

Package ‘datapackage.r’

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Type Package

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Description Work with 'Frictionless Data Packages' (<<https://frictionlessdata.io/specs/data-package/>>). Allows to load and validate any descriptor for a data package profile, create and modify descriptors and provides expose methods for reading and streaming data in the package. When a descriptor is a 'Tabular Data Package', it uses the 'Table Schema' package (<<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tableschema.r>>) and exposes its functionality, for each resource object in the resources field.

URL <https://github.com/frictionlessdata/datapackage-r>

License MIT + file LICENSE

BugReports <https://github.com/frictionlessdata/datapackage-r/issues>

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Description

Work frictionless with 'Data Packages' (<<https://frictionlessdata.io/specs/data-package/>>). Allows to load and validate any descriptor for a data package profile, create and modify descriptors and provides expose methods for reading and streaming data in the package. When a descriptor is a 'Tabular Data Package', it uses the 'Table Schema' package (<<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tableschema.r>>) and exposes its functionality, for each resource object in the resources field.

Introduction

A Data Package consists of:

- Metadata that describes the structure and contents of the package.
- Resources such as data files that form the contents of the package.

The Data Package metadata is stored in a "descriptor". This descriptor is what makes a collection of data a Data Package. The structure of this descriptor is the main content of the specification below.

In addition to this descriptor a data package will include other resources such as data files. The Data Package specification does NOT impose any requirements on their form or structure and can therefore be used for packaging any kind of data.

The data included in the package may be provided as:

- Files bundled locally with the package descriptor.
- Remote resources, referenced by URL.
- "Inline" data which is included directly in the descriptor.

Jsolite package is internally used to convert json data to list objects. The input parameters of functions could be json strings, files or lists and the outputs are in list format to easily further process your data in R environment and exported as desired. It is recommended to use [helpers.from.json.to.list](#) or [helpers.from.list.to.json](#) to convert json objects to lists and vice versa. More details about handling json you can see jsonlite documentation or vignettes [here](#).

Several example data packages can be found in the [datasets organization on github](#), including:

- [World GDP](#)
- [ISO 3166-2 country codes](#)

Specification

#

Descriptor

The descriptor is the central file in a Data Package. It provides:

- General metadata such as the package's title, license, publisher etc
- A list of the data "resources" that make up the package including their location on disk or online and other relevant information (including, possibly, schema information about these data resources in a structured form)

A Data Package descriptor MUST be a valid JSON object. (JSON is defined in [RFC 4627](#)). When available as a file it MUST be named `datapackage.json` and it MUST be placed in the top-level directory (relative to any other resources provided as part of the data package).

The descriptor MUST contain a `resources` property describing the data resources.

All other properties are considered metadata properties. The descriptor MAY contain any number of other metadata properties. The following sections provides a description of required and optional metadata properties for a Data Package descriptor.

Adherence to the specification does not imply that additional, non-specified properties cannot be used: a descriptor MAY include any number of properties in addition to those described as required and optional properties. For example, if you were storing time series data and wanted to list the temporal coverage of the data in the Data Package you could add a property `temporal` (cf [Dublin Core](#)):

```
"temporal": { "name": "19th Century", "start": "1800-01-01", "end": "1899-12-31"
}
```

This flexibility enables specific communities to extend Data Packages as appropriate for the data they manage. As an example, the [Tabular Data Package](#) specification extends Data Package to the case where all the data is tabular and stored in CSV.

Resource Information

Packaged data resources are described in the `resources` property of the package descriptor. This property MUST be an array/list of objects. Each object MUST follow the [Data Resource specification](#).

See also [Resource Class](#)

Metadata

#

Required Properties

The `resources` property is required, with at least one resource.

Recommended Properties

In addition to the required properties, the following properties SHOULD be included in every package descriptor:

name A short url-usable (and preferably human-readable) name of the package. This MUST be lower-case and contain only alphanumeric characters along with ".", "_" or "-" characters. It will function as a unique identifier and therefore SHOULD be unique in relation to any registry in which this package will be deposited (and preferably globally unique).

The name SHOULD be invariant, meaning that it SHOULD NOT change when a data package is updated, unless the new package version should be considered a distinct package, e.g. due to significant changes in structure or interpretation. Version distinction SHOULD be left to the version property. As a corollary, the name also SHOULD NOT include an indication of time range covered.

id A property reserved for globally unique identifiers. Examples of identifiers that are unique include UUIDs and DOIs.

