

Package ‘STATcubeR’

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Type Package

Title R Interface for the 'STATcube' REST API and Open Government Data

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Description Import data from the 'STATcube' REST API or from the open data portal of Statistics Austria. This package includes a client for API requests as well as parsing utilities for data which originates from 'STATcube'. Documentation about 'STATcubeR' is provided by several vignettes included in the package as well as on the public 'pkgdown' page at <https://statistikat.github.io/STATcubeR/>.

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<https://github.com/statistikat/STATcubeR>

BugReports <https://github.com/statistikat/STATcubeR/issues>

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od_cache	<i>Cache management for Open Data</i>
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Description

Functions to inspect the contents of the current cache.

Usage

```
od_cache_summary(server = "ext")

od_downloads(server = "ext")
```

Arguments

server	the OGD-Server to use. "ext" for the external server (the default) or "red" for the editing server
--------	--

Value

- `od_cache_summary()` provides an overview of all contents of the cache through a `data.frame`. It has one row for each dataset and returns a `data.frame` with the following columns in which all file sizes are given in bytes.
 - `id` the dataset id
 - `updated` the last modified time for `id.json`

- json the file size of `${id}.json`
- data the file size of `${id}.csv`
- header the file size of `${id}_HEADER.csv`
- fields the total file size of all files belonging to fields (`{id}_C*.csv`).
- n_fields the number of field files
- `od_downloads()` shows a download history for the current cache and returns a `data.frame` with the following columns:
 - time a timestamp for the download
 - file the filename
 - downloaded the download time in milliseconds

Examples

```
## make sure the cache is not empty
od_table("OGD_krebs_ext_KREBS_1")
od_table("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")

## inspect
od_cache_summary()
od_downloads()
```

od_catalogue

Get a catalogue for OGD datasets

Description

EXPERIMENTAL This function parses several json metadata files at once and combines them into a `data.frame` so the datasets can easily be filtered based on categorizations, tags, number of classifications, etc.

Usage

```
od_catalogue(server = "ext", local = TRUE)
```

Arguments

server	the OGD-server to be used. "ext" (the default) for the external server or prod for the production server
local	If TRUE (the default), the catalogue is created based on cached json metadata. Otherwise, the cache is updated prior to creating the catalogue using a "bulk-download" for metadata files.

Details

The naming, ordering and choice of the columns is likely to change.

Value

a `data.frame` with the following structure

Column	Type	Description
title	chr	Title of the dataset
measures	int	Number of measure variables
fields	int	Number of classification fields
modified	datetime	Timestamp when the dataset was last modified
created	datetime	Timestamp when the dataset was created
database	chr	ID of the corresponding STATcube database
title_en	chr	English title
notes	chr	Description for the dataset
frequency	chr	How often is the dataset updated?
category	chr	Category of the dataset
tags	list<chr>	tags assigned to the dataset
json	list<od_json>	Full json metadata

The type `datetime` refers to the `POSIXct` format as returned by `Sys.time()`. The last column `"json"` contains the full json metadata as returned by `od_json()`.

Examples

```
catalogue <- od_catalogue()
catalogue
table(catalogue$update_frequency)
table(catalogue$categorization)
catalogue[catalogue$categorization == "Gesundheit", 1:4]
catalogue[catalogue$measures >= 70, 1:3]
catalogue$json[[1]]
head(catalogue$database)
```

od_list

List available Opendata datasets

Description

`od_list()` returns a `data.frame` containing all datasets published at data.statistik.gv.at

Usage

```
od_list(unique = TRUE, server = c("ext", "red"), lang = c("de", "en"))
```

Arguments

unique	some datasets are published under multiple groups. They will only be listed once with the first group they appear in unless this parameter is set to FALSE.
server	the open data server to use. Either ext for the external server (the default) or red for the editing server. The editing server is only accessible for employees of Statistics Austria
lang	either "de" or "en"

Value

a data.frame with the following columns

- "category": Grouping under which a dataset is listed
- "id": Name of the dataset which can later be used in `od_table()`
- "label": Description of the dataset
- "date": the last update date of the dataset
- "csv_link": the URL of the (bulk) csv file
- "json_link": the URL of the json metadata file

Examples

```
df <- od_list()
df
subset(df, category == "Bildung und Forschung")
# use an id to load a dataset
od_table("OGD_fhsstud_ext_FHS_S_1")
```

od_resource

Resource management for open.data

Description

Helper functions for caching and parsing open.data resources.

