gi

Currents On Demand
Current Conditions (Weather Observations)
API User Document
Version 1.0

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Audience
This API is intended for web and mobile platforms.

Geography
Worldwide.

Background Technology
This API is a REST-based web service.

Response Format
This TWC API can return either JSON or XML formatted responses.

Icon Codes, Weather Phrases and Images
For the mapping of icon codes, weather phrases and images please refer to the Icon Code, Weather Phrases and Images document.

Translations
This TWC API handles the translation of phrases. However, when formatting a request URL a valid language must be passed along (see the language code table for the supported codes).

Fields Translated

- dow
- phrase_32char
- ptend_desc
- wdir_cardinal
- sky_cover
- uv_desc

Data Lifetime - Caching & Expiration
Standard HTTP Cache-Control headers are used to define caching length. The TTL value is provided in the HTTP Header as an absolute time value using the “Expires” parameter, for example: “Expires: Fri, 12 Jul 2013 12:00:00 GMT”. The response provides a data element expire_time_gmt. The value in this data element should be used to expire and remove a record from your system.

URL Construction
Please refer to the TWC API Common Usage document for a tutorial on URL construction and URL references

Unit of Measure Requirement
The unit of measure for the response. The following values are supported:

- e = English units
- m = Metric units
- h = Hybrid units (UK)

Overview
Weather observations are generated on demand from The Weather Channel (TWC) Currents On Demand system. This API returns the latest weather observations for the location requested to include current temperatures, winds, pressure and other observed weather information in 4 different supported units of measure (i.e. Metric, Imperial, UK Hybrid and Metric SI). This API also returns non-weather data elements that include weather icon information, date/time stamp, location names, etc.

Understanding Currents On Demand
Implementing the Currents on Demand (COD) API requires your applications to perform basic processing in order to properly ingest and parse weather observations from TWC’s current conditions system..

COD Composition and Implementation

The COD data feed returns a similar set of data elements as traditional site-based observations. The API provides information on temperature, precipitation, wind, barometric pressure, visibility, ultraviolet (UV) radiation, and other related observation elements observation date/time, weather icon codes and phrases.

Current Conditions

These recent observations are retained in the primary TWC database up to 10 minutes on specific reporting stations and nn hours of observations per station. The recent observations data will be continuously updated and replaced with a first-in / first-out methodology, (rotating data with newest observation and moving the oldest observations to the archive storage) based on date/time stamping of the observations.

URL Format

Atomic API URL Examples: Your content licensing agreement with TWC determines the number of days returned in the API response and is constrained by the API Key that is provided to your company.	
Request by Geocode (Latitude & Longitude): https://api.weather.com/v1/**geocode/34.063/-84.217**/observations/current.**json?language=en-US**&**units=e**&**apiKey=yourApiKey**	**Required Parameters:** geocode, language, format
https://api.weather.com/v1/geocode/34.063/-84.217/**observations/current**.json?language=en-US&units=e&apiKey=**yourApiKey**	
Request by Postal Code: The Postal Code has a TWC proprietary location type (4) with the following format: location/<postal code>:<location type>:<country code> https://api.weather.com/v1/**location/30075:4:US**/observations/current.**json?language=en-US**&**units=e**&**apiKey=yourApiKey**	**Required Parameters:** postal code:4:country code, language, format
https://api.weather.com/v1/location/30075:4:US/**observations/current**.json?language=en-US&units=e&apiKey=**yourApiKey**	

Data Elements & Rule Definitions

Each data element has three rules associated with it as defined below.

This Rule ...	… does this ...	… answers this ...
Usage Rule	Determines whether a data element is required or optional. If it is optional, determines whether or not you can substitute it with a different data element.	Must I use this data element or can I replace it with a different one?
Processing Rule	Defines how to process a data element so the results are correct.	If I use this data element, how do I process it?
Display Rule	Defines the proper display format for a data element.	How do I display this data element?

