
## NOAA IOOS NERACOOS

```

```
url <- "http://www.neracoos.org/erddap/"
tabledap("E01_optics_hist", url = url)

## End(Not run)
```

variablenames	<i>variablenames</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

variablenames

Format

A character vector

version	<i>Get ERDDAP version</i>
---------	---------------------------

Description

Get ERDDAP version

Usage

```
version(url = eurl(), ...)
```

Arguments

url	A URL for an ERDDAP server. Default: https://upwell.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/ - See eurl() for more information
...	Curl options passed on to curl::verb-GET

Examples

```
## Not run:
version()
ss <- servers()
version(ss$url[2])
version(ss$url[3])

## End(Not run)
```

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