The United States Deparment of Agriculture National Agricultural  
Statistics Service ([USDA-NASS](https://www.nass.usda.gov/)) provides a wide range of agricultural  
data that includes animal, crop, demographic, economic, and  
environmental measures across a number of geographies and time periods.  
This data is available by direct download or queriable via the  
[Quick Stats](https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/) interface. While  
the Quick Stats tool puts a large amount of data into the hands  
of users, the interface can be frustrating, especially when trying  
to access more than 50,000 records or hoping to automate downloading  
data when new data is released. I developed  
[rnassqs](https://ropensci.github.io/rnassqs/) as a solution to  
these frustrations. rnassqs provides a simple R interface for  
the Quick Stats API. By iterating over a set of parameters,  
R users can make processing NASS data reproducible and automated.

**What is rnassqs and what can it do for you?**

Succinctly, rnassqs will let you write an R script to download  
data from the Quick Stats database. Accessing the Quick Stats API  
requires a key, which can be requested here:

<https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/api>

The rnassqs package can be installed from CRAN or from GitHub:

# Install from CRAN

install.packages("rnassqs")

# Install from github

devtools::install\_github("ropensci/rnassqs")

# Add the API key

nassqs\_auth("") # just for this session

# To add the API key permanently, add

# NASSQS\_TOKEN=""

# to your .Renviron file, which can be accessed via

# usethis::edit\_r\_environ()

Data can then be downloaded by selecting query parameters. For example,  
the following downloads corn yields from 2017 onward for counties in  
Virginia and Pennsylvania

df <- nassqs(commodity\_desc = "CORN",

year\_\_GE = 2017,

agg\_level\_desc = "COUNTY",

state\_alpha = c("VA", "PA"),

statisticcat\_desc = "YIELD")

**A real world use case**

In a current working paper with coauthors Michael Brady and Kirti  
Rajagopalan, all of us at Washington State University, I investigate  
the relationship between climate and irrigated agriculture in the  
western United States. USDA-NASS data is a crucial component of  
the analysis, but can be complex to understand and download. For  
example, the Census of Agriculture asks farmers to report the  
number of acres in three different categories:

* land use (crop, pasture, wood, or other)
* harvested status (harvested or not)
* irrigation status (irrigated or not)

However, the census does not ask for acres under the full combination  
of land uses, so they must be reconstructed to the extent possible.  
This can be done manually, but is tedious and subject to possible  
errors. Instead, the full set of acres reported can be downloaded  
using rnassqs. A good strategy is to define the parameters for a set  
of queries that won’t change, and then add the specific parameters  
iteratively. In this case, we can iterate over the type of acres but  
keep the set of geographies and years the same for each query. To  
keep data sizes small, we focus on Yakima County in Washington State.

acre\_params <- list(

sector\_desc = "ECONOMICS",

commodity\_desc = "AG LAND",

agg\_level\_desc = "COUNTY",

unit\_desc = "ACRES",

domain\_desc = "TOTAL",

domaincat\_desc = "NOT SPECIFIED",

county\_name = "Yakima",

state\_alpha = "WA",

year\_\_GE = 1997,

year\_\_LE = 2017)

Then, specifying the specific parameters as a list to be iterated over:

var\_params <- list(

cropland = list(

class\_desc = "CROPLAND",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "ALL PRODUCTION PRACTICES"

),

pastureland = list(

class\_desc = "PASTURELAND, (EXCL CROPLAND & WOODLAND)",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "ALL PRODUCTION PRACTICES"

),

woodland = list(

class\_desc = "WOODLAND",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "ALL PRODUCTION PRACTICES"

),

other = list(

class\_desc = "(EXCL CROPLAND & PASTURELAND & WOODLAND)",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "ALL PRODUCTION PRACTICES"

),

cropland\_harvested = list(

class\_desc = "CROPLAND, HARVESTED",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "ALL PRODUCTION PRACTICES"

),

cropland\_harvested\_irrigated = list(

class\_desc = "CROPLAND, HARVESTED",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "IRRIGATED"

),

irrigated = list(

class\_desc = "ALL CLASSES",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "IRRIGATED"

),

irrigated\_excl\_cropland\_harvested = list(

class\_desc = "(EXCL HARVESTED CROPLAND)",

prodn\_practice\_desc = "IRRIGATED"

)

)

Now to actually download the data:

data\_list <- lapply(names(var\_params), function(v) {

# create a new parameter list from the base list

params <- acre\_params

# Assign parameters for the specific variable in v

vp <- var\_params[[v]]

for(p in names(vp)) { params[[p]] <- vp[[p]] }

# Download the data

d <- nassqs(params)

remove(params)

# Assign a variable for ease of tracking

d$variable <- v

# Add the data.frame to the list of data

d

})

# Convert the list of data.frames to one data.frame

df <- dplyr::bind\_rows(data\_list) # with 'dplyr'

#df <- data.table::rbindlist(data\_list) # with 'data.table'

#df <- do.call(rbind, data\_list) # with base R

We can present a compact table of acres using tidyr:

library(dplyr)

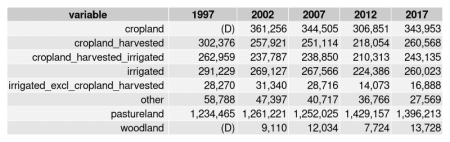
library(tidyr)

df %>%

select(variable, year, Value) %>%

spread(key = year, value = Value)

which generates a data.frame that looks like:



An important note: nassqs() retains the character type  
of the Value column because there are often missing value  
codes returned. Here we can see that cropland and woodland  
have missing codes for 1997. Before doing any calculations  
we want to convert the values to numeric, but also take note  
of missing codes to help decide how to handle missing values.  
In this case, we convert them to NA and can convert values to  
numeric with

df %>%

select(variable, year, Value) %>%

transmute(

variable,

year,

value = as.numeric(gsub(",", "", Value))) %>%

spread(key = year, value = value)

which generates a data.frame with values converted to numeric:



**Developing and submitting your first R package to rOpenSci**

I began development on rnassqs in the fall of 2017 when I was  
confronted with having to manually download many different variables  
for a number of different counties and years. Having developed  
an R package before, I found great use in two sources greatly improved the package in a number of ways:

* **Testing**: I initially had poorly organized and confusing tests,  
  largely because I had little experience. Luckily one Neal Richardson  
  wrote the httptest package  
  that makes it easier to make mock API calls to test without making the actual  
  call to the API service, which becomes important for passing CRAN checks.
* **Documentation**: As the author of functions, it’s hard to document  
  from the perspective of someone who is new to the function. The reviews  
  provided that perspective and made the documentation much clearer.
* **Simplicity**: The rnassqs code base was unecessarily complicated  
  when I initially submitted it. It was much cleaner, easier to understand,  
  and easier to maintain by the time the review was finished.

In addition, a benefit I consider on par with the above improvements to  
rnassqs was the experience of interacting with reviewers. Both were  
friendly and helpful and contributed time and energy far beyond what I  
expected. Their example served as a strong cultural norm to guide my work  
as a reviewer for a later package.

**In closing**

In summary, there are two lessons in particular I hope to retain for future  
work:

1. On the scale of simple but rigid to flexible but complex, I tend to  
   lean toward the latter too early, trying to abstract and complicate to avoid  
   repeating myself. I think my work would be cleaner, faster, and more coherent  
   if I kept a more narrow focus and thought at a meta level about package design  
   before diving in to write functions that encapsulate all possible use functions.
2. The benefit of other perspectives cannot be overstated. Getting feedback  
   earlier could have avoided unecessarily complicating the package code.