Usage

```
od_cache_dir(dir = NULL)

od_cache_clear(id, server = "ext")

od_cache_file(id, suffix = NULL, timestamp = NULL, ..., server = "ext")

od_resource(id, suffix = NULL, timestamp = NULL, server = "ext")

od_json(id, timestamp = Sys.time() - 3600, server = "ext")

od_resource_all(id, json = od_json(id), server = "ext")
```

Arguments

<code>dir</code>	If NULL, the cache directory is returned. Otherwise, the cache directory will be updated to <code>dir</code> .
<code>id</code>	A database id
<code>server</code>	the OGD-Server to use to load update the resources in case they are outdated. "ext" for the external server (the default) od "red" for the editing server.
<code>suffix</code>	A suffix for the resource: "HEADER" or a field code.
<code>timestamp</code>	A timestamp in POSIXct format. If provided, the cached resource will be updated if it is older than that value. Otherwise it will be downloaded only if it does not exist in the cache.
<code>...</code>	For internal use
<code>json</code>	The JSON file belonging to the dataset

Details

`od_cache_clear(id)` removes all files belonging to the specified id.

By default, downloaded json files will "expire" in one hour or 3600 seconds. That is, if a json is requested, it will be reused from the cache unless the `file.mtime()` is more than one hour behind `Sys.time()`.

Value

For `od_cache_file()` and `od_resource()`, the returned objects contain a hidden attribute `attr(,"od")` about the time used for downloading and parsing the resource. `od_resource_all()` converts these hidden attribute into columns.

Examples

```
# get the current cache directory
od_cache_dir()

# Get paths to cached files
od_cache_file("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")
od_cache_file("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1", "C-A11-0")

# get a parsed version of the resource
od_resource("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1", "C-A11-0")

# get json metadata about a dataset
od_json('OGD_veste309_Veste309_1')
```

```
# Bundle all resources
od_resource_all("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")
```

od_revisions

Get OGD revisions

Description

Use the /revision endpoint of the OGD server to get a list of all datasets that have changed since a certain timestamp.

Usage

```
od_revisions(since = NULL, exclude_ext = TRUE, server = "ext")
```

Arguments

since	(optional) A timestamp. If supplied, only datasets updated later will be returned. Otherwise, all datasets are returned. Can be in either one of the following formats • a native R time type that is compatible with <code>strftime()</code> such as the return values of <code>Sys.Date()</code>, <code>Sys.time()</code> and <code>file.mtime()</code>. • a string of the form YYYY-MM-DD to specify a day. • a string of the form YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss to specify a day and a time.
exclude_ext	If TRUE (default) exclude all results that have OGDEXT_ as a prefix
server	the open data server to use. Either ext for the external server (the default) or red for the editing server. The editing server is only accessible for employees of Statistics Austria

Value

a character vector with dataset ids

Examples

```
# get all datasets (including OGDEXT_*)
ids <- od_revisions(exclude_ext = FALSE)
ids
sample(ids, 6)

# get all the datasets since the fifteenth of august
od_revisions("2022-09-15")
```

od_table

*Create a table-instance from an open-data dataset***Description**

od_table(id) returns an R6-class object containing all relevant data and metadata from <https://data.statistik.gv.at/data/>

Usage

```
od_table(id, language = NULL, server = "ext")
```

Arguments

id	the id of the dataset that should be accessed
language	language to be used for labeling. "en" or "de"
server	the OGD-server to be used. "ext" (the default) for the external server or prod for the production server

Value

The returned objects is of class `sc_table` and inherits several parsing methods from [sc_data](#). See [od_table_class](#) for the full class documentation.

Components

Component	Corresponding File on Server
\$data	https://data.statistik.gv.at/data/\${id}.csv
\$header	https://data.statistik.gv.at/data/\${id}_HEADER.csv
\$field(code)	https://data.statistik.gv.at/data/\${id}_\${code}.csv
\$json	https://data.statistik.gv.at/ogd/json?dataset=\${id}

Examples

```
x <- od_table("OGD_krebs_ext_KREBS_1")

## metadata
x
x$meta
x$field("Sex")
x$field(3)

## data
x$data
x$tabulate()
```

```
## tabulation: see `?sc_tabulate` for more examples
x$tabulate("Reporting year", "Sex")

## switch language
x$language <- "de"
x
x$tabulate()

## other interesting tables
od_table("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")
od_table("OGD_konjunkturmonitor_KonMon_1")
od_table("OGD_krankenbewegungen_ex_LEISTUNGEN_1")
od_table("OGD_veste303_Veste203_1")
```

od_table_save	<i>Saves/load opendata datasets via tar archives</i>
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Description

od_table_save() creates a tar archive containing all relevant data from the OGD portal. od_table_local() parses the tar archive and recreates the od_table object.