Data Element Descriptions

Outbound JSON/XML	Description	Type	Length	Range	Null	Sample	Usage	Processing	Display
Metadata									
Metadata fields including echo parameters defined in API Common Usage & Style Guide									
class	Data Identifier	string	20		N	observation	required	none	do not display
expire_time_gmt	Expiration time in UNIX seconds	epoch	10		N	1369252800	required	none	do not display
obs_time	Time observation is valid	epoch	10		N	1369252800	required	Sort by the observation date/time (oldest to newest, newest to oldest) and convert to the Range appropriate for your application Examples: ● US Range: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS ● US Range: MM/DD/YYYY ● European Range: DD/MM/YYYY ● Asian Range: YYYY/MM/DD	display as sorted
obs_time_local	Time observation is valid ... . in local, but at top of next UTC hour	ISO			N	2013-05-22T20:00:00-04:00	required	Sort by the observation date/time (oldest to newest, newest to oldest) and convert to the Range appropriate for your application Examples: US Range: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS US Range: MM/DD/YYYY European Range: DD/MM/YYYY Asian Range: YYYY/MM/DD	display as sorted

dow	day of week	string	10		N	Wednesday	required	You must display this field in your application. According to the space limits of your application to show text, use the name of the week in its abbreviated form. Examples: Monday MON Mon. M Tuesday TUE Tue. Tu Wednesday WED Wed. W Thursday THU Thur. Th Friday FRI Fri. F Saturday SAT Sat. Sa Sunday SUN Sun. Su	display as processed by your system
wdir_cardinal	This field contains the cardinal direction from which the wind blows in an abbreviated form. Wind directions are always expressed as “from whence the wind blows” meaning that a North wind blows from North to South. If you face North in a North wind, the wind is at your face. Face southward and the North wind is at your back.	string	4	N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, ESE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, CALM	N	ENE	required		
wdir	The direction from which the wind blows expressed in degrees. The magnetic direction varies from 0 to 359 degrees, where 0° indicates the North, 90° the East, 180° the South, 270° the West, and so forth.	integer	3	0<=wind_dire_deg<=350, in 10 degree interval	N	60	Optional. We recommend you use the Cardinal Wind Direction unless your audience (usually pilots, military, sailing enthusiasts, etc.) are familiar with and understand Magnetic Wind Direction.	No processing needed unless you wish to expand the data feed value into a full phrase (recommended).	Wind Direction should always be displayed along with the Wind Speed, including Wind Gusts if present. Use either Magnetic Wind Direction or Cardinal Wind Direction, but not both. We recommend you use the full spelling of the wind direction value contained in the feed (North, South, Southeast, etc.).
icon_code	This number is the key to the weather icon lookup. The data field shows the icon number that is matched to represent the observed weather conditions. Please refer to the Forecast Icon Code, Weather Phrases and Images document.	integer	3		N	30	required	none	do not display
icon_extd	Code representing explicit full set sensible weather. Please refer to the Forecast Icon Code, Weather Phrases and Images document.	integer	4		N	3000	required	none	do not display
phrase_32char	Accompanying string to icon_extd Note: This field is translated for all supported languages	string	32		N	Partly Cloudy	required	Use the Standard Daytime/Nighttime processing rules for this field. You may receive up to three versions of our Weather Text phrases. The only difference among them is the maximum length of each phrase.	display as provided
phrase_22char	22 char phrase Note: This field will be NULL for all languages other than US English (en_US)	string	22		N	Partly Cloudy	required	Use the Standard Daytime/Nighttime processing rules for this field. You may receive up to three versions of our Weather Text phrases. The only difference among them is the maximum length of each phrase.	display as provided
phrase_12char	12 char phrase Note: This field will be NULL for all languages other than US English (en_US)	string	12		N	P Cloudy	required	Use the Standard Daytime/Nighttime processing rules for this field. You may receive up to three versions of our Weather Text phrases. The only difference among them is the maximum length of each phrase.	display as provided
sky_cover	Descriptive sky cover - based on percentage of cloud cover	string	13	coverage < 0.09375, Clear; coverage < .59375 Partly Cloudy; coverage < .75, Mostly Cloudy;	N	Partly Cloudy	optional	none	display as provided

