

Introduction to ERDDAP

NOAA CoastWatch Satellite Course



Accessing satellite data can be challenging

A SHORT LIST OF DATA SERVERS

NOAA CoastWatch Central Operations

NOAA Center for Satellite Applications and Res.

NOAA Office of Satellite and Products

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Info.

NOAA Comprehensive Large Array-data

Stewardship System (CLASS)

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory PO.DAAC

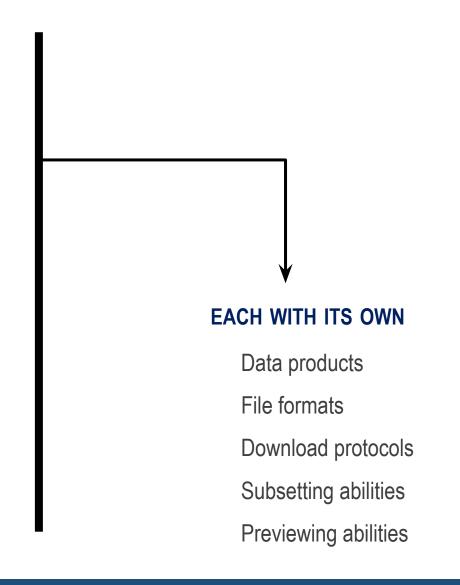
NASA Ocean Biology (OB.DAAC)

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

European Space Agency

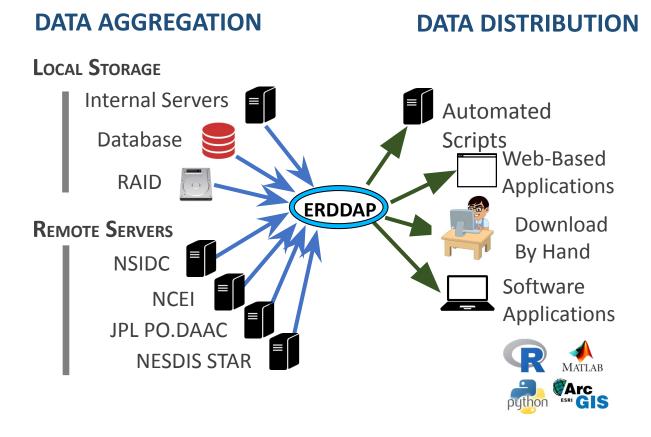
EUMETSAT

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency





ERDDAP¹ – designed to make data access easier



ERDDAP provides a simple, consistent way to:

- Subset datasets temporally and spatially
- Distribute both gridded and non-gridded (tabular) data
- Download data in > 30 formats
- Data requests defined within URLs, allowing:
 - Access data within analysis tools (R, Matlab, python)
 - Machine-to-machine data exchange

Over 85 ERDDAPs exist worldwide

Over a dozen different ERDDAPs in NOAA

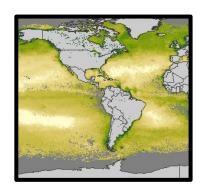
ERDDAP is one of the recommended data servers in NOAA's Data Access Procedural Directive

Search for data across multiple ERDDAPs at erddap.com

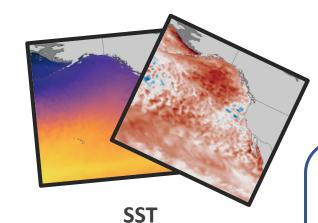
¹ERDDAP was developed at NOAA/NMFS/SWFSC/ERD by Bob Simons



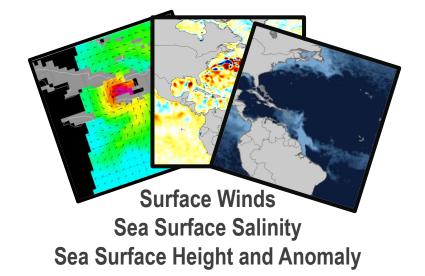
NOAA/ERD ERDDAP contains > 1000 satellite datasets



Chlorophyll Primary Productivity



SST Anomaly



0.5 – 1 million data requests per day

- Daily, weekly, and monthly composites
- Blended products
- Interpolated products (gap free)
- All level 3 or 4 products (i.e. on a regular XY grid)

This ERDDAP is maintained jointly by the SWFSC Environmental Research Division and the West Coast Node(WCN) of NOAA's CoastWatch program

ERD ERDDAP data catalog has >400 non-satellite datasets

In Situ Measurements

- Animal Telemetry Network
- ARGO floats
- TAO/TRITON, RAMA, & PIRATA Buoys
- IOOS In Situ Sensors
- Glider Data
- Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Programme
- HF Radar Currents
- GLOBEC Northeast Pacific
- NOAA CO-OPS Sensors
- NDBC buoys

