

Package ‘ARPALData’

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Type Package

Title Retrieving, Managing and Analysing Air Quality and Weather Data for Lombardy (Italy) using ARPA Lombardia Open Database

Version 1.3.0

Description

Contains functions for retrieving, managing and analysing air quality and weather data from Regione Lombardia open database (<<https://www.dati.lombardia.it/>>).

Data are collected by ARPA Lombardia (Lombardia Environmental Protection Agency), Italy, through its ground monitoring network.

See the webpage <https://www.arpalombardia.it/Pages/ARPA_Home_Page.aspx> for further information on ARPA Lombardia's activities and history.

Data quality (e.g. missing values, exported values, graphical mapping) has been checked involving members of the ARPA Lombardia's office for air quality control.

The package makes available observations since 1989 (for weather) and 1996 (for air quality) and are updated with daily frequency by the regional agency.

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Imports

RSocrata,tidysselect,dplyr,utils,lubridate,magrittr,rlang,readr,stringi,stringr,tm,tidyr,purrr,eurostat,sf,ggplot2,tibble,data.table

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Description

Contains functions for downloading and managing air quality and weather data from Regione Lombardia open database. Data are collected by ARPA Lombardia (Lombardia Environmental Protection Agency), Italy.

Author(s)

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ARPALdf_Summary	<i>Summary statistics for a data frame of class 'ARPALdf'</i>
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Description

'ARPALdf_Summary' returns many descriptive statistics summarizing the data contained in a data frame of class ARPALdf. Statistics are calculated at overall level (full sample), by station ID and by year. For each variable are reported the basic positioning indices (min, max, mean, median, quantile) and variability indices (range, standard deviation). Other reported statistics are the linear correlation (Pearson) by station and some graphical representation of the distribution (kernel density plot, histogram, Hampel filter and boxplot). In addition, the function returns useful data-quality information: gap length (i.e. number of missing observations for each variable by station and by year).

Usage

```
ARPALdf_Summary(
  Data,
  by_IDStat = 1,
  by_Year = 1,
  gap_length = T,
  correlation = T,
  histogram = F,
  density = F,
  outlier = F,
  verbose = T
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset of class 'ARPALdf' containing the data to be summarised.
by_IDStat	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to compute summary statistics by Station ID. Default is 1.
by_Year	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to compute summary statistics by year. Default is 1.
gap_length	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to compute summary statistics for the gap length of each variable. Default is 1.
correlation	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to compute linear correlation of available variables. Default is 1.
histogram	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to plot the histogram of each variable. Default is 0.
density	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to plot the kernel density plot of each variable. Default is 0.
outlier	Logic value (0 or 1). Use 1 to analyse extreme values of each variable (boxplot and Hampel filter). Default is 0.
verbose	Logic value (T or F). Toggle warnings and messages. If 'verbose=T' (default) the function prints on the screen some messages describing the progress of the tasks. If 'verbose=F' any message about the progression is suppressed.

Value

A list of data.frames containing summary descriptive statistics for a data frame of class 'ARPALdf'. Summary statistics are computed for the overall sample (Descr), by Station ID (Descr_by_IDStat) and by year (Descr_by_Year). Available statistics are: number of NAs, number of negative values, minimum, mean, maximum and standard deviation.

Examples

```
## Download daily air quality data from all the stations for year 2020
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station = NULL, Year = 2020, Frequency = "daily")
## Summarising observed data
sum_stats <- ARPALdf_Summary(Data = d)
```

ARPALdf_Summary_map *Generate a map of summary statistics for a given ARPALdf data.frame*

Description

'ARPALdf_Summary_map' represents on a map (polygon of Lombardy) the data contained in a data frame of class 'ARPALdf' containing the values or the descriptive statistics by station. Data can be either a ARPALdf of observed data (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx' commands) and an ARPALdf obtained as summary descriptive statistic (from 'ARPALdf_Summary' command).

Usage