A common usage pattern for Data Packages is as a packaging format within the bounds of a system or platform. In these cases, a unique identifier for a package is desired for common data handling workflows, such as updating an existing package. While at the level of the specification, global uniqueness cannot be validated, consumers using the `id` property MUST ensure identifiers are globally unique.

Examples:

- {"id": "b03ec84-77fd-4270-813b-0c698943f7ce"}
- {"id": "https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.726855"}

licenses The license(s) under which the package is provided.

This property is not legally binding and does not guarantee the package is licensed under the terms defined in this property.

`licenses` MUST be an array. Each item in the array is a License. Each MUST be an object. The object MUST contain a `name` property and/or a `path` property. It MAY contain a `title` property.

Here is an example:

```
"licenses": [{ "name": "ODC-PDDL-1.0", "path": "http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/", "title": "Open Definition License ID" }]
```

- `name`: The name MUST be an [Open Definition license ID](#).
- `path`: A [url-or-path string](#), that is a fully qualified HTTP address, or a relative POSIX path (see [the url-or-path definition in Data Resource for details](#)).
- `title`: A human-readable title.

profile A string identifying the [profile](#) of this descriptor as per the [profiles](#) specification.

Examples:

- {"profile": "tabular-data-package"}
- {"profile": "http://example.com/my-profiles-json-schema.json"}

Optional Properties

The following are commonly used properties that the package descriptor MAY contain:

title A string providing a title or one sentence description for this package.

description A description of the package. The description MUST be [markdown](#) formatted – this also allows for simple plain text as plain text is itself valid markdown. The first paragraph (up to the first double line break) should be usable as summary information for the package.

homepage A URL for the home on the web that is related to this data package.

version A version string identifying the version of the package. It should conform to the [Semantic Versioning](#) requirements and should follow the [Data Package Version](#) pattern.

sources The raw sources for this data package. It MUST be an array of Source objects. Each Source object MUST have a title and MAY have path and/or email properties.

Example:

```
"sources": [{ "title": "World Bank and OECD", "path": "http://data.worldbank.org/indicat
}]
```

- **title**: Title of the source (e.g. document or organization name).
- **path**: A [url-or-path string](#), that is a fully qualified HTTP address, or a relative POSIX path (see [the url-or-path definition in Data Resource for details](#)).
- **email**: An email address.

contributors The people or organizations who contributed to this Data Package. It MUST be an array. Each entry is a Contributor and MUST be an object. A Contributor MUST have a title property and MAY contain path, email, role and organization properties. An example of the object structure is as follows:

Example:

```
"contributors": [{ "title": "Joe Bloggs", "email": "joe@bloggs.com", "path": "http:
}]
```

- **title**: Name/Title of the contributor (name for person, name/title of organization).
- **path**: A fully qualified http URL pointing to a relevant location online for the contributor.
- **email**: An email address.
- **role**: A string describing the role of the contributor. It MUST be one of: author, publisher, maintainer, wrangler, and contributor. Defaults to contributor.
 - Note on semantics: use of the "author" property does not imply that that person was the original creator of the data in the data package - merely that they created and/or maintain the data package. It is common for data packages to "package" up data from elsewhere. The original origin of the data can be indicated with the sources property - see above.
- **organization**: A string describing the organization this contributor is affiliated to.

image An image to use for this data package. For example, when showing the package in a listing.

The value of the image property MUST be a string pointing to the location of the image. The string must be a [url-or-path](#), that is a fully qualified HTTP address, or a relative POSIX path (see [the url-or-path definition in Data Resource for details](#)).

created The datetime on which this was created.

Note: semantics may vary between publishers – for some this is the datetime the data was created, for others the datetime the package was created.

The datetime must conform to the string formats for datetime as described in [RFC3339](#).

Example:

```
{"created": "1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"}
```

Details

[Jsolite package](#) is internally used to convert json data to list objects. The input parameters of functions could be json strings, files or lists and the outputs are in list format to easily further process

your data in R environment and exported as desired. It is recommended to use [helpers.from.json.to.list](#) or [helpers.from.list.to.json](#) to convert json objects to lists and vice versa. More details about handling json you can see jsonlite documentation or vignettes [here](#).

Term array refers to json arrays which if converted in R will be [list objects](#).

Language

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this package documents are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).

See Also

[Data Package Specifications](#)

BinaryReadable	<i>Readable class</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Readable class

Usage

BinaryReadable

Format

[R6Class](#) object.

