

# Qt: Openweather

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## Openweather

**Openweather** est une société informatique créée en 2014 par un groupe d'ingénieurs et d'experts en Big Data, en traitement de données et en traitement d'imagerie par satellite.

Openweather fournit des API simples et rapides pour travailler avec leur base de données météorologiques, d'images satellite et d'autres données environnementales. Il existe 3 produits : API pour les données météorologiques, API pour l'imagerie par satellite et API pour l'apprentissage automatique (R & D).



Aller sur le site https://openweathermap.org/api.

### **Current weather data**

API doc

Subscribe

- Access current weather data for any location including over 200,000 cities
- Current weather is frequently updated based on global models and data from more than 40,000 weather stations
- Data is available in JSON, XML, or HTML format
- Available for Free and all other paid accounts

	Free
Price per month Price is fixed, no other hidden costs (VAT is not included)	Free
Subscribe	Get API key and Start
Calls per minute (no more than)	60
Current weather API	<b>✓</b>
4 days/hourly forecast API NEW	-
5 days/3 hour forecast API	<b>✓</b>
16 days/daily forecast API	-
Climate forecast for 30 days NEW	-
Weather maps 2.0: Current, Forecast, Historical layers	-
Relief maps	-
Weather maps 1.0	<b>✓</b>
Bulk download	-
UV index	<b>✓</b>
Weather alerts	·

# How to start in 3 simple steps

Sign up and get an API key (APPID) on your account page.

After registration, we will send you a welcome email that contain your API key and additional information on how to get started with our weather APIs. Within the next couple of hours, it will be activated and ready to use.

2 Start using API for free.

Find the complete description of API calls with a list of parameters and examples of responses in API documentation.

Please, use API key in each API call.

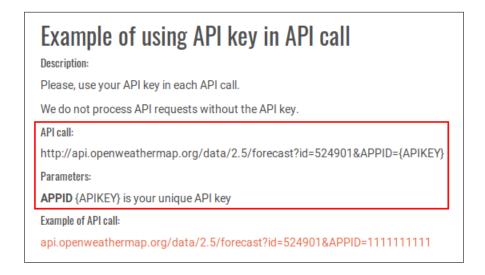
If you need more features than Free account can give you, look at the options of our monthly subscriptions here.

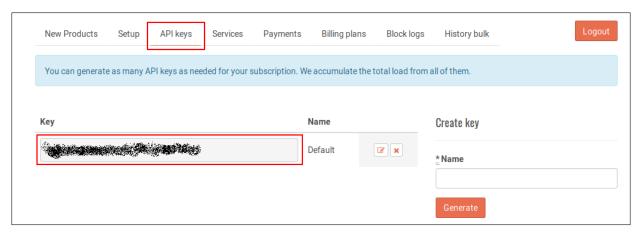
Choose your subscription depending on a number of calls per sec, API availability, service provided, and other features.

Contact us via Support Center.

Suivre la procédure pour créer un compte

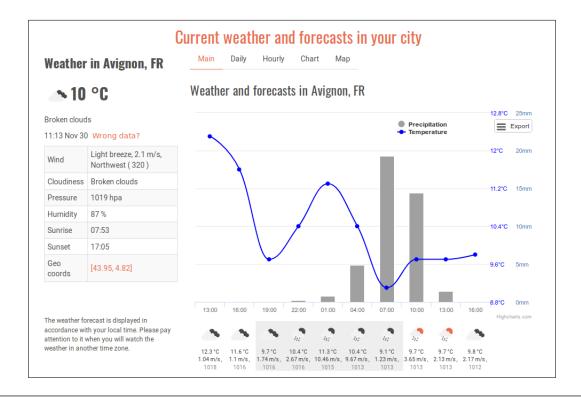
L'utilisation de l'API nécessite une clé APPID :



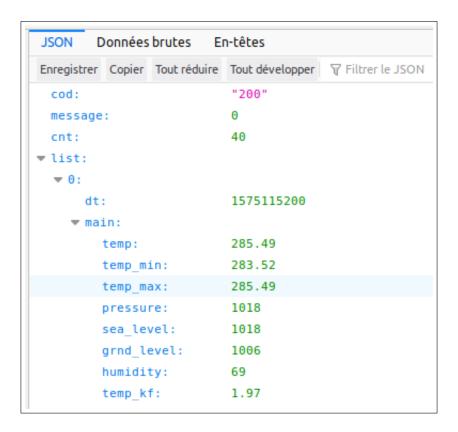


Accéder à son compte pour récupérer

Rechercher la météo sur Avignon: https://openweathermap.org/city/6455379



Obtenir les données météorologiques d'Avignon au format JSON : http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast?id=6455379&APPID=xxxx