```
ARPALdf_Summary_map(
  Data,
  Title_main,
  Title_legend = "Variable",
  Variable,
  prov_line_type = 1,
  prov_line_size = 1,
  col_scale = c("#00FF00", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"),
  val_midpoint = NULL,
  xlab = "Longitude",
  ylab = "Latitude"
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset of class 'ARPALdf' containing the values or the descriptive statistics to plot on the map. Data can be either a ARPALdf of observed data (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx' commands) and an ARPALdf obtained as summary descriptive statistic (from 'ARPALdf_Summary' command).
Title_main	Title of the plot.
Title_legend	Title fo the legend
Variable	Summary variable to represent
prov_line_type	Linetype for Lombardy provinces. Default is 1.
prov_line_size	Size of the line for Lombardy provinces. Default is 1.
col_scale	Vector indicating the minimum, the middle and the average point colors. Default is c("green","yellow","red").
val_midpoint	Numeric. Value associated to the middle-point scale color. Default is NULL (midpoint is set equal to the average of the variable to represent).
xlab	x-axis label. Default is 'Longitude'.
ylab	y-axis label. Default is 'Latitude'.

Value

A map of selected stations across the Lombardy region

Examples

```
## Download daily air quality data from all the stations for year 2020
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station = NULL, Year = 2020, Frequency = "daily")
## Summarising observed data
s <- ARPALdf_Summary(Data = d)
## Mapping of the average NO2 in 2020 at several stations
ARPALdf_Summary_map(Data = s$Descr_by_IDStat$Mean_by_stat,
                    Title_main = "Mean NO2 by station in 2020", Variable = "NO2")
```

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data
```

Download air quality data from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data' returns observed air quality measurements collected by ARPA Lombardia ground detection system for Lombardy region in Northern Italy. Available airborne pollutant concentrations are: NO2, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, Ozone, Arsenic, Benzene, Benzo-a-pirene, Ammonia, Sulfur Dioxide, Black Carbon, CO, Nickel, Cadmium and Lead. Data are available from 1996 and are updated up to the current date. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Monitoraggio aria' at the webpage: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(
  ID_station = NULL,
  Year = 2020,
  Frequency = "hourly",
  Var_vec = NULL,
  Fns_vec = NULL,
  by_sensor = F,
  parallel = T,
  verbose = T
)
```

Arguments

ID_station Numeric value. ID of the station to consider. Using ID_station = NULL, all the available stations are selected. Default is ID_station = NULL.

Year	Numeric vector. Year(s) of interest. Default is Year = 2020. Specifying more than one year the code works in parallel computing (half of the available cores) using parLapply() function.
Frequency	Temporal aggregation frequency. It can be "hourly", "daily", "weekly", "monthly" or "yearly". Default is Frequency = "hourly".
Var_vec	Character vector of variables to aggregate. If NULL (default) all the variables are averaged.
Fns_vec	Character vector of aggregation function to apply to the selected variables. Available functions are mean, median, min, max, sum, qPP (PP-th percentile), sd, var, vc (variability coefficient), skew (skewness) and kurt (kurtosis).
by_sensor	Logic value (T or F). If 'by_sensor=T', the function returns the observed concentrations by sensor code, while if 'by_sensor=F' (default) it returns the observed concentrations by station.
parallel	Logic value (T or F). If 'parallel=T' (default), data downloading is performed using parallel computing (socketing), while if 'parallel=F' (default) the download is performed serially. 'parallel=T' works only when 'Year' is a vector with multiple values, i.e. for a single year the serial computing is performed.
verbose	Logic value (T or F). Toggle warnings and messages. If 'verbose=T' (default) the function prints on the screen some messages describing the progress of the tasks. If 'verbose=F' any message about the progression is suppressed.

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse.

Examples

```
## Download hourly air quality data for 2020 at station 501 .
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station=501,Year=2020,Frequency="hourly",by_sensor = 0)
## Download monthly data for NOx and NO2 observed during 2021 for all the stations
## active on the network. For NOx is computed the 25th percentile, while for NO2 is
## computed the maximum concentration observed.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station=NULL,Year=2021,Frequency="monthly",
  Var_vec=c("NOx","NO2"),Fns_vec=c("q25","max"),by_sensor = 0)
## Download hourly air quality data for 2022 at station 501.
## Data are reported by sensor.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station=501,Year=2022,by_sensor = TRUE)
```