				coverage >= .75, Cloudy					
clds	Cloud cover description code	string	3	SKC, CLR, SCT, FEW, BKN, OVC	N	SKC	optional	none	display as provided
ptend_desc	Descriptive text of pressure tendency over the past three hours. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	string	16	steady, rising, falling, rising rapidly, falling rapidly	N	Steady	Required if you choose to display any type of atmospheric pressure readings. If atmospheric pressure readings are not available, do not display Pressure Tendency	none	display as provided
ptend_code	Code of pressure tendency Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	integer	1	0 = steady, 1 = rising, 2 = falling, 3=rising rapidly, 4= falling rapidly	N	0	optional	none	do not display
uv_index	TWC-created UV index	integer	2		N	6	optional	No processing needed unless the data value is greater than or equal to 11, convert the value to "10+".	display as provided
uv_warning	TWC-created UV warning based on UV index of 11 or greater	bool	1		N	1	optional	If the data value is 1, then a UV warning is in effect. If the data value is 0, then no UV warning is in effect.	do not display
uv_desc	The UV Index Description which complements the UV Index value by providing an associated level of risk of skin damage due to exposure.	string	20	-2 is Not Available -1 is No Report 0 to 2 is Low 3 to 5 is Moderate 6 to 7 is High 8 to 10 is Very High 11 to 16 is Extreme	N	Low	optional	none	display as provided
sunrise	This field contains the local time of the sunrise. It reflects any local daylight savings conventions. For a few Arctic and Antarctic regions, the Sunrise and Sunset data values may be the same (each with a value of 12:01am) to reflect conditions where a sunrise or sunset does not occur.	ISO			N	2013-05-23T06:32:00-04:00	required	none	display as provided
sunset	This field contains the local time of the sunset. It reflects any local daylight savings conventions. For a few Arctic and Antarctic regions, the Sunrise and Sunset data values may be the same (each with a value of 12:01am) to reflect conditions where a sunrise or sunset does not occur.	ISO			N	2013-05-23T20:37:00-04:00	required	none	display as provided
day_ind	This data field indicates whether it is daytime or nighttime based on the Local Apparent Time of the location.	string	1	D = Day, N = Night, X = missing (for extreme northern and southern hemisphere	N	D	optional	none	do not display
wxman	The Weather Man animation code. Based upon the current weather and the current temperature. TWC use only.	string	6	“wx” + 4-digit integer	N	wx1050	optional	none	do not display
obs_qualifier_code	The observation qualifier. It provides a qualitative description of current conditions, comparing the observation to climate averages, records, precip reports, severe weather warnings, etc NOTE: Obs Qualifier fields will be null until further notice.	string	6	“OQ” + 4-digit integer	Y	OQ0031	optional	none	do not display
obs_qualifier_100char	100 character version of obs qualifier Note: This Obs qualifier field is unit of measure independent when populated. However, obs Qualifier fields will be null until further notice.	string	100		Y	Dangerous wind chills, limit outdoor exposure	optional	none	display as provided
obs_qualifier_50char	50 character version of obs qualifier Obs Qualifier fields will be null until further notice.	string	50		Y	Dangerous wind chills, limit outdoor exposure	optional	none	display as provided
obs_qualifier_32char	32 character version of obs qualifier	string	32		Y	Dangerous wind chills	optional	none	display as provided