Value

Object of [R6Class](#).

BinaryReadableConnection	<i>Binary Readable Connection class</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Binary Readable connection class

Usage

BinaryReadableConnection

Format

[R6Class](#) object.

Value

Object of [R6Class](#).

DataPackageError	<i>DataPackageError class</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Error class for Data Package

Usage

```
DataPackageError
```

Format

[R6Class](#) object.

Value

Object of [R6Class](#) .

dereferencePackageDescriptor	<i>Dereference package descriptor</i>
------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Helper function to dereference package descriptor.

Usage

```
dereferencePackageDescriptor(descriptor, basePath)
```

Arguments

descriptor	descriptor
basePath	basePath

dereferenceResourceDescriptor
Dereference resource descriptor

Description

Helper function to dereference resource descriptor.

Usage

```
dereferenceResourceDescriptor(descriptor, basePath,  
baseDescriptor = NULL)
```

Arguments

descriptor	descriptor
basePath	basePath
baseDescriptor	baseDescriptor

descriptor.pointer *Descriptor pointer*

Description

Helper function for specifying locations in a descriptor.

Usage

```
descriptor.pointer(value, baseDescriptor)
```

Arguments

value	value that specifies location in the descriptor
baseDescriptor	base descriptor

expandPackageDescriptor
Expand package descriptor

Description

Helper function to expand package descriptor.

Usage

```
expandPackageDescriptor(descriptor)
```

Arguments

descriptor descriptor

expandResourceDescriptor
Expand resource descriptor

Description

Helper function to expand resource descriptor.

Usage

```
expandResourceDescriptor(descriptor)
```

Arguments

descriptor descriptor

file_basename *File basename*

Description

Removes all of the path up to and including the last path separator (if any) without extensions.

Usage

```
file_basename(path)
```

Arguments

path character vector with path names

file_extension	<i>File extension</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Returns the file extension without the leading dot.

Usage

```
file_extension(path)
```

Arguments

path	string with path names
------	------------------------

findFiles	<i>findFiles</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Find a file pattern in a specified directory.

Usage

```
findFiles(pattern, path = getwd())
```

Arguments

pattern	string pattern
path	string path

helpers.from.json.to.list	<i>Convert json to list</i>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Helper function convert json to list.

Usage

```
helpers.from.json.to.list(lst)
```

Arguments

lst	list object
-----	-------------

```
helpers.from.list.to.json  
    Convert list to json
```

Description

Helper function convert list to json.

Usage

```
helpers.from.list.to.json(json)
```

Arguments

json	json string
------	-------------

```
infer    Infer a data package descriptor
```

Description

A standalone function to infer a data package descriptor.

Usage

```
infer(pattern = NULL, basePath = NULL)
```

Arguments

pattern	string with file pattern
basePath	base path for all relative paths

Value

Data Package Descriptor

Examples

```
## Not run:  
descriptor = infer("csv",basePath = '.')  
descriptor  
  
## End(Not run)
```

<code>is.compressed</code>	<i>is compressed</i>
----------------------------	----------------------

Description

Helper function to check if a file is compressed..

Usage

`is.compressed(x)`

Arguments

`x` string with the file's path

Value

TRUE if file is compressed

<code>is.empty</code>	<i>Is empty</i>
-----------------------	-----------------

Description

Is empty list

Usage

`is.empty(list)`

Arguments

`list` list

Value

TRUE if list is empty

*is.git**is git*

Description

Helper function to check if a link is from git.

Usage

```
is.git(x)
```

Arguments

x url

Value

TRUE if url is git

*is.json**is json*

Description

Check if an object is json.

Usage

```
is.json(object)
```

Arguments

object object to test if it's json

Value

TRUE if object is json

is.local.descriptor.path
Is Local Descriptor Path

Description

Helper function to check if a descriptor is local

Usage

```
is.local.descriptor.path(descriptor, directory = ".")
```

Arguments

descriptor	descriptor
directory	A character vector of full path name. The default corresponds to the working directory specified by getwd

is.valid *Is valid*

Description

Validate a descriptor over a schema

Usage

```
is.valid(descriptor, schema = NULL)
```

Arguments

descriptor	descriptor, one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • string with the local CSV file (path) • string with the remote CSV file (url) • list object
schema	Contents of the json schema, or a filename containing a schema

Value

TRUE if valid

isRemotePath	<i>Is remote path</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

Helper function to identify a remote path.