`get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data`

Download air quality data at municipal from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data' returns the air quality levels at municipal level estimated by ARPA Lombardia using a physico-chemical model which simulates air quality based on weather and geo-physical variables. For each municipality of Lombardy, ARPA estimates the average (NO2_mean) and maximum daily (NO2_max_day) level of NO2, the daily maximum (Ozone_max_day) and the 8-hours moving window maximum (Ozone_max_8h) of Ozone and the average levels of PM10 (PM10_mean) and PM2.5 (PM2.5_mean). Data are available from 2017 and are updated up to the current date. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Stime comunali dell'aria' at the webpage: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data(
  ID_station = NULL,
  Year = 2020,
  Frequency = "daily",
  Var_vec = NULL,
  Fns_vec = NULL,
  by_sensor = F,
  parallel = T,
  verbose = T
)
```

Arguments

ID_station	Numeric value. ID of the station to consider. Using ID_station = NULL, all the available stations are selected. Default is ID_station = NULL.
Year	Numeric vector. Year(s) of interest. Default is Year = 2020. Specifying more than one year the code works in parallel computing (half of the available cores) using parLapply() function.
Frequency	Temporal aggregation frequency. It can be "daily", "weekly", "monthly" or "yearly". Default is Frequency = "daily".
Var_vec	Character vector of variables to aggregate. If NULL (default) all the variables are averaged.
Fns_vec	Character vector of aggregation function to apply to the selected variables. Available functions are mean, median, min, max, sum, qPP (PP-th percentile), sd, var, vc (variability coefficient), skew (skewness) and kurt (kurtosis).
by_sensor	Boolean. If 'by_sensor=1', the function returns the observed concentrations by sensor code, while if 'by_sensor=0' (default) it returns the observed concentrations by station.
parallel	Logic value (T or F). If 'parallel=T' (default), data downloading is performed using parallel computing (socketing), while if 'parallel=F' (default) the download is performed serially. 'parallel=T' works only when 'Year' is a vector with multiple values, i.e. for a single year the serial computing is performed.
verbose	Logic value (T or F). Toggle warnings and messages. If 'verbose=T' (default) the function prints on the screen some messages describing the progress of the tasks. If 'verbose=F' any message about the progression is suppressed.

Details

More detailed description.

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse. The column 'NameStation' identifies the name of each municipality. The column 'IDStation' is an ID code (assigned from ARPA) uniquely identifying each municipality.

Examples

```
## Download daily concentrations at municipal levels observed in 2020
## for all the cities in Lombardy
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data(ID_station=NULL,Year=2020,
  Frequency="daily")
## Download monthly concentrations of NO2 (average and maximum) observed in 2021
## at city number 100451.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data(ID_station=100451,Year=2021,
  Frequency="monthly",Var_vec=c("NO2_mean","NO2_max"),Fns_vec=c("mean","max"))
## Download daily concentrations observed in 2021 at city number 100451.
## Data are reported by sensor.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data(ID_station=100451,Year=2021,by_sensor = 1)
```

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_registry
```

Download metadata (registry) on air quality monitoring stations at municipal level from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_registry' returns the registry (list) of all the air quality sensors owned by ARPA Lombardia for each municipality of Lombardy. The information reported are: ID of each sensor and station, starting date and ending date. The column 'NameStation' identifies the name of each municipality. The column 'IDStation' is an ID code (assigned from ARPA) uniquely identifying each municipality. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Stime comunali dell'aria' at the webpage: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_registry()
```

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse.

Examples

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_registry()
```

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry
```

Download metadata (registry) on air quality monitoring stations from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry' returns the registry (list) of all the air quality sensors and stations belonging to the ARPA Lombardia network. The information reported are: ID of each sensor and station, geo-location (coordinates in degrees), altitude (mt), starting date and ending date. The column 'NameStation' identifies the name of each station, while 'IDStation' is an ID code (assigned from ARPA) uniquely identifying each station. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Monitoraggio aria' at the webpage: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
```

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse.

Examples

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
```

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_data
```

Download weather/meteorological data from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_data' returns observed air weather measurements collected by ARPA Lombardia ground detection system for Lombardy region in Northern Italy. Available meteorological variables are: temperature (Celsius degrees), rainfall (cm), wind speed (m/s), wind direction (degrees), relative humidity (Data are available from 1989 and are updated up to the current date. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Monitoraggio aria' at the webpage: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj>

Usage

```

get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_data(
  ID_station = NULL,
  Year = 2020,
  Frequency = "10mins",
  Var_vec = NULL,
  Fns_vec = NULL,
  by_sensor = F,
  parallel = T,
  verbose = T
)

