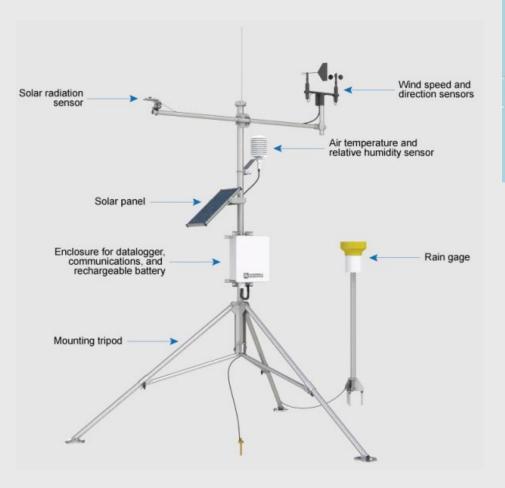


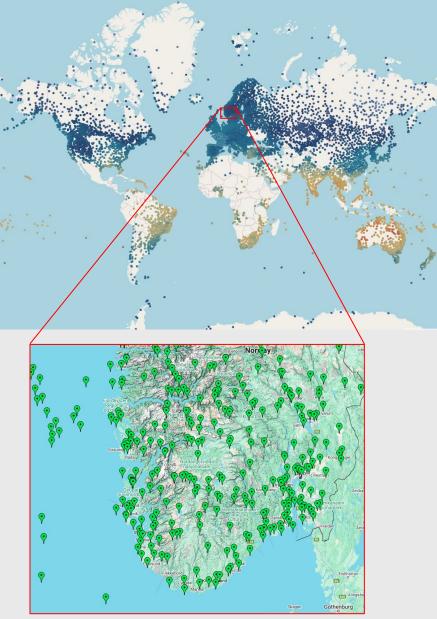
Frost

A REST API for point observations

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Automatic Weather Stations







The Frost API (frost.met.no)



WHAT IS FROST

HOW TO USE FROST

API REFERENCE

CHANGELOG

What is Frost?

The Frost API provides <u>free access</u> to <u>MET Norway's</u> archive of historical weather and climate data. This data includes quality controlled daily, monthly, and yearly measurements of temperature, precipitation, and wind data. Other information, like metadata about weather stations, is also available through the API.

The Frost API is primarily for developers who need to develop scripts or applications that access MET Norway's archive of historical weather and climate data. Please read about the terms of use for the API, as well as MET's privacy policy statement

Please email observasjon@met.no if you have questions about Frost, and it will be directed to the appropriate people. Please read the <u>FAQs</u> before emailing, we will keep updating them based on questions we receive. We are looking into setting up a discussion forum in the future, as the old email list has been discontinued.



Create a client ID



How to use Frost

Below you will find a basic introduction to help you learn to use Frost. Please use the submenu for more information.

Basic introduction

Frost is a RESTful API that provides access to MET Norway's archive of historical weather and climate data.

To access the API you need to <u>create a user</u>, all you need is an email address (<u>MET's privacy policy statement</u>). You will get a client ID and client secret, which you should save in a safe place. Most users will only need the client ID, but if you require access to data that is not open then you need to use the client secret for <u>OAuth2</u>.



There are several different parts of the API, out of which you can retrieve different types of data. <u>Sources/</u> for instance can be used to find available sources for a particular area or find meta information about a particular source. <u>Observations/AvailableTimeSeries/</u> can be used to find out what types of <u>weather elements</u> (types of observations) are available for a particular station or time range. <u>Observations/</u> can be used to retrieve observations. In order to request observations you must specify 3 things:

- Source(s)
- Reference Time
- Element(s)

Get latest observations from Blindern

URL:

https://frost.met.no/observations/v0.jsonld?sources=SN18700&referencetime=latest&elements=air_temperature

Terminal/cURL:

```
curl --user @aa125e4-e2d1-478d-bc17-248a720261a4:
"https://frost.met.no/observations/v0.jsonld?sources=SN18700&referencetime=latest&elements
=air_temperature"
```