Usage

```
isRemotePath(path)
```

Arguments

path	string path
------	-------------

Value

TRUE if path is remote

isSafePath	<i>Is safe path</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

Helper function to check if a path is safe.

Usage

```
isSafePath(path)
```

Arguments

path	string path
------	-------------

Value

TRUE if path is safe

isUndefined	<i>Check if a variable is undefined or NULL</i>
-------------	---

Description

Helper function to check if a variable is undefined or NULL.

Usage

```
isUndefined(x)
```

Arguments

x	variable
---	----------

Value

TRUE if variable is undefined

locateDescriptor	<i>Locate descriptor</i>
------------------	--------------------------

Description

Helper function to locate descriptor.

Usage

```
locateDescriptor(descriptor)
```

Arguments

descriptor	descriptor
------------	------------

 Package

Data Package class

Description

A class for working with data packages. It provides various capabilities like loading local or remote data package, inferring a data package descriptor, saving a data package descriptor and many more.

Usage

```
# Package.load(descriptor = list(),basePath = NA,strict = FALSE)
```

Format

[R6Class](#) object

Value

Object of [R6Class](#)

Methods

`Package$new(descriptor = list(),basePath = NA,strict = FALSE)` Use [Package.load](#) to instantiate Package class.

`getResource(name)` Get data package resource by name or null if not found.

- name Data resource name.

`addResource(descriptor)` Add new resource to data package. The data package descriptor will be validated with newly added resource descriptor.

- descriptor Data resource descriptor.

`removeResource(name)` Remove data package resource by name. The data package descriptor will be validated after resource descriptor removal.

- name Data resource name.

`infer(pattern=FALSE)` Infer a data package metadata. If pattern is not provided only existent resources will be inferred (added metadata like encoding, profile etc). If pattern is provided new resources with file names matching the pattern will be added and inferred. It commits changes to data package instance.

- pattern Glob pattern for new resources.

`commit(strict)` Update data package instance if there are in-place changes in the descriptor. Returns TRUE on success and FALSE if not modified.

- strict Boolean - Alter strict mode for further work.

`save(target)` For now only descriptor will be saved. Save descriptor to target destination.

- target String path where to save a data package.

Properties

`valid` Returns validation status. It always TRUE in strict mode.

`errors` Returns validation errors. It always empty in strict mode.

`profile` Returns an instance of `Profile` class.

`descriptor` Returns list of package descriptor.

`resources` Returns list of Resource instances.

`resourceNames` Returns list of resource names.

Details

A Data Package consists of:

- Metadata that describes the structure and contents of the package.
- Resources such as data files that form the contents of the package.

The Data Package metadata is stored in a "descriptor". This descriptor is what makes a collection of data a Data Package. The structure of this descriptor is the main content of the specification below.

In addition to this descriptor a data package will include other resources such as data files. The Data Package specification does NOT impose any requirements on their form or structure and can therefore be used for packaging any kind of data.

The data included in the package may be provided as:

- Files bundled locally with the package descriptor.
- Remote resources, referenced by URL.
- "Inline" data which is included directly in the descriptor.

`Jsolite package` is internally used to convert json data to list objects. The input parameters of functions could be json strings, files or lists and the outputs are in list format to easily further process your data in R environment and exported as desired. It is recommended to use `helpers.from.json.to.list` or `helpers.from.list.to.json` to convert json objects to lists and vice versa. More details about handling json you can see jsonlite documentation or vignettes [here](#).

Language

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this package documents are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).

See Also

[Package.load](#), [Data Package Specifications](#)

Package.load	<i>Instantiate Data Package class</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Constructor to instantiate Package class.

Usage

```
Package.load(descriptor = list(), basePath = NA, strict = FALSE)
```

Arguments

descriptor	Data package descriptor as local path, url or object.
basePath	Base path for all relative paths
strict	Strict flag to alter validation behavior. Setting it to TRUE leads to throwing errors on any operation with invalid descriptor.