```

Arguments

ID_station	Numeric value. ID of the station to consider. Using ID_station = NULL, all the available stations are selected. Default is ID_station = NULL.
Year	Numeric vector. Year(s) of interest. Default is Year = 2020. Specifying more than one year the code works in parallel computing (half of the available cores) using parLapply() function.
Frequency	Temporal aggregation frequency. It can be "10mins", "hourly", "daily", "weekly", "monthly". Default is Frequency = "10mins"
Var_vec	Character vector of variables to aggregate. If NULL (default) all the variables are averaged, except for 'Temperature' and 'Snow_height', which are cumulated.
Fns_vec	Character vector of aggregation function to apply to the selected variables. Available functions are mean, median, min, max, sum, qPP (PP-th percentile), sd, var, vc (variability coefficient), skew (skewness) and kurt (kurtosis). Attention: for Wind Speed and Wind Speed Gust only mean, min and max are available; for Wind Direction and Wind Direction Gust only mean is available.
by_sensor	Logic value (T or F). If 'by_sensor=T', the function returns the observed concentrations by sensor code, while if 'by_sensor=F' (default) it returns the observed concentrations by station.
parallel	Logic value (T or F). If 'parallel=T' (default), data downloading is performed using parallel computing (socketing), while if 'parallel=F' (default) the download is performed serially. 'parallel=T' works only when 'Year' is a vector with multiple values, i.e. for a single year the serial computing is performed.
verbose	Logic value (T or F). Toggle warnings and messages. If 'verbose=T' (default) the function prints on the screen some messages describing the progress of the tasks. If 'verbose=F' any message about the progression is suppressed.

Details

More detailed description.

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse.

Examples

```
## Download all the (10 minutes frequency) weather measurements at station 100 during 2022.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_data(ID_station = 100, Year = 2022, Frequency = "10mins")
## Download all the (daily frequency) weather measurements at station 100 during 2022.
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_data(ID_station = 100, Year = 2022, Frequency = "daily")
```

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry
```

Download metadata (registry) on weather monitoring stations from ARPA Lombardia website

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry' returns the registry (list) of all the weather sensors and stations belonging to the ARPA Lombardia network. The information reported are: ID of each sensor and station, geo-location (coordinates in degrees), altitude (mt), starting date and ending date. The column 'NameStation' identifies the name of each station, while 'IDStation' is an ID code (assigned from ARPA) uniquely identifying each station. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Meteo' at the webpages: <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/stories/s/auv9-c2sj> and <https://www.dati.lombardia.it/Ambiente/Stazioni-Meteorologiche/nf78-nj6b>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry()
```

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame' and 'ARPALdf'. The object is fully compatible with Tidyverse.

Examples

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry()
```

`get_ARPA_Lombardia_zoning`*Download ARPA Lombardia zoning geometries*

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_zoning' returns the geometries (polygonal shape file) and a map of the ARPA zoning of Lombardy. The zoning reflects the main orographic characteristics of the territory. Lombardy region is classified into seven type of areas: large urbanised areas, urbanized areas in rural contexts, rural areas, mountainous areas and valley bottom. For more information about the municipal data visit the section 'Zonizzazione ARPA Lombardia' at the webpage: <https://www.arpalombardia.it/Pages/Aria/Rete-di-rilevamento/Zonizzazione.aspx>

Usage

```
get_ARPA_Lombardia_zoning(  
  plot_map = 1,  
  title = "ARPA Lombardia zoning",  
  line_type = 1,  
  line_size = 1,  
  xlab = "Longitude",  
  ylab = "Latitude"  
)
```

Arguments

<code>plot_map</code>	Logic value (0 or 1). If <code>plot_map = 1</code> , the ARPA Lombardia zoning is represented on a map, if <code>plot_mat = 0</code> only the geometry (polygon shapefile) is stored in the output. Default is <code>plot_map = 1</code> .
<code>title</code>	Title of the plot. Deafult is 'ARPA Lombardia zoning'
<code>line_type</code>	Linetype for the zones' borders. Default is 1.
<code>line_size</code>	Size of the line for the zones. Default is 1.
<code>xlab</code>	x-axis label. Default is 'Longitude'.
<code>ylab</code>	y-axis label. Default is 'Latitude'.

Value

The function returns an object of class 'sf' containing the polygon borders of the seven zones used by ARPA Lombardia to classify the regional territory. If `plot_map = 1`, it also returns a map of the zoning.

Examples