	Note: This Obs qualifier field is unit of measure independent when populated. However, obs Qualifier fields will be null until further notice.								
obs_qualifier_severity	An objective index or enumeration of the severity or significance of the observation qualifier. Note: This Obs qualifier field is unit of measure independent when populated. However, obs Qualifier fields will be null until further notice.	integer	1	1 (low) through 6 (high)	Y	3	optional	none	display as provided
vocal_key	An encoded narrative forecast used for creating computer-generated audio narratives of the forecast period. TWC use only.	string	128		N	D1:DA01:X2600260011:S260011:TH81:W07R02	optional	none	do not display
Metric UOM Imperial UOM UK Hybrid UOM Metric SI UOM	The following fields are available in the specified Unit of Measure (UoM)								
wspd	The wind is treated as a vector; hence, winds must have direction and magnitude (speed). The wind information reported in the hourly current conditions corresponds to a 10-minute average called the sustained wind speed. Sudden or brief variations in the wind speed are known as “wind gusts” and are reported in a separate data field. Wind directions are always expressed as "from whence the wind blows" meaning that a North wind blows from North to South. If you face North in a North wind the wind is at your face. Face southward and the North wind is at your back.	integer	4		N	8	optional	none	Display the Wind Speed with its Wind Direction. Use the value as it appears in the data feed (numeric value) and always display its unit of measure, either the fully spelled version or its abbreviation. Examples Wind: from the Southeast at 8 miles per hour. Wind: from the Northwest at 12 kilometers/hour.
gust	This data field contains information about sudden and temporary variations of the average Wind Speed. The report always shows the maximum wind gust speed recorded during the observation period. It is a required display field if Wind Speed is shown. The speed of the gust can be expressed in miles per hour or kilometers per hour.	integer	3		Y	28	optional	none	Display the Wind Speed with its Wind Direction. Use the value as it appears in the data feed (numeric value) and always display its unit of measure, either the fully spelled version or its abbreviation. Examples Wind: from the East at 10 miles per hour, gusting to 25 miles per hour. Wind: from the West at 17 kilometers per hour, gusting to 25 kilometers per hour.
vis	Prevailing visibility with two decimal place accuracy, zero filled.	float	6.2		N	10.2	optional	none	display as provided
mslp	Mean sea level pressure in millibars	float	6.2	Millibars, precise to 1/10th mb	N	1022.4	required	none	display as provided
altimeter	Barometric pressure is the pressure exerted by the atmosphere at the Earth’s surface due to the weight of the air. Expressed in inches of mercury when units=a (i.e. units='US'), expressed in millibars when units=Metric, Hybrid or Metric_SI	float	6.2	Inches of mercury, precise to hundredths… Precision to tenths when in millibars	N	30.18	optional	none	Display the value using up to two decimals and always use the unit of measure millibars or its abbreviation “mb.” The Barometric Pressure should be labeled using one of the following: ● Pressure ● Atmospheric Pressure ● Surface Pressure ● Barometric Pressure
temp	The temperature of the air, measured by a thermometer 1.5 meters (4.5 feet) above the ground that is shaded from the other elements. You will receive this data field in Fahrenheit degrees or Celsius degrees.	integer	4	-140 to 140 (F)	N	74	required	none	Display as provided in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius based on the Unit of Measure in the API request. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
dewpt	The temperature which air must be cooled at constant pressure to reach saturation. The Dew Point is also an indirect measure of the humidity of the air. The Dew Point will never exceed the Temperature. When the Dew Point and Temperature are equal, clouds or fog will typically form. The closer the values of Temperature and Dew Point, the higher the relative humidity.	integer	4	-80 to 100 (°F) or -62 to 37 (°C)	N	60	optional	none	Display as provided in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius based on the Unit of Measure in the API request. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
rh	The relative humidity of the air, which is defined as the ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air to the amount of vapor required to bring the air to saturation at a constant temperature. Relative humidity is always expressed as a percentage.	integer	3	0 to 100	N	55	optional	none	You must display the percent sign “%” after the value.