See Also

[Package](#), [Data Package Specifications](#)

Examples

```
# Load local descriptor
descriptor <- system.file('extdata/dp1/datapackage.json',
                          package = "datapackage.r")
dataPackage <- Package.load(descriptor)
dataPackage$descriptor

# Retrieve Package Descriptor
descriptor2 <- '{"resources": [{"name": "name", "data": ["data"]}]}
dataPackage2 <- Package.load(descriptor2)
dataPackage2$descriptor

# Expand Resource Descriptor
descriptor3 <- helpers.from.json.to.list('{"resources":
                                         [{"name": "name",
                                          "data": ["data"]}]}')
dataPackage3 <- Package.load(descriptor3)
dataPackage3$descriptor

# Add, Get and Remove Package Resources
descriptor4 <- helpers.from.json.to.list(
  system.file('extdata/dp1/datapackage.json',
```

```

        package = "datapackage.r"))
dataPackage4 <- Package.load(descriptor4)
resource4 <- dataPackage4$addResource(
  helpers.from.json.to.list('{ "name": "name", "data": ["test"] }'))
dataPackage4$resources[[2]]$source

# Get resource
dataPackage4$getResource('name')

# Remove resource
dataPackage4$removeResource('name')
dataPackage4$getResource('name')

# Modify and Commit Data Package
descriptor5 <- helpers.from.json.to.list(
  '{"resources": [{"name": "name", "data": ["data"]}]}')
dataPackage5 <- Package.load(descriptor5)
dataPackage5$descriptor$resources[[1]]$name <- 'modified'

## Name did not modified.
dataPackage5$resources[[1]]$name

## Should commit the changes
dataPackage5$commit() # TRUE - successful commit
dataPackage5$resources[[1]]$name

```

Profile

Profile class

Description

Class to represent JSON Schema profile from [Profiles Registry](#).

Usage

```
# Profile.load(profile)
```

Arguments

profile string profile name in registry or URL to JSON Schema

Format

[R6Class](#) object.

Value

Object of [R6Class](#) .

Methods

`Profile$new(descriptor = descriptor)` Use [Profile.load](#) to instantiate Profile class.

`validate(descriptor)` Validate a tabular data package descriptor against the Profile.

- `descriptor` Retrieved and dereferenced tabular data package descriptor.
- (Object) Returns TRUE if descriptor is valid or FALSE with error message.

Properties

`name` Returns profile name if available.

`jsonschema` Returns profile JSON Schema contents.

See Also

[Profile Specifications](#)

Profile.load

Instantiate Profile class

Description

Constructor to instantiate [Profile](#) class.

Usage

```
Profile.load(profile)
```

Arguments

`profile` string profile name in registry or URL to JSON Schema

Value

[Profile](#) class object

push	<i>Push elements in a list or vector</i>
------	--

Description

Helper function to add components in a list or vector.

Usage

```
push(x, value)
```

Arguments

x	list or vector
value	object to push in x

Resource	<i>Resource class</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

A class for working with data resources. You can read or iterate tabular resources using the `iter/` `read` methods and all resource as bytes using `rowIter/` `rowRead` methods.

Usage

```
# Resource.load(descriptor = list(), basePath = NA, strict = FALSE, dataPackage = list())
```

Format

[R6Class](#) object.

Value

Object of [R6Class](#).

Methods

`Resource$new(descriptor = descriptor, strict = strict)` Use [Resource.load](#) to instantiate Resource class.

`iter(keyed, extended, cast = TRUE, relations = FALSE, stream = FALSE)` Only for tabular resources - Iter through the table data and emits rows cast based on table schema. Data casting could be disabled.

- `keyed` Iter keyed rows - TRUE/ FALSE.
- `extended` Iter extended rows - TRUE/FALSE.

- `cast` Disable data casting if FALSE.
- `relations` If TRUE foreign key fields will be checked and resolved to its references.
- `stream` Return Readable Stream of table rows if TRUE.

`read(keyed, extended, cast = TRUE, relations = FALSE, limit)` Only for tabular resources. Read the whole table and returns as list of rows. Count of rows could be limited.

- `keyed` Flag to emit keyed rows - TRUE/FALSE.
- `extended` Flag to emit extended rows - TRUE/FALSE.
- `cast` Disable data casting if FALSE.
- `relations` If TRUE foreign key fields will be checked and resolved to its references.
- `limit` Integer limit of rows to return if specified.

`checkRelations()` Only for tabular resources. It checks foreign keys and raises an exception if there are integrity issues. Returns TRUE if no issues.

`rawIter(stream = FALSE)` Iterate over data chunks as bytes. If stream is TRUE Iterator will be returned.

- `stream` Iterator will be returned.

`rawRead()` Returns resource data as bytes.

`infer()` Infer resource metadata like name, format, mediatype, encoding, schema and profile. It commits this changes into resource instance. Returns resource descriptor.

`commit(strict)` Update resource instance if there are in-place changes in the descriptor. Returns TRUE on success and FALSE if not modified.