```
zones <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_zoning(plot_map = 1)
```

`get_Lombardia_geospatial`*Download geospatial data of Lombardy from Eurostat*

Description

'get_Lombardia_geospatial' returns the polygonal (shape file) object containing the geometries of Lombardy. Shapefile are available at different NUTS levels: 'LAU' for the shapefile of municipalities of Lombardy, 'NUTS3' for the shapefile of provinces of Lombardy and 'NUTS2' for the shapefile of Lombardy.

Usage

```
get_Lombardia_geospatial(NUTS_level = "LAU")
```

Arguments

NUTS_level NUTS level required: use "NUTS2" for regional geometries, "NUTS3" for provincial geometries, or "LAU" for municipal geometries. Default NUTS_level = "LAU".

Value

A data frame of class 'data.frame', "sf" and 'ARPALdf'.

Examples

```
# shape <- get_Lombardia_geospatial(NUTS_level = "LAU")
```

`is_ARPALdf`*Check if a given object belongs to class 'ARPALdf'*

Description

'is_ARPALdf' checks if the input object belongs to the class 'ARPALdf'

Usage

```
is_ARPALdf(Data)
```

Arguments

Data Object to check if the class of a dataframe is 'ARPALdf', i.e. ARPAL dataframe.

Value

The function returns 'True' if the object is of class 'ARPALdf' and it returns 'False' if the object isn't of class 'ARPALdf'

Examples

```
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
is_ARPALdf(d)
```

is_ARPALdf_AQ	<i>Check if a given object belongs to class 'ARPALdf_AQ'</i>
---------------	--

Description

'is_ARPALdf_AQ' checks if the input object belongs to the class 'ARPALdf_AQ'

Usage

```
is_ARPALdf_AQ(Data)
```

Arguments

Data	Object to check if the class of a dataframe is 'ARPALdf_AQ', i.e. ARPAL dataframe for air quality data.
------	---

Value

The function returns 'True' if the object is of class 'ARPALdf_AQ' and it returns 'False' if the object isn't of class 'ARPALdf_AQ'

Examples

```
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
is_ARPALdf_AQ(d)
```

is_ARPALdf_AQ_mun *Check if a given object belongs to class 'ARPALdf_AQ_mun'*

Description

'is_ARPALdf_AQ_mun' checks if the input object belongs to the class 'ARPALdf_AQ_mun'

Usage

```
is_ARPALdf_AQ_mun(Data)
```

Arguments

Data	Object to check if the class of a dataframe is 'ARPALdf_AQ_mun', i.e. ARPAL dataframe for air quality data at municipal level (See 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_municipal_data' command).
------	---

Value

The function returns 'True' if the object is of class 'ARPALdf_AQ_mun' and it returns 'False' if the object isn't of class 'ARPALdf_AQ_mun'

Examples

```
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
is_ARPALdf_AQ_mun(d)
```

is_ARPALdf_W *Check if a given object belongs to class 'ARPALdf_W'*

Description

'is_ARPALdf_W' checks if the input object belongs to the class 'ARPALdf_W'

Usage

```
is_ARPALdf_W(Data)
```

Arguments

Data	Object to check if the class of a dataframe is 'ARPALdf_W', i.e. ARPAL dataframe for weather data.
------	--

Value

The function returns 'True' if the object is of class 'ARPALdf_W' and it returns 'False' if the object isn't of class 'ARPALdf_W'

Examples

```
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry()
is_ARPALdf_W(d)
```

```
map_Lombardia_stations
```

Generate a map of the selected stations

Description

'get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data' represents on a map (polygon of Lombardy) the location of the stations contained in a data frame of class 'ARPALdf'. Data can be either a ARPALdf of observed data (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx' commands) and an ARPALdf obtained as registry (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx_registry' command).

Usage

```
map_Lombardia_stations(
  data,
  title = "Map of ARPA stations in Lombardy",
  prov_line_type = 1,
  prov_line_size = 1,
  col_points = "blue",
  xlab = "Longitude",
  ylab = "Latitude"
)
```

Arguments

data	Dataset of class 'ARPALdf' containing the stations to plot on the map. It can be either a ARPALdf of observed data (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx' commands) and an ARPALdf obtained as registry (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx_registry' command).
title	Title of the plot. Deafult is 'Map of ARPA stations in Lombardy'
prov_line_type	Linetype for Lombardy provinces. Default is 1.
prov_line_size	Size of the line for Lombardy provinces. Default is 1.
col_points	Color of the points. Default is 'blue'.
xlab	x-axis label. Default is 'Longitude'.
ylab	y-axis label. Default is 'Latitude'.

Value

A map of selected stations across the Lombardy region

Examples