Usage

```
od_table_save(x, file = NULL)
```

```
od_table_local(file)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class od_table
file	An archive file file for the dataset. For od_table_save(), the default is {id}.tar.gz where id denotes the OGD identifier.

Value

- for `od_table_save()`: the path to the generated file
- for `od_table_local()`: the OGD identifier

Examples

```
x <- od_table("OGD_krebs_ext_KREBS_1")

# save dataset as an archive
archive <- file.path(tempdir(), "table.tar.gz")
od_table_save(x, archive)
```

```
# read the saved archive
x2 <- od_table_local(archive)

# cleanup
file.remove(archive)
```

other_endpoints

Other endpoints of the STATcube REST API

Description

Utilize the simple endpoints `/info` and `/table_rate_limit`. Those provide information about available locales and the amount of requests available for calls against the `/table` endpoint.

Usage

```
sc_info(language = c("en", "de"), key = NULL, server = "ext")

sc_rate_limit_table(language = c("en", "de"), key = NULL, server = "ext")

sc_rate_limit_schema(language = c("en", "de"), key = NULL, server = "ext")

sc_rate_limits(x)
```

Arguments

language	The language to be used for labeling. "en" or "de"
key	(string) An API key. To display your key, call <code>sc_browse_preferences()</code> .
server	A STATcube API server. Defaults to the external Server via "ext". Other options are "red" for the editing server and "prod" for the production server. External users should always use the default option "ext".
x	either a response-object (package <code>httr</code>), an object of class <code>sc_table</code> or an object of class <code>sc_schema</code>

Value

- `sc_info()`: a `data.frame` with two columns identifying possible languages
- `sc_rate_limit_table()`, `sc_rate_limit_schema()`, `sc_rate_limits()`: a list with elements
 - `remaining`: how much requests can be sent until the rate limit is reached
 - `limit`: the number of requests allowed per hour
 - `reset`: a timestamp when the rate limit will be reset
- `sc_rate_limits()`:

Functions

- `sc_info()`: returns information about all available database languages
- `sc_rate_limit_table()`: returns a list with information about current requests-limits with respect to the `/table` endpoint. It also shows when the limits reset which should be less than one hour after the current time.
- `sc_rate_limit_schema()`: returns a list with information about current requests-limits with respect to the `/schema` endpoint. It also shows when the limits reset which should be less than one hour after the current time.
- `sc_rate_limits()`: gets rate limits from response headers

Examples

```
sc_info()
sc_rate_limit_table()
sc_rate_limit_schema()
sc_rate_limits(sc_schema("str:group:deake005:X_B1"))
```

sc_browse	<i>Links to important 'STATcube' and 'OGD' pages</i>
-----------	--

Description

A collection of links, to browse important 'STATcube' pages.

Usage

```
sc_browse(server = "ext")

sc_browse_preferences(server = "ext")

sc_browse_table(table, server = "ext")

sc_browse_database(database, server = NULL, open = FALSE)

sc_browse_catalogue(server = "ext")

sc_browse_ogd()
```

Arguments

server	A STATcube API server. Defaults to the external Server via "ext". Other options are "red" for the editing server and "prod" for the production server. External users should always use the default option "ext".
table	a table id
database	a database id
open	If FALSE (the default), open the infopage for the database. Otherwise, open the table view.

Value

the URL of a specific webpage which is opened by default in a web browser.

Functions

- `sc_browse()`: opens the home menu of 'STATcube'
- `sc_browse_preferences()`: opens the preference menu with the API key
- `sc_browse_table()`: shows the info page for a table
- `sc_browse_database()`: shows the info page for a database
- `sc_browse_catalogue()`: shows the data catalogue explorer
- `sc_browse_ogd()`: shows the landing page for OGD datasets

Examples

```
sc_browse()
sc_browse_preferences()
sc_browse_table('defaulttable_deake005')
sc_browse_database('deake005')
sc_browse_catalogue()
sc_browse_ogd()
```

sc_cache

Cache responses from the STATcube REST API

Description

Functions to cache requested resources in the directory `~/.STATcubeR_cache` and reuse them in calls to `sc_table()`, `sc_table_custom()`, `sc_schema()` and so forth. These functions are designed for testing and documentation and should not be regarded as part of the STATcubeR interface. The caching logic is likely to change in the future in which case `sc_cache_clear()` is required to purge old cache entries.

Usage