Field Sampling

- CalCOFI
- California Fish Landings
- Farallon Island Seabirds
- NWFSC Habitat Use
- SWFSC Rockfish

Underway Data

- NOAA Vessels
- UNOLS Vessels

Models, Climatologies

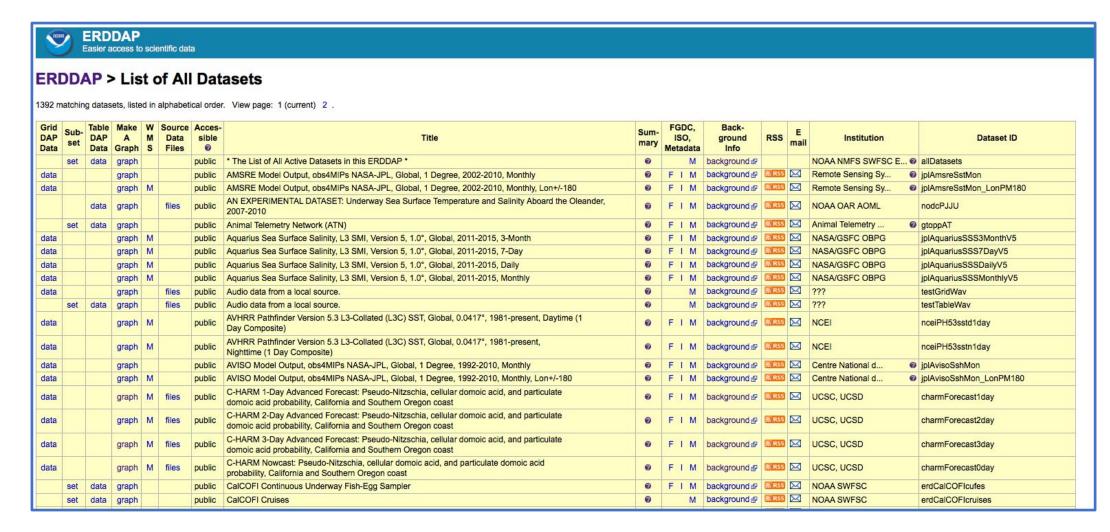
- OSCAR Sea Surface Velocity
- SODA Model

Models, Climatologies (cont.)

- NOAA Coastal Relief Model
- NOAA RTOFS Forecast Model
- NOAA RTOFS Nowcast Model
- NOAA World Ocean Atlas
- NOAA Seafloor Topography
- SWFSC Upwelling Index
- Navy NAVGEM Model
- Navy NOGAPS Model
- NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis
- USGS Topography
- NASA/NOAA CCMP Wind Atlas
- Navy HYCOM Model
- Navy FNMOC Forecast Model



The ERDDAP interface is functionally beautiful





Online interface to create custom graphs

Graph Type:

Maps (surface)

Time-series (lines)

Hovmöller (surface)

Vectors (vectors)

Color:

Choose variable in dataset

Scale:

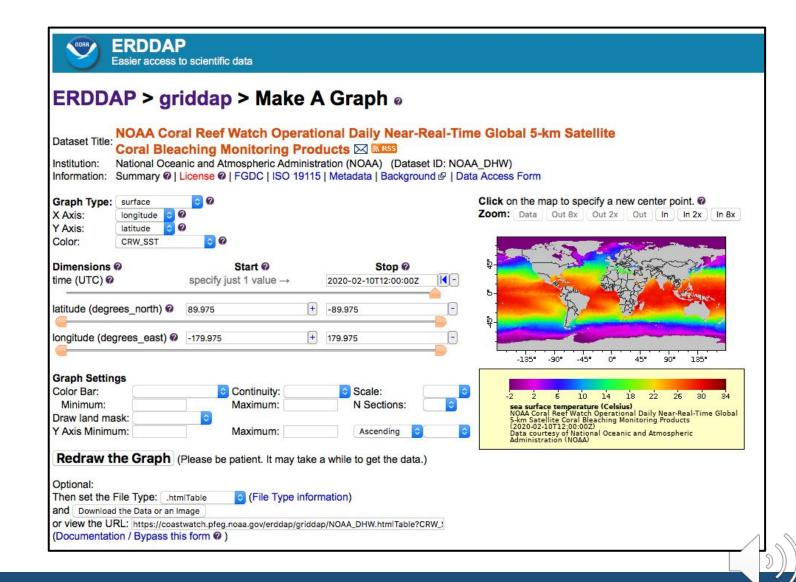
Choose linear or log

Color Bar:

Choose from > 40 color palettes

File Type:

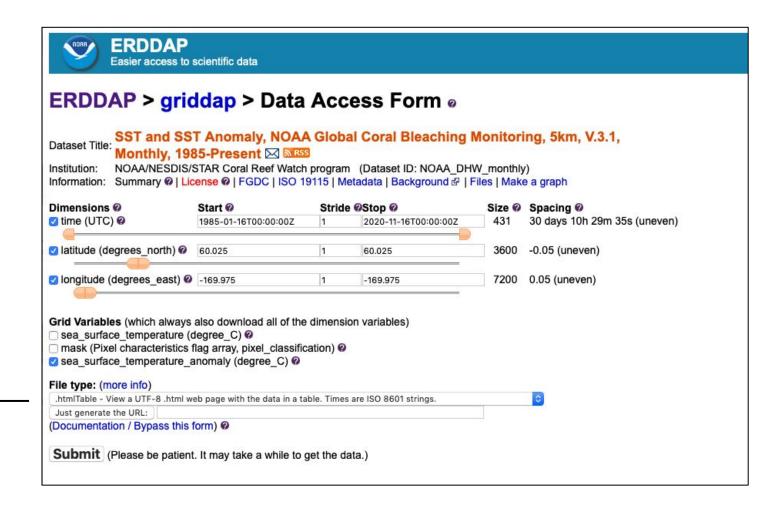
Choose from > 40 file formats (data and graphics)





Online interface to download data

.asc - View OPeNDAP-style ISO-8859-1 comma-s .csv - Download a ISO-8859-1 comma-separated .csvp - Download a ISO-8859-1 .csv file with line .csv0 - Download a ISO-8859-1 .csv file without c .das - View the dataset's metadata via an ISO-885 .dds - View the dataset's structure via an ISO-885 .dods - OPeNDAP clients use this to download the esriAscii - Download an ISO-8859-1 ESRI ASCII fi .fgdc - View the dataset's UTF-8 FGDC .xml meta-.graph - View a Make A Graph web page. .help - View a web page with a description of gride .html - View an OPeNDAP-style HTML Data Acces .htmlTable - View a UTF-8 .html web page with the .iso19115 - View the dataset's ISO 19115-2/19139 .itx - Download an ISO-8859-1 Igor Text File. Each .json - View a table-like UTF-8 JSON file (missing isonICSV1 - View a UTF-8 JSON Lines CSV file wi .jsonICSV - View a UTF-8 JSON Lines CSV file wit .jsonIKVP - View a UTF-8 JSON Lines file with Key .mat - Download a MATLAB binary file. .nc - Download a NetCDF-3 binary file with COARI .ncHeader - View the UTF-8 header (the metadata .ncml - View the dataset's structure and metadata nccsy - Download a NetCDF-3-like 7-bit ASCII NO .nccsvMetadata - View the dataset's metadata as .ncoJson - Download a UTF-8 NCO lvl=2 JSON file .odvTxt - Download time,lat,lon,otherVariables as .timeGaps - View a UTF-8 list of gaps in the time .tsv - Download a ISO-8859-1 tab-separated text .tsvp - Download a ISO-8859-1 .tsv file with line 1





Deconstructing an ERDDAP data request URL

NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature[(2019-09-21T12:00:00Z)]

Example of a URL data request

Base URL: https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/

Dataset ID: NOAA DHW monthly

File Type: .largePng (.nc, .mat, .json, .geotif, .kml, .csv...)

Data Request Begins ?

Variable: sea_surface_temperature

Time range: [(2019-09-15T12:00:00Z):(2019-09-15T12:00:00Z)]

Latitude Range: [(70):(-10)]

Longitude Range: [(-180):(-100)]



coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/

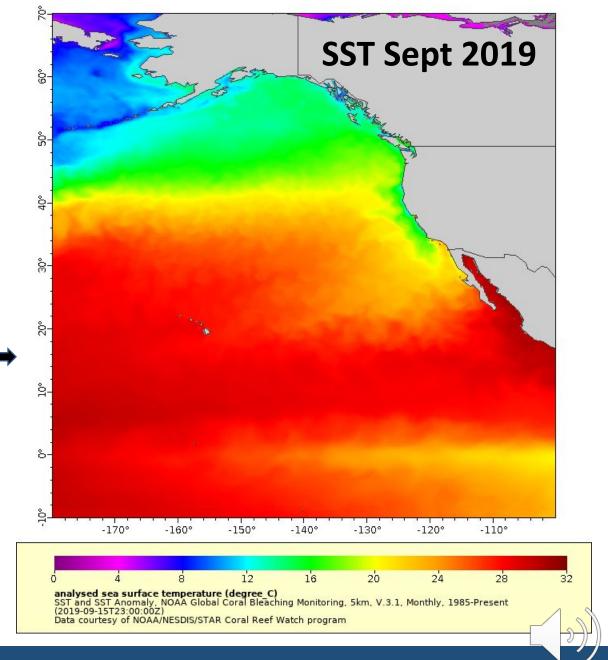
This URL:

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature[(2019-09-15)][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]

Produces this figure

Note:

You can download the data in a netCDF file by changing .largePng to .nc in the URL

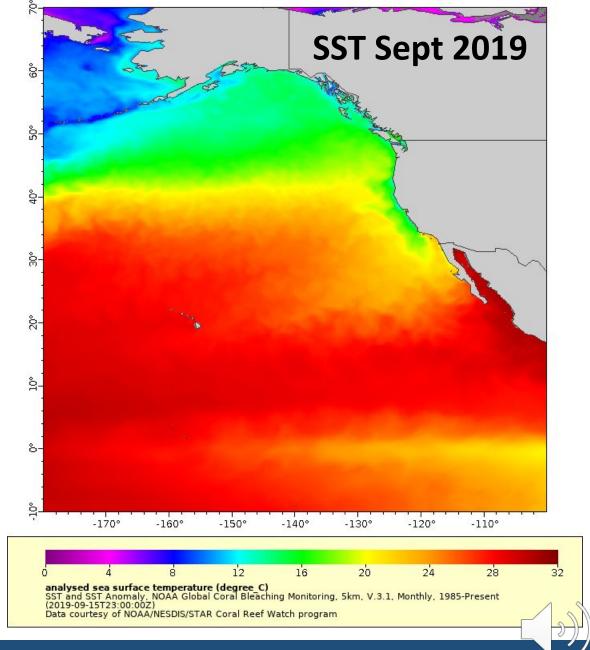




Change the variable:

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature[)2019-09-15)][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]

- Change the variable displayed to see the SST anomaly
- For this dataset we will change it to sea_surface_temperature_anomaly



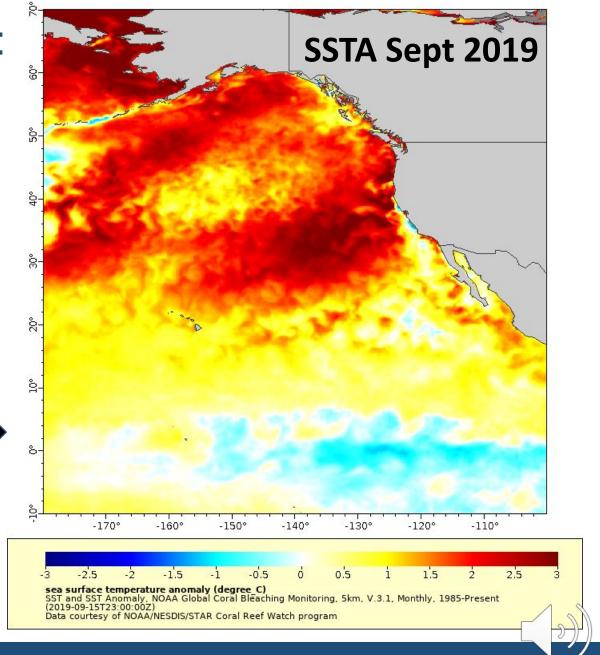


Visualize the Pacific marine heat wave:

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?
sea_surface_temperature_anomaly[(201 9-09-15)][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]

Produces this figure ————

Note: Changing the variable name produces an anomaly because this dataset has a variable with the SST anomaly in it. Most datasets do not have an anomaly variable in them, so this modification will only work for this dataset.





Create a 2D timeseries:

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?
sea surface temperature anomaly[(201 9-09-15)][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]

Next we will examine the temporal evolution of the warm "blob" by making a Hovmöller diagram, a hybrid map with time on one axis, and latitude or longitude on the other. We will make a slice through 30°N.

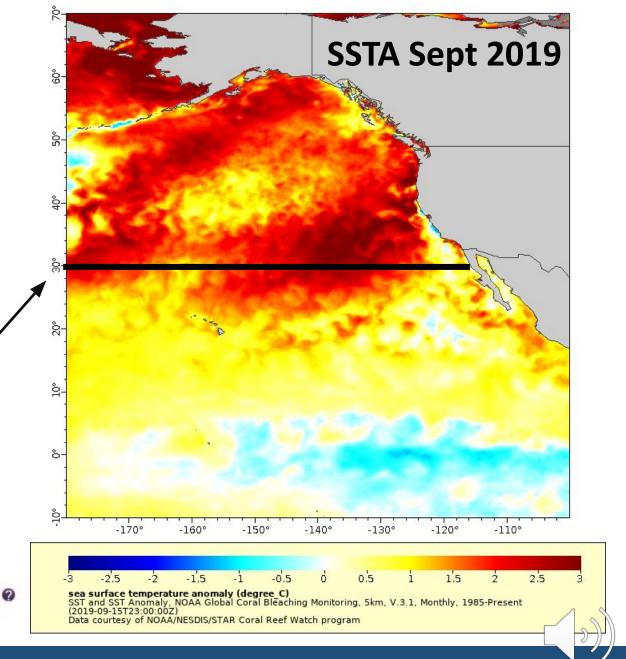
We can do this by setting the y-axis to time on the "Make a Graph" page:

Graph Type: surface

X Axis: longitude

Y Axis: time

Color: sea_surface_temperature_anomaly



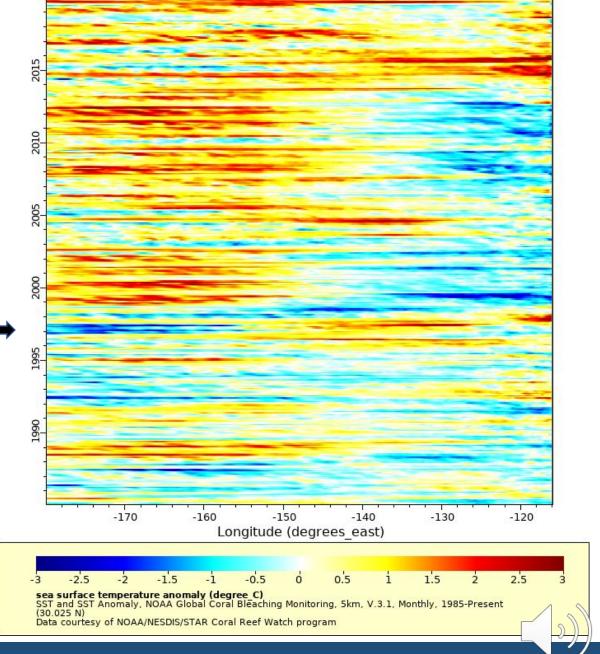


Generate a Hovmöller diagram

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?
sea_surface_temperature_anomaly[(198
5-01-15):(2019-12-16)][(30)][(-180):(-116)]

Produces this figure

While most of the last 20 years the N. Pacific (at 30°N) has experienced warmer than usual temperatures, only in the past few years has this phenomena spread to coast (east of 120°W).



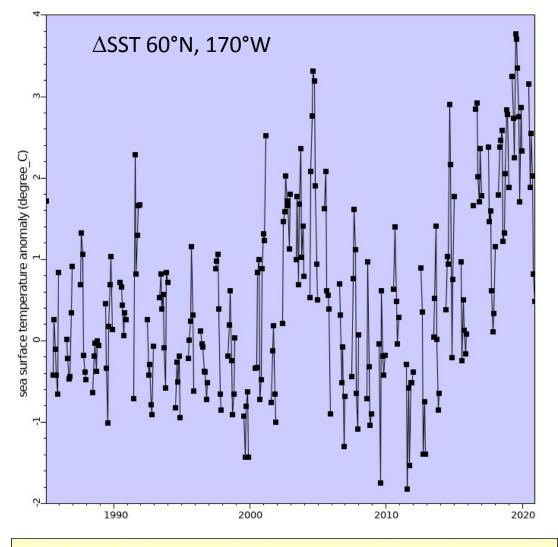


Generate a Timeseries

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature_anomaly[(1985-01-16T00:00:00Z):(2020-12-16T00:00:00Z)][(60)][(-170)]

Produces this figure ———

Select 'linesAndMarkers' under Graph Type on the Make a Graph page (.graph) to create a timeseries at any point in the dataset



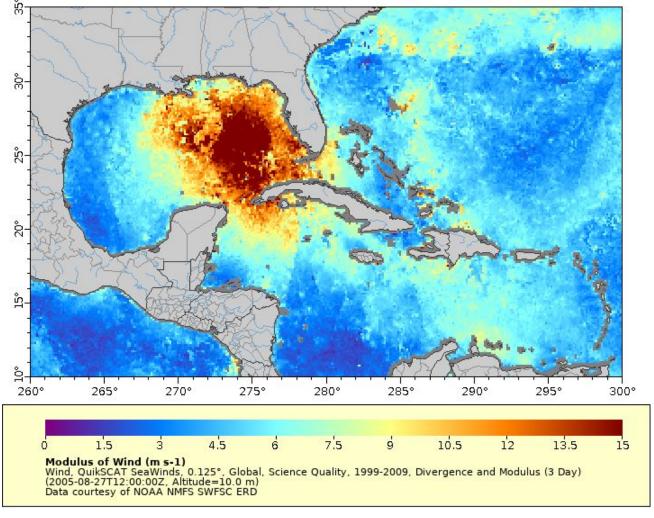
SST and SST Anomaly, NOAA Global Coral Bleaching Monitoring, 5km, V.3.1, Monthly, 1985-Present (60.025 N, -170.025 E) Data courtesy of NOAA/NESDIS/STAR Coral Reef Watch program