```
## Download daily concentrations observed at all the stations in 2020.
d <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station = NULL, Year = 2020, Frequency = "daily")
## Map the stations included in 'd'
map_Lombardia_stations(data = d, title = "Air quality stations in Lombardy")
```

registry_KNN_dist	<i>Identifies the K-nearest-neighbours (stations) to all the monitoring sites included in a given ARPALdf registry data.frame. The neighbours are identified computing the Euclidean distance among the sites' coordinates.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

For each element included in reg_X, it identifies the k-nearest neighbours locations (among those included in reg_Y) according to an Euclidean distance metric. reg_X and reg_Y must be two 'ARPALdf' objects obtained using get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx_registry'.

Usage

```
registry_KNN_dist(reg_X, reg_Y, k = 1)
```

Arguments

reg_X	Dataset of class 'ARPALdf' containing the stations list obtained as registry (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx_registry' command). The object must contain the following cols: 'IDStation', 'NameStation', 'Longitude' and 'Latitude'.
reg_Y	Dataset of class 'ARPALdf' containing the stations list obtained as registry (from 'get_ARPA_Lombardia_xxx_registry' command). The object must contain the following cols: 'IDStation', 'NameStation', 'Longitude' and 'Latitude'.
k	Integer value. Represents the number of neighbours the user wants to identify.

Value

A data.frame object having the same length of reg_X. For each row (stations in reg_X) it contains the name and the IDStation code for the k-nearest neighbours.

Examples

```
library(tidyverse)
regAQ <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_registry()
regAQ <- regAQ %>% filter(Pollutant %in% c("PM10", "Ammonia"))
regW <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_W_registry()
registry_KNN_dist(regAQ, regW, k=2)
```

Time_aggregate	<i>Aggregate ARPALdf data to hourly, daily, weekly, mothly and yearly aggregations</i>
----------------	--

Description

'Time_aggregate' returns an ARPALdf object aggregating observations by hourly, daily, weekly and mothly periods. The function can be applied only to ARPALdf objects. User can indicate specific variables to aggregate and an aggregation function among mean, median, sum (cumulated), min, max and quantile for each variable. It is possible to specify different aggregation functions on the same variable by repeating the name of the variable in Var_vec and specifying the functions in Fns_vec.

Usage

```
Time_aggregate(Dataset, Frequency, Var_vec = NULL, Fns_vec = NULL, verbose = T)
```

Arguments

Dataset	ARPALdf dataframe to aggregate.
Frequency	Temporal aggregation frequency. It can be "hourly", "daily", "weekly", "monthly" or "yearly".
Var_vec	Vector of variables to aggregate. If NULL (default) all the variables are averaged, except for 'Temperature' and 'Snow_height' which are summed.
Fns_vec	Vector of aggregation function to apply to the selected variables. Available functions are mean, median, min, max, sum, qPP (PP-th percentile), sd, var, vc (variability coefficient), skew (skewness) and kurt (kurtosis). Attention: for Wind Speed and Wind Speed Gust only mean, min and max are available; for Wind Direction and Wind Direction Gust only mean is available.
verbose	Logic value (T or F). Toggle warnings and messages. If 'verbose=T' (default) the function prints on the screen some messages describing the progress of the tasks. If 'verbose=F' any message about the progression is suppressed.

Value

A data frame

Examples

```
## Download hourly observed concentrations from all the stations in the network during 2019.
data <- get_ARPA_Lombardia_AQ_data(ID_station=NULL,Year=2020,Frequency="hourly")
## Aggregate all the data to daily frequency
Time_aggregate(Dataset=data,Frequency="daily",Var_vec=NULL,Fns_vec=NULL)
## Aggregate NO2 to weekly maximum concentrations and NOx to weekly minimum concentrations.
Time_aggregate(Dataset=data,Frequency="weekly",Var_vec=c("NO2","NOx"),Fns_vec=c("max","min"))
```

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