```
sc_cache_enable(verbose = TRUE)

sc_cache_disable()

sc_cache_enabled()

sc_cache_dir(dir = NULL)

sc_cache_files(x)

sc_cache_clear()
```

Arguments

<code>verbose</code>	print instructions on how to set up caching persistently via environment variables?
<code>dir</code>	a cache directory
<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>sc_table</code> or <code>sc_schema</code>

Details

Caching can be set up using environment variables. To set up a persistent cache for both Open Data and the REST API, the following lines in `.Renviron` can be used. The paths in this example are only applicable for UNIX-based operating systems.

```

STATCUBE_KEY_EXT  = YOUR_API_KEY_GOES_HERE
STATCUBE_CACHE    = TRUE
OD_CACHE_DIR      = "~/ .cache/STATcubeR/open_data/"
STATCUBE_CACHE_DIR = "~/ .cache/STATcubeR/api/"

```

If caching is enabled, there is no check to verify if the resources are unchanged in the server. Caching is not implemented for the endpoints `sc_info()` and `sc_rate_limit_table()`.

Value

- for `sc_cache_enable()`, `sc_cache_dir()`: the path to the cache-directory
- for `sc_cache_disable()`: TRUE
- for `sc_cache_enabled()`: TRUE if caching is enabled, FALSE otherwise
- for `sc_cache_files()`: the content of the cache associated with a file
- for `sc_cache_clear()`: NULL

Functions

- `sc_cache_enable()`: enables caching for the current R session
- `sc_cache_disable()`: disables caching for the current R session `sc_cache_disable()`
- `sc_cache_enabled()`: informs whether the cache is currently enabled
- `sc_cache_dir()`: get/set the directory used for caching
- `sc_cache_files()`: get the cache file associated with an object
- `sc_cache_clear()`: removes all files from the cache

sc_json_get_server	<i>Get the server from a json request</i>
--------------------	---

Description

parses a json request and returns a short string representing the corresponding STATcube server

Usage

```
sc_json_get_server(json)
```

Arguments

json	path to a request json
------	------------------------

Value

"ext", "red" or "prod" depending on the database uri in the json request

Examples

```
sc_json_get_server(sc_example('accomodation'))
```

sc_key	<i>Manage your API Keys</i>
--------	-----------------------------

Description

Functions to get/set the STATcube API keys and make them available for calls against the STATcube API.

Usage

```
sc_key(server = "ext", test = FALSE)

sc_key_set(key, server = "ext", test = TRUE)

sc_key_get(server = "ext")

sc_key_prompt(server = "ext", test = TRUE)

sc_key_exists(server = "ext")

sc_key_valid(key = NULL, server = "ext")
```

Arguments

server	A STATcube API server. Defaults to the external Server via "ext". Other options are "red" for the editing server and "prod" for the production server. External users should always use the default option "ext".
test	Use <code>sc_key_valid()</code> to verify the key? If the key is invalid, an error is returned and the key will not be set or updated.
key	(string) An API key. To display your key, call <code>sc_browse_preferences()</code> .

Value

All functions return the key (invisibly) except for `sc_key_exists()` and `sc_key_valid()`, which return a `logical()` of length one.

Functions

- `sc_key()`: forwards to `sc_key_get()` if the key is already present. Otherwise, `sc_key_prompt()` will be invoked.
- `sc_key_set()`: can be used to pass the key as a parameter (string)
- `sc_key_get()`: returns the key, if it exists. Otherwise, an error is thrown.
- `sc_key_prompt()`: prompts for a key via `readline()`
- `sc_key_exists()`: returns TRUE if a key was set and FALSE otherwise.
- `sc_key_valid()`: performs a test request and returns TRUE if the key is valid and FALSE otherwise.

sc_last_error

Error handling for the STATcube REST API

Description

In case API requests are unsuccessful, STATcubeR will throw errors to summarize the http error type and its meaning. Requests are considered unsuccessful if one of the following applies

- The response returns TRUE for `httr::http_error()`.
- The response is not of type "application/json"

In some cases it is useful to get direct access to a faulty response object. For that purpose, it is possible to use `sc_last_error()` which will provide the http response object for the last unsuccessful request.

Usage

```
sc_last_error()
```

```
sc_last_error_parsed()
```

Value

The return value from `httr::GET()` or `httr::POST()`.

Functions

- `sc_last_error_parsed()`: returns the last error as a list containing the response content and the response status

Examples

```
try(sc_table_saved("invalid_id"))
last_error <- sc_last_error()
httr::content(last_error)
str(sc_last_error_parsed())
```

sc_recoder

Recode sc_table objects

Description

A collection of methods that can be used to modify an object of class `sc_table` by reference. Typical usage is to access the recode binding of an `sc_table` object and then use method chaining to perform recode operations.