→ Documentation sur l'API :

#### Parameters:

- . . . . . . .
- o coord.lon City geo location, longitude
  - o coord.lat City geo location, latitude
- weather (more info Weather condition codes)
  - o weather.id Weather condition id
  - o weather.main Group of weather parameters (Rain, Snow, Extreme etc.)
  - o weather.description Weather condition within the group
  - o weather.icon Weathericonid
- base Internal parameter
- main
  - o main.temp Temperature. Unit Default: Kelvin, Metric: Celsius, Imperial: Fahrenheit.
  - main.pressure Atmospheric pressure (on the sea level, if there is no sea\_level or grnd\_level data), hPa
  - o main.humidity Humidity,%
  - main.temp\_min Minimum temperature at the moment. This is deviation from current temp that is possible for large cities and megalopolises geographically expanded (use these parameter optionally). Unit Default: Kelvin, Metric: Celsius, Imperial: Fahrenheit.
  - main.temp\_max Maximum temperature at the moment. This is deviation from current temp that is possible for large cities and megalopolises geographically expanded (use these parameter optionally). Unit Default: Kelvin, Metric: Celsius, Imperial: Fahrenheit.
  - o main.sea\_level Atmospheric pressure on the sea level, hPa
  - o main.grnd level Atmospheric pressure on the ground level, hPa

### Units format

Description:

Standard, metric, and imperial units are available.

Parameters:

units metric, imperial. When you do not use units parameter, format is Standard by default.

Temperature is available in Fahrenheit, Celsius and Kelvin units.

- For temperature in Fahrenheit use units=imperial
- For temperature in Celsius use units=metric
- Temperature in Kelvin is used by default, no need to use units parameter in API call

List of all API parameters with units openweathermap.org/weather-data

#### Examples of API calls:

standard api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/find?q=London

metric api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/find?q=Londor &units=metric

imperial api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/find?q=London&units=imperial

### **Format**

#### Description:

JSON format is used by default. To get data in XML or HTML formats just set up mode = xml or html.

**Parameters** 

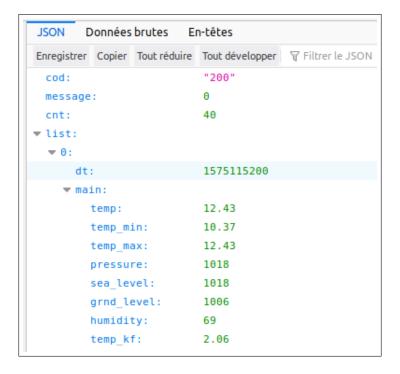
mode - possible values are xml and html. If mode parameter is empty the format is JSON by default.

**Examples of API calls:** 

JSON api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London

XML api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London&mode=xml

➡ Utilisation de paramétres spécifiques : http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast?id=6455379&units=metric&lang=fr&APPID=xxxx



## Qt

Il faut utiliser un objet de la classe QNetworkAccessManager pour émettre une requête GET avec un objet QNetworkRequest.

L'url sera stocké dans un objet de type QUrl.

On obtiendra la réponse à la requête par le signal finished (QNetworkReply\*) qui passera l'adresse d'un objet QNetworkReply. On accédera au contenu de la réponse en appelant la méthode readAll().

```
manager = new QNetworkAccessManager(this);
connect(manager, SIGNAL(finished(QNetworkReply*)), this, SLOT(replyFinished(QNetworkReply*))
   );
QString URL = "http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast?id=6455379&units=metric&lang=
   fr&APPID=xxxx";
// Pour tester les entêtes HTTP
//QUrl url("https://httpbin.org/headers");
QUrl url(URL);
QNetworkRequest request;
request.setUrl(url);
//--header 'Accept: application/json'
request.setRawHeader("Accept", "application/json");
qDebug() << Q_FUNC_INFO << request.url();</pre>
manager->get(request);
void IHM::replyFinished(QNetworkReply *reply)
{
   QByteArray datas = reply->readAll();
   QString infos(datas);
   //...
}
```

Ensuite, il faut traiter les données au format JSON.

Format JSON: http://tvaira.free.fr/projets/activites/activite-json.html