wc	An apparent temperature. It represents what the air temperature “feels like” on exposed human skin due to the combined effect of the cold temperatures and wind speed. When the temperature is 61°F or lower the Feels Like value represents the computed Wind Chill so display the Wind Chill value. For temperatures between 61°F and 75°F, the Feels Like value and Temperature are the same, regardless of wind speed and humidity, so display the Temperature value.	integer	4		N	-34	optional	Display Wind Chill only when the Wind Chill value in your data feed is less than 5°C or 40°F.	Use either Celsius degrees or Fahrenheit degrees or both. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
hi	An apparent temperature. It represents what the air temperature “feels like” on exposed human skin due to the combined effect of warm temperatures and high humidity. When the temperature is 70°F or higher, the Feels Like value represents the computed Heat Index. For temperatures between 40°F and 70°F, the Feels Like value and Temperature are the same, regardless of wind speed and humidity, so use the Temperature value.	integer	4		N	98	optional	Display Heat Index only when the Heat Index value in your data feed is more than 21°C or 70°F.	Use either Celsius degrees or Fahrenheit degrees or both. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
temp_change_24hour	Change in temperature compared to the report 24 hours ago. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe.	integer	4		N	-26	optional	none	Display as provided. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
temp_max_24hour	Max temperature in the last 24 hours Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe.	integer	4		N	65	optional	none	Display as provided. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
temp_min_24hour	Min temperature in the last 24 hours Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe.	integer	4		N	65	optional	none	Display as provided. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
pchange	Change in pressure in the last three hours (inches of mercury for units=US, millibars otherwise) Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe.	float	4.2		N	-0.03			
feels_like	An apparent temperature. It represents what the air temperature “feels like” on exposed human skin due to the combined effect of the wind chill or heat index.	integer	4		N	101	optional	none	When the temperature is 40°F or lower the Feels Like value represents the computed Wind Chill so display the Wind Chill value. When the temperature is 70°F or higher, the Feels Like value represents the computed Heat Index so display the Heat Index value. For temperatures between 40°F and 70°F, the Feels Like value and Temperature are the same, regardless of wind speed and humidity, so display the Temperature value. Always display the unit of temperature (°F or °C) with the value.
snow_1hour	Rolling one-hour snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of the Continental United States (CONUS) and Europe	float	4.1		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_6hour	Rolling six-hour snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	float	4.1		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_24hour	Twenty four hour snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	float	4.1		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_mtd	The snowfall since 00Z at the beginning of the current month. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.1		Y	102.3	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_season	The snowfall since 00Z July 1. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	6.1		Y	1023.4	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_ytd	The snowfall since 00Z January 1. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	6.1		Y	1023.4	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_2day	Rolling 48 hour snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	4.1		Y	4.2	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_3day	Rolling 72 hour snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	4.1		Y	13.6	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
snow_7day	Rolling seven day snowfall amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.1		Y	103.4	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
ceiling	Base of lowest Mostly Cloudy or Cloudy layer Note: This field can be NULL for any geographic location depending weather conditions	integer	5		Y	1200	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (feet or meters)
precip_1hour	Rolling one-hour liquid precip amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	float	5.2		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)

precip_6hour	Rolling six-hour liquid precip amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	float	5.2		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_24hour	Rolling twenty-four hour liquid precip amount. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS and Europe	float	5.2		Y	0	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_mtd	Liquid precipitation since 00Z at the beginning of the current month. Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.2		Y	1.09	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_ytd	Liquid precipitation since 00Z, January 1 Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	6.2		Y	34.24	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_2day	Rolling 48 hour liquid precip Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.2		Y	3.52	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_3day	Rolling 72 hour liquid precip Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.2		Y	4.86	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)
precip_7day	Rolling seven day liquid precip Note: This field will be NULL outside of CONUS	float	5.2		Y	10.49	optional	none	Display as provided with the correct unit of measure (inches or centimeters)

Response Field Maintenance

TWC strives to minimize the impact of changes in our weather content to your applications. TWC will not remove, rename or change the data type (int, string) of any data fields in the API response. However, TWC may add new data fields without notice.

Note: Outbound File Format: If data is null, then the data element tag will be displayed with the value “null” If the data value is an empty string, the element tag will return the tag and the value will have no value displayed (XML) or display double quotes with no data (JSON).

* The following examples may not be exact replications of API outbound format, due to possible API updates. Please refer to actual outbound for current formatting and data elements.
*** Bolded fields below are optional fields only populated based upon path parameter type (i.e lat/lon, location_id or postal code)**