```
x <- od_table("OGD_krebs_ext_KREBS_1")
x$recode$
  label_field("C-BERJ-0", "de", "JAHR")$
  label_measure("F-KRE", "de", "Anzahl")
```

See the example section for more details.

Methods**Public methods:**

- `sc_recoder$new()`
- `sc_recoder$label_field()`
- `sc_recoder$label_measure()`
- `sc_recoder$level()`
- `sc_recoder$total_codes()`
- `sc_recoder$visible()`
- `sc_recoder$order()`

`sc_recoder$new()`: Create a new recoder instance. This will automatically be performed during the setup of `sc_data` objects

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$new(x)
```

Arguments:

x the private environment of an `sc_data` object

`sc_recoder$label_field()`: Change the label of a field variable

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$label_field(field, language, new)
```

Arguments:

field a field code

language a language, "de" or "en"

new the new label

`sc_recoder$label_measure()`: Change the label of a measure variable

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$label_measure(measure, language, new)
```

Arguments:

measure a measure code

language a language "de" or "en"

new the new label

`sc_recoder$level()`: Change the labels of a level

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$level(field, level, language, new)
```

Arguments:

field a field code

level a level code for the field

language a language "de" or "en"

new the new label for the level

`sc_recoder$total_codes()`: Change the total code for a field

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$total_codes(field, new)
```

Arguments:

field a field code

new a level code for the field or NA. Will be used as the new total code. In case of NA, the total code will be unset.

`sc_recoder$visible()`: set the visibility of a level. Invisible levels are omitted in the output of `$tabulate()` but don't affect aggregation

Usage:

```
sc_recoder$visible(field, level, new)
```

Arguments:

field a field code
 level a level code for the field
 new visibility. TRUE or FALSE

sc_recode\$order(): set the order of levels.

Usage:

```
sc_recode$order(field, new)
```

Arguments:

field a field code
 new the new order. A permutation of all level codes for the field. alternatively, an integer vector that defines the permutation.

Examples

```
x <- od_table("OGD_krebs_ext_KREBS_1")

x$recode$
  label_field("C-KRE_GESCHLECHT-0", "en", "SEX")$
  label_measure("F-KRE", "en", "NUMBER")$
  level("C-KRE_GESCHLECHT-0", "GESCHLECHT-1", "en", "MALE")

x$tabulate("C-KRE_GESCHLECHT-0", "F-KRE")

earnings <- od_table("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")
earnings$recode$
  total_codes("C-A11-0", "A11-1")$
  total_codes("C-STAATS-0", "STAATS-9")$
  total_codes("C-VEBDL-0", "VEBDL-10")$
  total_codes("C-BESCHV-0", "BESCHV-1")

earnings$total_codes()

earnings$tabulate("C-STAATS-0")
earnings$recode$visible("C-STAATS-0", "STAATS-8", FALSE)
earnings$tabulate("C-STAATS-0")

earnings$recode$
  order("C-A11-0", c("A11-3", "A11-1", "A11-2"))
```

Description

Invoke the **/schema** endpoint of the STATcube REST API. This endpoint can be used to get all available databases and tables as well as metadata about specific databases.

The main function `sc_schema()` can be used with any resource id. `sc_schema_catalogue()` and `sc_schema_db()` are very simple wrapper functions around `sc_schema()` and are comparable to the catalogue explorer or the table view of the STATcube GUI.

The responses of the API are tree-like data structures which are wrapped into a class called `sc_schema` to simplify the usage in R.