Visualize wind speeds produced by Hurricane Katrina

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erdda p/griddap/erdQSdivmod3day.largePng? mod[(2005-08-27)][(10)][(10):(35)][(260): (300)]]

Produces this figure ----





Visualize wind vectors produced by Hurricane Katrina



ERDDAP > griddap > Make A Graph @

Dataset Title: Wind, QuikSCAT SeaWinds, 0.125°, Global, Science Quality, 1999-2009 (3 Day)

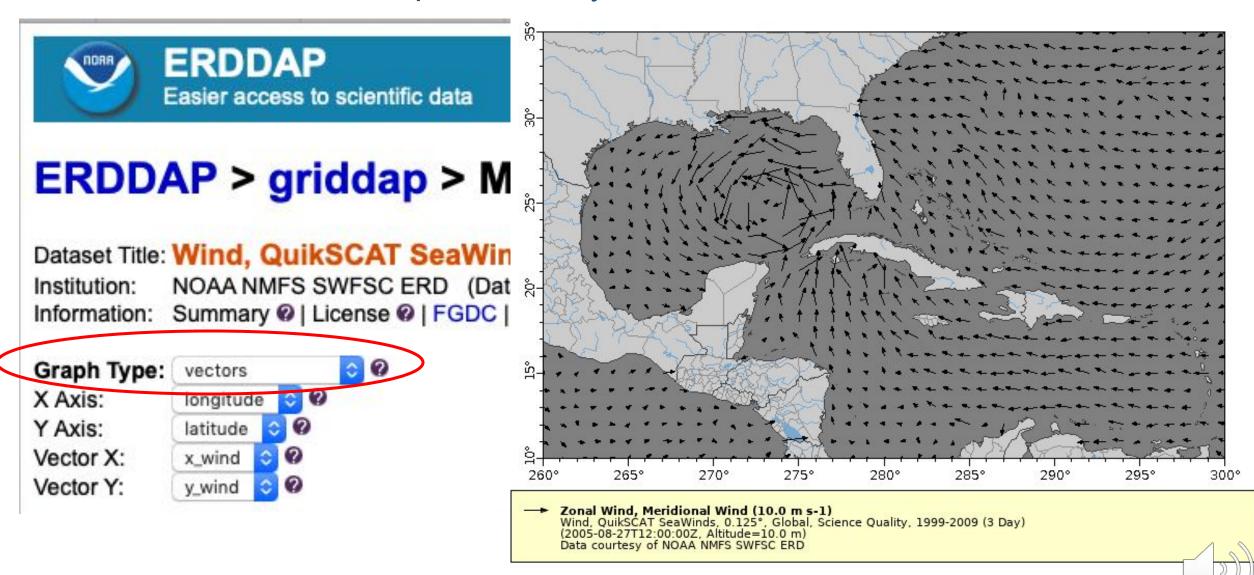
Institution: NOAA NMFS SWFSC ERD (Dataset ID: erdQSwind3day)

Information: Summary @ | License @ | FGDC | ISO 19115 | Metadata | Background ☑ | Data Access Form | Files

Graph Type:	vectors			0
X Axis:	longitud	е	O	
Y Axis:	latitude	0	0	
Vector X:	x_wind	0	0	
Vector Y:	y_wind	0	0	