Formatted Response Sample

XML Example

```
<currentObservationsResponse xmlns="">
  <metadata>
    <language>en-US</language>
    <transaction_id>1427750167615:2127864454</transaction_id>
    <version>1</version>
    <latitude>34.06</latitude>
    <longitude>-84.21</longitude>
    <units>m</units>
    <expire_time_gmt>1427750502</expire_time_gmt>
  </metadata>
  <observation>
    <class>observation</class>
    <expire_time_gmt>1427750502</expire_time_gmt>
    <obs_time>1427748300</obs_time>
    <obs_time_local>2015-03-30T16:45:00-0400</obs_time_local>
    <wdir>290</wdir>
    <icon_code>30</icon_code>
    <icon_extd>3000</icon_extd>
    <sunrise>2015-03-30T07:27:29-0400</sunrise>
    <sunset>2015-03-30T19:56:05-0400</sunset>
    <day_ind>D</day_ind>
    <uv_index>3</uv_index>
    <uv_warning>0</uv_warning>
    <wxman>wx1100</wxman>
    <obs_qualifier_code/>
    <ptend_code>2</ptend_code>
    <dow>Monday</dow>
    <wdir_cardinal>WNW</wdir_cardinal>
    <uv_desc>Moderate</uv_desc>
    <phrase_12char>P Cloudy</phrase_12char>
```

JSON Example

```
{
"metadata": {
"language": "en-US",
"transaction_id": "1427748632871:-940005136",
"version": "1",
"latitude": 34.06,
"longitude": -84.21,
"units": "m",
"expire_time_gmt": 1427748955
},
"observation": {
"class": "observation",
"expire_time_gmt": 1427748955,
"obs_time": 1427747100,
"obs_time_local": "2015-03-30T16:25:00-0400",
"wdir": 280,
"icon_code": 30,
"icon_extd": 3000,
"sunrise": "2015-03-30T07:27:29-0400",
"sunset": "2015-03-30T19:56:05-0400",
"day_ind": "D",
"uv_index": 3,
"uv_warning": 0,
"wxman": "wx1100",
"obs_qualifier_code": null,
"ptend_code": 2,
"dow": "Monday",
"wdir_cardinal": "WNW",
"uv_desc": "Moderate",
"phrase_12char": "P Cloudy",
```

```
<phrase_22char>Partly Cloudy</phrase_22char>
<phrase_32char>Partly Cloudy</phrase_32char>
<ptend_desc>Falling</ptend_desc>
<sky_cover>Partly Cloudy</sky_cover>
<clds>SCT</clds>
<obs_qualifier_severity/>
<vocal_key>OT67:OX3000</vocal_key>
<metric>
  <wspd>21</wspd>
  <gust>31</gust>
  <vis>16.09</vis>
  <mslp>1021.0</mslp>
  <altimeter>1021.0</altimeter>
  <temp>19</temp>
  <dewpt>4</dewpt>
  <rh>38</rh>
  <wc>19</wc>
  <hi>19</hi>
  <temp_change_24hour>-13</temp_change_24hour>
  <temp_max_24hour>19</temp_max_24hour>
  <temp_min_24hour>9</temp_min_24hour>
  <pchange>-1.02</pchange>
  <feels_like>19</feels_like>
  <snow_1hour>0.0</snow_1hour>
  <snow_6hour>0.0</snow_6hour>
  <snow_24hour>0.0</snow_24hour>
  <snow_mtd>0.0</snow_mtd>
  <snow_season>5.8</snow_season>
  <snow_ytd>5.8</snow_ytd>
  <snow_2day>0.0</snow_2day>
  <snow_3day>0.0</snow_3day>
  <snow_7day>0.0</snow_7day>
  <ceiling/>
  <precip_1hour>0.0</precip_1hour>
  <precip_6hour>0.0</precip_6hour>
  <precip_24hour>5.08</precip_24hour>
  <precip_mtd>56.39</precip_mtd>
  <precip_ytd>263.4</precip_ytd>
  <precip_2day>5.08</precip_2day>
  <precip_3day>5.08</precip_3day>
  <precip_7day>7.87</precip_7day>
  <obs_qualifier_100char/>
  <obs_qualifier_50char/>
  <obs_qualifier_32char/>
 </metric>
</observation>
</currentObservationsResponse>
```

```
"phrase_22char": "Partly Cloudy",
"phrase_32char": "Partly Cloudy",
"ptend_desc": "Falling",
"sky_cover": "Partly Cloudy",
"clds": "SCT",
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"mslp": 1020.4,
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"pchange": -1.35,
"feels_like": 19,
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"snow_ytd": 5.8,
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}
}
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Presentation Examples