Usage

```
sc_schema(id = NULL, depth = NULL, language = NULL, key = NULL, server = "ext")

## S3 method for class 'sc_schema'
print(x, tree = NULL, ..., limit = 30)

sc_schema_flatten(x, type)

sc_schema_catalogue(depth = "folder", ...)

sc_schema_db(id, depth = "valueset", language = c("en", "de"), key = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	A resource identifier in uid format. In case of <code>sc_schema_db()</code> , this should be a database id. For <code>sc_schema()</code> any resource-id (folder, measure, table, ...) is accepted.
<code>depth</code>	If provided, the request will recurse into the given level. For datasets, available options are <code>NULL</code> (no recursion), <code>"folder"</code> , <code>"field"</code> and <code>"valueset"</code> . For the catalogue, only <code>NULL</code> and <code>"folder"</code> are applicable.
<code>language</code>	The language to be used for labeling. <code>"en"</code> or <code>"de"</code>
<code>key</code>	(string) An API key. To display your key, call <code>sc_browse_preferences()</code> .
<code>server</code>	A STATcube API server. Defaults to the external Server via <code>"ext"</code> . Other options are <code>"red"</code> for the editing server and <code>"prod"</code> for the production server. External users should always use the default option <code>"ext"</code> .
<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>sc_schema()</code> i.e. the return value of <code>sc_schema()</code> , <code>sc_schema_db()</code> or <code>sc_schema_catalogue()</code> .
<code>tree</code>	whether to use the <code>data.tree</code> package for printing.
<code>limit, ...</code>	passed to <code>data.tree::print.Node()</code> if <code>tree</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> . Ignored otherwise.
<code>type</code>	a schema type such as <code>"DATABASE"</code> , <code>"VALUE"</code> or <code>"TABLE"</code> . See the API reference for a list of all schema types.

Value

- for `sc_schema()` and `sc_schema_db()`: an object of class `sc_schema`

- for `sc_schema_flatten()`: a `data.frame`
- for `sc_schema_catalogue()`: a list

Functions

- `sc_schema_flatten()`: turns a `sc_schema` object into a `data.frame`
- `sc_schema_catalogue()`: is similar to the Catalogue explorer (see `sc_browse_catalogue()`) of the STATcube GUI and returns a tree-type object containing all databases and tables.
- `sc_schema_db()`: is similar to the 'table view' of the STATcube GUI (see. eg. (`sc_browse_database()` and open a specific database). The functions returns information about all measures and classification fields for the selected database.

Printing with `data.tree`

`limit` and `...` will simply be ignored if `tree` is set to `FALSE`, which is the default. The printing via `data.tree` can take longer than the default implementation because `x` will need to be converted into a `data.tree` node. To use `data.tree` printing permanently, use

```
options(STATcubeR.print_tree = TRUE)
```

Examples

```
my_catalogue <- sc_schema_catalogue()

## print
my_catalogue

## access the parsed catalogue
my_catalogue$Statistics$`Labour Market`
my_catalogue$Statistics$`Labour Market`$`Working hours (Labour Force Survey)`

db_schema <- sc_schema_db("deake005")

# printing
db_schema

# access child nodes
db_schema$`Demographic Characteristics`
db_schema$`Demographic Characteristics`$Gender$Gender
db_schema$`Demographic Characteristics`$Gender$Gender$male

# access the raw response from http::GET()
my_response <- attr(db_schema, "response")
my_response$headers$date
my_content <- http::content(my_response)
my_content$label

# print with data.tree

treeX_B1 <- sc_schema("str:group:deake005:X_B1", depth = "valueset")
print(treeX_B1, tree = TRUE)
```

sc_table

Create a request against the /table endpoint

Description

Send requests against the /table endpoint of the STATcube REST API. The requests can use three formats with corresponding functions

- `sc_table()` uses a json file downloaded via the STATcube GUI
- `sc_table_custom()` uses the ids of a database, measures and fields
- `sc_table_saved()` uses a table uri of a saved table.

Those three functions all return an object of class "sc_table".

Usage

```
sc_table(json, language = NULL, add_totals = TRUE, key = NULL, json_file = NA)
```

```
sc_examples_list()
```

```
sc_example(filename)
```

```
sc_table_saved_list(key = NULL, server = "ext")
```

```
sc_table_saved(table_uri, language = NULL, key = NULL, server = "ext")
```

Arguments

json	Path to a json file, which was downloaded via the STATcube GUI ("Open Data API Request"). Alternatively, a json string which passes <code>jsonlite::validate()</code> .
language	The language to be used for labeling. "en" (the default) will use english. "de" uses German. The third option "both" will import both languages by sending two requests to the /table endpoint.
add_totals	Should totals be added for each classification field in the json request?
key	(string) An API key. To display your key, call <code>sc_browse_preferences()</code> .
json_file	Deprecated. Use json instead
filename	The name of an example json file.
server	A STATcube API server. Defaults to the external Server via "ext". Other options are "red" for the editing server and "prod" for the production server. External users should always use the default option "ext".
table_uri	Identifier of a saved table as returned by <code>sc_table_saved_list()</code>

Value

An object of class `sc_table` which contains the return value of the `http::POST()` request in `obj$response`. The object also provides member functions to parse this response object. See [sc_table_class](#) for the class documentation.

Examples