Visualize wind vectors produced by Hurricane Katrina

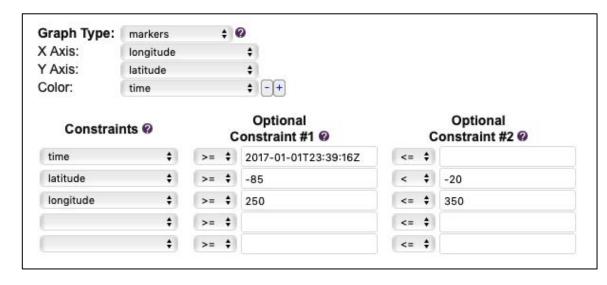


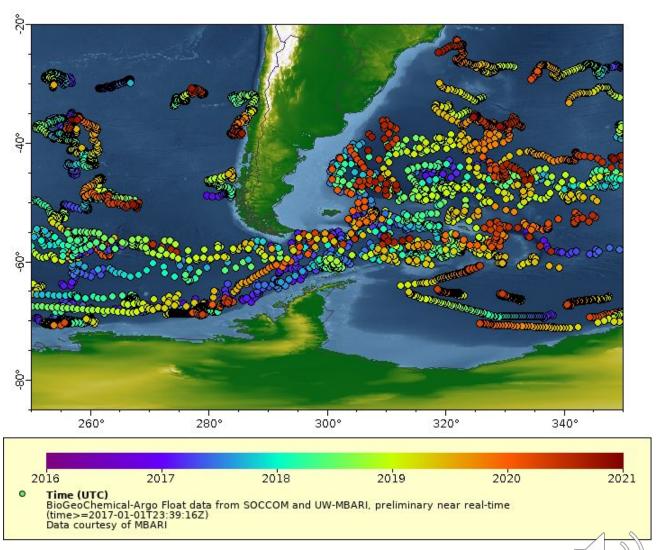


Access tabular data like BGC-Argo Float data

Map of all BGC-Argo floats since 2017-01-01 in the Southern Ocean around South America. Float profiles are colored by date.

https://polarwatch.noaa.gov/erddap/tabledap/SOCCOM_BGC_Argo.graph



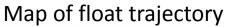


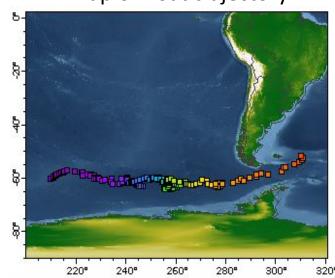


Visualizations of tabular data

https://polarwatch.noaa.gov/erddap/tabledap/SOCCOM_BGC_Argo.graph

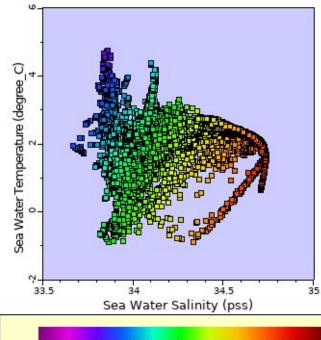
Float WMO_ID = 5904185





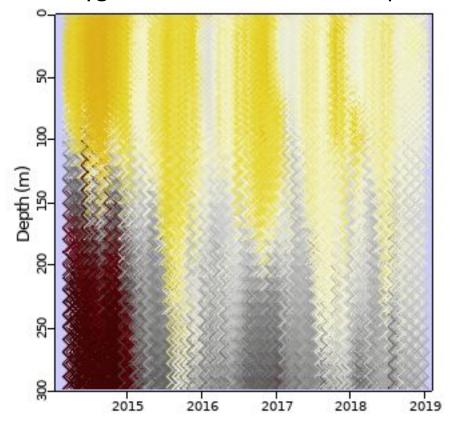


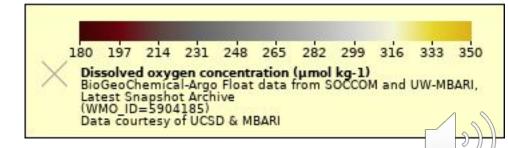
Temperature-Salinity Diagram





Oxygen Section for 0-350 m depth







Downloading Data

NOAA_DHW_monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature[(2019-09-21T12:00:00Z)]

Example of a URL data request

Base URL: https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/

Dataset ID: NOAA_DHW_monthly

File Type: .largePng (.nc, .mat, .json, .geotif, .kml, .csv...)

Data Request Begins ?

Variable: sea_surface_temperature

Time range: [(2019-09-15T12:00:00Z):(2019-09-15T12:00:00Z)]

Latitude Range: [(70):(-10)]

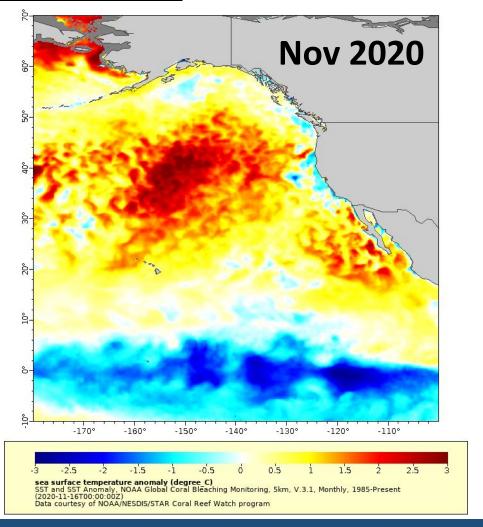
Longitude Range: [(-180):(-100)]