Python:

```
import requests # See https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
import json
import sys
url = 'https://frost.met.no/observations/v0.jsonld'
query params = {
     'sources': 'SN18700',
     'referencetime': 'latest',
     'elements': 'air temperature',
client id = '0aa125e4-e2d1-478d-bc17-248a720261a4'
response = requests.get(url, query params, auth=(client id, ''))
if response.status code == 200:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=4))
else:
    print('error:')
    print(f'\tstatus code: {response.status code}')
    print(f'\tcontent: {response.text}')
    sys.exit(1)
```



Response body

```
"data": [
     "sourceId": "SN18700:0",
     "referenceTime": "2025-02-26T07:17:00.000Z",
     "observations": [
              "elementId": "air_temperature",
              "value": 0.9,
              "unit": "degC",
              "level": {
                   "levelType": "height_above_ground",
                   "unit": "m",
                   "value": 10
               "timeOffset": "PTOH",
              "timeResolution": "PT10M",
              "timeSeriesId": 0,
               "performanceCategory": "C",
              "exposureCategory": "1",
              "qualityCode": 2
         },
```

Parsing response body in Python

```
import dateutil.parser # <---</pre>
query params = {
     'sources': 'SN18700',
    'referencetime': '2025-02-26T00/2025-02-26T06:00', # <---
    'elements': 'air temperature',
}
if response.status code == 200:
    for item in response.json()['data']:
        iso8701 = item['referenceTime'] # obs time in ISO 8601 format
        dt = dateutil.parser.isoparse(iso8601)
        tstamp = int(dt.timestamp()) # obs time as secs since 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z
        val = item['observations'][0]['value'] # obs value
        sys.stdout.write('{} {} {}\n'.format(iso8601, tstamp, val))
else:
```



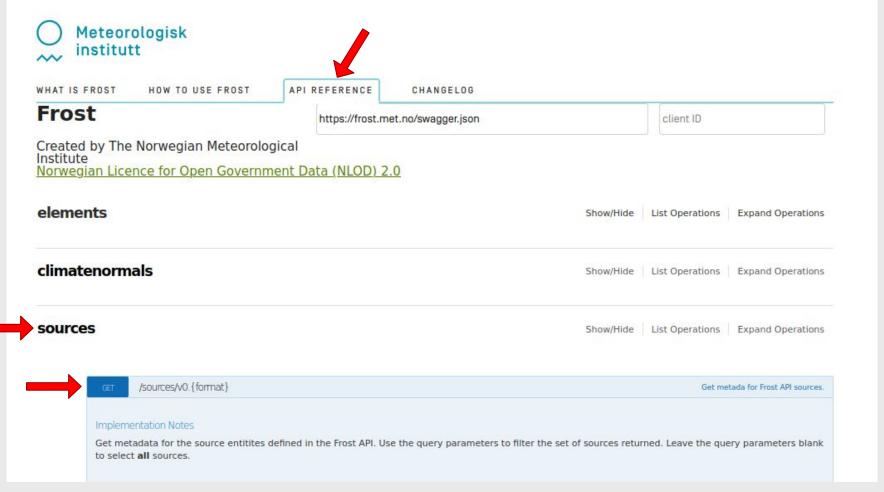


```
2025-02-26T00:00:00.000Z 1740528000 2.6
2025-02-26T00:01:00.000Z 1740528060 2.6
2025-02-26T00:02:00.000Z 1740528120 2.6
2025-02-26T00:03:00.000Z 1740528180 2.6
2025-02-26T00:04:00.000Z 1740528240 2.6
2025-02-26T00:05:00.000Z 1740528300 2.6
2025-02-26T00:06:00.000Z 1740528360 2.5
2025-02-26T00:07:00.000Z 1740528420 2.5
2025-02-26T00:08:00.000Z 1740528480 2.6
2025-02-26T00:09:00.000Z 1740528540 2.5
2025-02-26T00:10:00.000Z 1740528600 2.5
2025-02-26T00:11:00.000Z 1740528660 2.5
2025-02-26T00:12:00.000Z 1740528720 2.5
2025-02-26T00:13:00.000Z 1740528780 2.5
2025-02-26T00:14:00.000Z 1740528840 2.5
2025-02-26T00:15:00.000Z 1740528900 2.5
2025-02-26T00:16:00.000Z 1740528960 2.5
```