- `strict` Boolean - Alter strict mode for further work.

`save(target)` For now only descriptor will be saved. Save resource to target destination.

- `target` String path where to save a resource.

Properties

`valid` Returns validation status. It always TRUE in strict mode.

`errors` Returns validation errors. It always empty in strict mode.

`profile` Returns an instance of [Profile](#) class.

`descriptor` Returns list of resource descriptor.

`name` Returns a string of resource name.

`inline` Returns TRUE if resource is inline.

`local` Returns TRUE if resource is local.

`remote` Returns TRUE if resource is remote.

`multipart` Returns TRUE if resource is multipart.

`tabular` Returns TRUE if resource is tabular.

`source` Returns a list/string of data/path property respectively.

`headers` Returns a string of data source headers.

`schema` Returns a Schema instance to interact with data schema. Read API documentation - [tableschema.Schema](#) or [Schema](#)

Details

The Data Resource format describes a data resource such as an individual file or table. The essence of a Data Resource is a locator for the data it describes. A range of other properties can be declared to provide a richer set of metadata.

Packaged data resources are described in the resources property of the package descriptor. This property MUST be an array of objects. Each object MUST follow the [Data Resource specification](#).

Language

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this package documents are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).

See Also

[Resource.load](#), [Data Resource Specifications](#)

Resource.load	<i>Instantiate Resource class</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Constructor to instantiate Resource class.

Usage

```
Resource.load(descriptor = list(), basePath = NA, strict = FALSE, dataPackage = list())
```

Arguments

descriptor	Data resource descriptor as local path, url or object
basePath	Base path for all relative paths
strict	Strict flag to alter validation behavior. Setting it to TRUE leads to throwing errors on any operation with invalid descriptor.
dataPackage	data package list

Value

[Resource](#) class object

See Also

[Resource](#), [Data Resource Specifications](#)

Examples

```
# Resource Load - with base descriptor
descriptor <- '{"name":"name","data":["data"]}'
resource <- Resource.load(descriptor)
resource$name
resource$descriptor

# Resource Load - with tabular descriptor
descriptor2 <- '{"name":"name","data":["data"],"profile":"tabular-data-resource}'
resource2 <- Resource.load(descriptor2)
resource2$name
resource2$descriptor

# Retrieve Resource Descriptor
descriptor3 <- '{"name": "name","data": "data"}'
resource3 <- Resource.load(descriptor3)
resource3$descriptor

# Expand Resource Descriptor - General Resource
descriptor4 <- '{"name": "name","data": "data"}'
resource4 <- Resource.load(descriptor4)
resource4$descriptor

# Expand Resource Descriptor - Tabular Resource Dialect
descriptor5 <- helpers.from.json.to.list('{
  "name": "name",
  "data": "data",
  "profile": "tabular-data-resource",
  "dialect": {"delimiter": "custom"}
}')
resource5 <- Resource.load(descriptor5)
resource5$descriptor

# Resource - Inline source/sourceType
descriptor6 <- '{"name": "name","data": "data","path": ["path"]}'
resource6 <- Resource.load(descriptor6)
resource6$source

# Resource - Remote source/sourceType
descriptor7 <- '{"name": "name","path": ["http://example.com//table.csv"]}'
resource7 <- Resource.load(descriptor7)
resource7$source

# Resource - Multipart Remote source/sourceType
descriptor8 <- '{
  "name": "name",
  "path": ["http://example.com/chunk1.csv", "http://example.com/chunk2.csv"]
}
```

```
    }'  
resource8 <- Resource.load(descriptor8)  
resource8$source
```

retrieveDescriptor *Retrieve descriptor*

Description

Helper function to retrieve descriptor.

Usage

```
retrieveDescriptor(descriptor)
```

Arguments

descriptor descriptor

validate *validate descriptor*

Description

A standalone function to validate a data package descriptor.

Usage

```
validate(descriptor)
```

Arguments

descriptor data package descriptor, one of:

- string with the local CSV file (path)
- string with the remote CSV file (url)
- list object

Value

A list with:

- valid TRUE if valid
- errors a list with errors if valid FALSE

See Also

<https://github.com/frictionlessdata/datapackage-r#validate>

Examples

```
validate(descriptor = '{"name": "Invalid Datapackage"}')
```

write.json

Save json file

Description

Save a list object in json file to disk

Usage

```
write.json(x, file)
```

Arguments

x	list object
file	file path

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