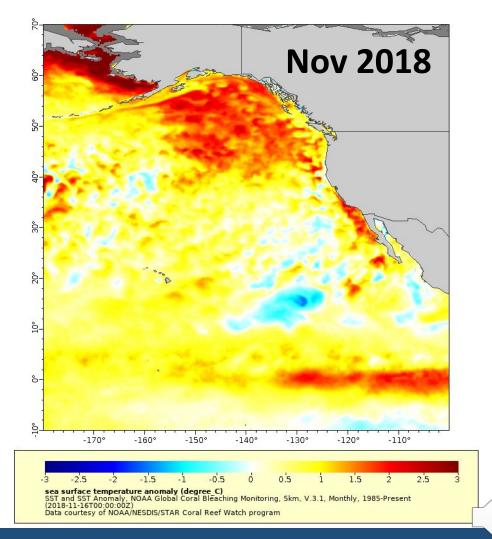
coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/

"Last" Data

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/ NOAA DHW monthly.largePng?sea_surface_temperature_anomaly [last][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]



https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/ NOAA DHW monthly.largePng?sea surface temperature anomal v[last-24][(70):(-10)][(-180):(-100)]





Data Access Form

https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/griddap/NOAA_DHW_monthly.html?sea_surface_temperature_anomaly



ERDDAP > griddap > Data Access Form @

Dimensions @	Start @	Strid	e @Stop @	Size @	Spacing @
☑ time (UTC) ❷	2018-11-16T00:00:00Z	1	2018-11-16T00:00:00Z	431	30 days 10h 29m 35s (uneven
☑ latitude (degrees_north) ❷	70.025	1	-10.025	3600	-0.05 (uneven)
✓ longitude (degrees_east) ❷	-179.975	1	-100.025	7200	0.05 (uneven)
Grid Variables (which always sea_surface_temperature (compass (Pixel characteristics to the state of the stat	also download all of the degree_C) @ lag array, pixel_classific		ion variables)	7200	0.05 (uneven)
✓ longitude (degrees_east) ❷ Grid Variables (which always sea_surface_temperature (downward) mask (Pixel characteristics for sea_surface_temperature_actions)	also download all of the degree_C) @ lag array, pixel_classific		ion variables)	7200	0.05 (uneven)
Grid Variables (which always sea_surface_temperature (compass (Pixel characteristics to the state of the stat	also download all of the degree_C) @ lag array, pixel_classific		ion variables)	7200	0.05 (uneven)
Grid Variables (which always ☐ sea_surface_temperature (o ☐ mask (Pixel characteristics f ☑ sea_surface_temperature_a	also download all of the legree_C) @ lag array, pixel_classific nomaly (degree_C) @	cation) @	ion variables)	7200	0.05 (uneven)



CoastWatch Tutorials on GitHub

Tutorial Module Descriptions

- <u>ERDDAP-basics</u> An introduction to what ERDDAP is and an overview of the different CoastWatch ERDDAP servers. Learn
 how to visualize and download data from ERDDAP, and how to interpret an ERDDAP url.
- netcdf-and-panoply-tutorial Learn how to use NASA's Panoply software to open and view netCDF data.
- <u>Tutorial1-basics</u> Learn to access satellite data from CoastWatch ERDDAP data server and to work with NetCDF files. Visualize sea surface temperature on a map and plot time series data. **R**, **python and Matlab versions**.
- <u>Tutorial2-timeseries-compare-sensors</u> Learn common ways to download data from ERDDAP servers to access time-series chlorophyll data from four different satellite datasets and summarize and visualize the data for comparison. **R**, **python and Matlab versions**.
- <u>convert-180+180-to-0-360-longitude</u> Work with datasets with -180° to +180° longitude values in a region that crosses the antimeridian. Convert the coordinates from (-180, +180) to (0, 360) and visualize data on a map. **Python only.**
- <u>create-virtual-buoy-with-satellite-data</u> Create a "virtual" buoy using satellite data to fill the gaps in in-situ data collected by a physical buoy. Extract data from a location close to an existing buoy. Clean dataset by removing outliers, and aggregate (resample) to achieve a reduced temporal resolution. Plot time series data. **R and python versions.**
- <u>extract-satellite-data-within-boundary</u> Extract sea surface temperature satellite data for an non-rectangular geographical region from an ERDDAP server using a shapefile, make maps, and plot a timeseries of the seasonal cycle of SST within the boundary. **R, python and Matlab versions.**
- <u>matchup-satellite-buoy-data</u> Temporally and geospatially subset satellite data to match with buoy data (tabular), run statistical analysis and produce a map of the satellite data with overlaying buoy data. **R only**.
- <u>matchup-satellite-data-to-track-locations</u> Extract satellite data along a set of points defined by longitude, latitude, and time coordinates like that produced by an animal telemetry tag, a ship track, or a glider track. **R, python and Matlab versions.**

Most tutorials are available in both R and python, and a few also have a Matlab version

https://github.com/coastwatch-training/CoastWatch-Tutorials