```
my_table <- sc_table(json = sc_example("population_timeseries.json"))

# print
my_table

# get metadata for the table
my_table$meta

# get a data.frame
as.data.frame(my_table)

# get metadata for field 2
my_table$field(2)

# get the ids and labels of all saved tables
(saved_tables <- sc_table_saved_list())
table_uri <- saved_tables$id[1]

# get a table based on one of these ids
my_response <- sc_table_saved(table_uri)
as.data.frame(my_response)
```

sc_table_custom

Create custom tables

Description

Define requests against the `/table` endpoint by providing URIs to databases, measures and fields. The URIs can be obtained using `sc_schema_db()`. See the [Custom tables article](#) for more details.

Usage

```
sc_table_custom(
  db,
  measures = c(),
  dimensions = c(),
  language = c("en", "de"),
  add_totals = TRUE,
  key = NULL,
  recodes = NULL,
```

```

    dry_run = FALSE
  )

  sc_recode(field, map = NULL, total = FALSE)

```

Arguments

db	The uid of a database. Must be of type DATASET
measures	A character vector of uids for measures. Each entry must be of type MEASURE, STAT_FUNCTION or COUNT.
dimensions	A character vector of dimensions for the cube. Can be either of type FIELD or type VALUESET. Those entries are referred to as fields in the parsed API response
language	The language to be used for labeling. "en" (the default) will use English. "de" uses German.
add_totals	Should totals be added for each classification field in the json request? Ignored if recodes is used.
key	(string) An API key. To display your key, call sc_browse_preferences() .
recodes	One or more recodes that were generated via sc_recode() . If more than one recode is supplied, recodes should be concatenated with c() .
dry_run	If TRUE, no request is sent to the API. Instead, type checks are performed and the json request is returned as a string. Defaults to FALSE.
field	An uid of a classification field to be recoded. The provided uid should also be passed in the dimensions parameter of sc_table_custom() .
map	A list of ids for values (type VALUE) This can also be a nested list if items should be grouped. See examples
total	Add totals to the field? If map is provided, the totals will correspond to the filtered data.

Value

- for [sc_table_custom\(\)](#): an object of class `sc_table`
- for [sc_recode\(\)](#): a list that is a suitable input for parameter "recode" in [sc_table_custom\(\)](#)

Functions

- [sc_recode\(\)](#): creates a recode object which can be used for the recode parameter of [sc_table_custom\(\)](#)

Schema objects in parameters

it is possible to pass `sc_schema` objects (usually generated by [sc_schema_db\(\)](#)) instead of ids in [sc_table_custom\(\)](#) and [sc_recode\(\)](#). If provided, the schema objects will be converted into ids via `$id`.

Error handling

Unfortunately, the API gives fairly vague error messages in case a custom table request is ill defined. For this reason, `sc_table_custom()` applies some simple heuristics and throws warnings if inconsistencies in the provided parameters are recognized. The following conditions are currently checked

- the parameter `db` is of type `DATABASE`
- all entries in `measures` are of type `MEASURE`, `COUNT` or `STATFN`
- all entries in `dimensions` are of type `VALUESET` or `FIELD`
- all entries in `field` are of type `VALUESET` or `FIELD`
- all entries in `map` are of type `VALUE`
- all fields in `recodes` are also present in `dimensions`
- the first two arguments of `sc_recode()` are consistent, i.e. if the provided `VALUES` belong to the `VALUESET/FIELD`

Examples

```
sc_table_custom("str:database:detouextregiosai")

sc_table_custom(
  "str:database:detouextregiosai",
  dimensions = "str:field:detouextregiosai:F-DATA1:C-SDB_TIT-0"
)

sc_table_custom(
  db = "str:database:detouextregiosai",
  measures = c(
    "str:statfn:detouextregiosai:F-DATA1:F-ANK:SUM",
    "str:measure:detouextregiosai:F-DATA1:F-UEB"
  ),
  dimensions = c(
    "str:field:detouextregiosai:F-DATA1:C-SDB_TIT-0",
    "str:value:detouextregiosai:F-DATA1:C-C93-2:C-C93SUM-0"
  )
)

schema <- sc_schema_db("detouextregiosai")
region <- schema$`Other Classifications`$`Tourism commune [ABO]`$
`Regionale Gliederung (Ebene +1)`
month <- schema$`Mandatory fields`$`Season/Tourism Month`

x <- sc_table_custom(
  db = schema,
  measures = schema$Facts$Arrivals,
  dimensions = list(month, region),
  recodes = c(
    sc_recode(
      field = region,
```