Finding relevant sources

(typically weather stations)







Parameter	Value	Description	Parameter Type	Data Type
ids		The Frost API source ID(s) that you want metadata for. Enter a comma-separated list to select multiple sources. For sources of type SensorSystem or RegionDataset, the source ID must be of the form <pre>prefix><int> where</int></pre> <pre><pre>prefix> is SN for SensorSystem and TR, NR, GR, or GF for RegionDataset. The integer following the prefix may contain wildcards, e.g. SN18*7* matches both SN18700 and SN18007.</pre></pre>	query	string
types	•	The type of Frost API source that you want metadata for.	query	string
elements		If specified, only sources for which observations are available for all of these elements may be included in the result. Enter a comma-separated list of search filters.	query	string
geometry		Get Frost API sources defined by a specified geometry. Geometries are specified as either nearest(POINT()) or POLYGON() using WKT; see the reference section on the Geometry Specification for documentation and examples. If the nearest() function is specified, the output will include the distance in kilometers from the reference point.	query	string
	t	The maximum number of sources	query	string

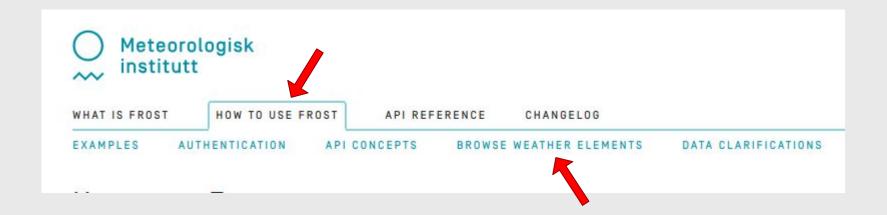




validtime	If specified, only sources that have been, or still are, valid/applicable during some part of this interval may be included in the result. Specify <ate>date>/<ate>/<ate>/now, <ate>or now, where <ate>or so f the form YYYY-MM-DD, e.g. 2017-03-06. The default is 'now', i.e. only currently valid/applicable sources are included.</ate></ate></ate></ate></ate>		string
name	If specified, only sources whose 'name' attribute matches this search filter may be included in the result.	query	string
country	If specified, only sources whose 'country' or 'countryCode' attribute matches this <u>search filter</u> may be included in the result.	query	string
county	If specified, only sources whose 'county' or 'countyld' attribute matches this search filter may be included in the result.		string
municipality	If specified, only sources whose 'municipality' or 'municipalityld' attribute matches this <u>search filter</u> may be included in the result.	query	string
wmoid	If specified, only sources whose 'wmold' attribute matches this <u>search filter</u> may be included in the result.		string
stationholder	If specified, only sources whose 'stationHolders' attribute contains at least one name that matches this search filter may be included in the result.	query	string

Finding relevant elements

(a.k.a. weather- and climate parameters)







Weather and Climate Elements

(NOTE: The input for the table below is the response from this request.)

max(air_temperature P1D)

max(air temperature P1M)

max(air temperature P1Y)

English Show 10 v entries Search: max(air_temp id oldElementCodes description sensorLevels category name unit status Homogenised best estimate max(air temperature height above ground, CFmaximum air TAX Homogenised daily temperature maximum. Temperature degC P1D) temperature (24 unit: m, default: 2, values: name h) Maximum air CFheight_above_ground,

Highest recorded air temperature per 24 hours

Highest recorded air temperature per month

Highest recorded air temperature per year

values to use in the Frost *elements* query parameter

Temperature

Temperature

Temperature

temperature (24

Maximum air

temperature

Maximum air

temperature

(year)

(month)

TAX, TAXD, TAX_24, X1TAX

TAX

TAX



unit: m, default: 2, values:

height above ground,

height_above_ground,

unit: m, default: 2, values:

unit: m, default: 2, values:

type:

name

CF-

CF-

name

name

degC

degC

degC