```

      total = FALSE,
      map = list(
        region$Achensee, list(region$Großarlal, region$`Ausseerland-Salzkammergut`)
      )
    ),
    sc_recode(field = month, total = FALSE)
  )
)
x$tabulate()

```

sc_tabulate

Turn sc_data objects into tidy data frames

Description

`sc_tabulate()` extracts the data in the table and turns it into a tidy data.frame. It applies labeling of the data and transforms time variables into a Date format if they satisfy certain 'STATcube' standards.

`sc_tabulate(table, ...)` is just an alias for `table$tabulate(...)` and was added so this rather complicated method can have a separate documentation page. It is recommended to use the `table$tabulate()` syntax

the `...` argument decides which measures and/or fields should be included in the output. If no measures are given, all measures are included. The same is true for fields.

Usage

```

sc_tabulate(
  table,
  ...,
  .list = NULL,
  raw = FALSE,
  parse_time = TRUE,
  recode_zeros = inherits(table, "sc_table"),
  language = NULL,
  sort = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>table</code>	An object of class <code>sc_data</code>
<code>...</code>	Names of measures and/or fields
<code>.list</code>	allows to define the arguments for <code>...</code> as a character vector.
<code>raw</code>	If FALSE (the default), apply labeling to the dataset. Otherwise, return codes.
<code>parse_time</code>	Should time variables be converted into a Date format? Ignored if <code>raw</code> is set to TRUE.

recode_zeros	turn zero values into NAs
language	The language to be used for labeling. By default, the dataset language (table\$language) is used.
sort	If TRUE, the resulting data will be sorted by all provided field values

Details

Aggregation is done as follows

- First, all columns that provide a total code via `table$total_codes()` will be used to filter for `column == total_code` or `column != total_code`
- Then, the remaining data is aggregated using `rowsum()`

The ellipsis (...) supports partial matching of codes and labels. See Examples

For objects of class `sc_table` two additional operations are performed.

- zeros are recoded to NAs
- rounding is done according to the precision of each measure. Rounding happens after the recoding to NA values

Value

a `data.frame`

See Also

`sc_table_class`

Examples

```
##### OGD Data #####

table <- od_table("OGD_veste309_Veste309_1")

# no arguments -> same output as `table$data`
table$tabulate()

# provide some fields -> aggregate to keep only these fields
table$tabulate("Sex", "Citizenship")

# provide some measures -> drop all other measures from the output
table$tabulate("Arithmetic mean")

# mixture of measures and fields -> keep exactly those columns
table$tabulate("Sex", "Arithmetic mean")

## define total codes
table$total_codes(
  `C-A11-0` = "A11-1",
  `C-STAATS-0` = "STAATS-9",
  `C-VEBDL-0` = "VEBDL-10",
```

```

    `C-BESCHV-0` = "BESCHV-1"
  )

  ## alternatively, use partial matching to define totals
  table$total_codes(
    Sex = "Sum total",
    Citizenship = "Total",
    Region = "Total",
    `Form of employment` = "Total"
  )

  # filter for totals in `Region (NUTS2)` and `Form of employment`. Drop totals
  # in `Sex` and `Citizenship`.
  table$tabulate("Sex", "Citizenship")

  ## switch language
  table$language <- "de"

  ## `...` matches for codes and labels
  table$tabulate("C-A11-0", "Staats", "2. Quartil (Median)")

  ## Keep totals in the output by removing total codes
  table$tabulate("C-A11-0")      # -> 2 rows: "male" "female"
  table$total_codes(`C-A11-0` = NA)
  table$tabulate("C-A11-0")      # -> 3 rows: "total", "male", "female"

  ## table$tabulate(...) is an alias for sc_tabulate(table, ...)
  sc_tabulate(table, "C-A11-0")

  ##### 'STATcube' REST API #####

  table_tourism <- sc_table(sc_example("accomodation.json"), "de")

  table_tourism$tabulate()
  table_tourism$tabulate("Saison / Tourismusmonat")
  table_tourism$tabulate("Saison / Tourismusmonat", "Ankünfte")
  table_tourism$tabulate("Ankünfte")

```

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