

# Package ‘restatapi’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Search and Retrieve Data from Eurostat Database

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**Description** Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union and provides high quality statistics for Europe.

Large set of the data is disseminated through the Euro-

stat database (<<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>>).

The tools are using the REST API with the Statistical Data and Metadata eX-

change (SDMX <<https://sdmx.org>>) Web Services

(<<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdmx-web-services/about-this-service>>) to search and download data from

the Eurostat database using the SDMX standard.

**License** EUPL-1.1

**Imports** data.table, rjson, rsdmx, xml2

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

**LazyData** true

**NeedsCompilation** no

**URL** <https://github.com/eurostat/restatapi>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/eurostat/restatapi/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

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---

clean\_restatapi\_cache *Clean restatapi Cache*

---

### Description

Remove all objects from the `.restatapi_env` except the configuration file, API version number and the country codes. In addition, it deletes all the `.rds` files from the default and selected cache directory. See [get\\_eurostat\\_data](#) for more on cache.

### Usage

```
clean_restatapi_cache(cache_dir = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

`cache_dir` A path to cache directory. If `NULL` (default) tries to clean default temporary cache directory. Directory can also be set with `options(restatapi_cache_dir=...)`.

`verbose` A boolean with default `FALSE`, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not be printed. Can be set also with `options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)`

### Examples

```
clean_restatapi_cache(verbose=TRUE)
```

---

extract_data	<i>Extract data values from SDMX XML</i>
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---

## Description

Extracts the data values from the SDMX XML data file

## Usage

```
extract_data(xml_lf, keep_flags = FALSE,  
             stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())
```

## Arguments

xml_lf	an XML leaf with data series from an SDMX XML file
keep_flags	a boolean if to extract the observation status (flag) information from the XML file. The default value is FALSE
stringsAsFactors	if TRUE (the default) the columns are converted to factors. If FALSE they are returned as a character.

## Details

It is a subfunction to use in the [get\\_eurostat\\_data](#) function.

## Value

a data frame containing the values of the SDMX files

## Examples

```
id<-"agr_r_milkpr"  
toc<-get_eurostat_toc()  
bulk_url<-toc$downloadLink.sdmx[toc$code==id]  
temp<-tempfile()  
download.file(bulk_url,temp)  
sdmx_xml<-xml2::read_xml(unzip(temp, paste0(id,".sdmx.xml")))  
xml_leafs<-xml2::xml_find_all(sdmx_xml,"./data:Series")  
extract_data(xml_leafs[1])
```

---

extract_dsd	<i>Extract values from XML</i>
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---

**Description**

Extracts the values from the XML Data Structure Definition (DSD) file

**Usage**

```
extract_dsd(concept = NULL, dsd_xml = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

concept	a character vector with concept ids
dsd_xml	an XML file with DSD content

**Details**

It is a subfunction to use in the [get\\_eurostat\\_dsd](#) function.

**Value**

a matrix with 3 columns if the concepts has code list in the DSD file

**Examples**

```
dsd_url<-"http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/SDMX/diss-web/rest/datastructure/ESTAT/DSD_nama_10_a10_e"
tryCatch({
  dsd_xml<-xml2::read_xml(dsd_url)},
  error=function(e){
    message("Unable to download the xml file.\n",e)},
  warning=function(w){
    message("Unable to download the xml file.\n",w)})
if (exists("dsd_xml")) {extract_dsd("GEO",dsd_xml)}
```

---

extract_toc	<i>Extract values from XML</i>
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---

**Description**

Extracts the values of a node from the Eurostat XML Table of contents (TOC) file

**Usage**

```
extract_toc(ns)
```

**Arguments**

ns                    An XML nodeset from the XML TOC file

**Details**

It is a subfunction to use in the [get\\_eurostat\\_toc](#) function.

**Value**

a character vector with all the values of the nodeset.

**Examples**

```
cfg<-get("cfg",envir=.restatapi_env)
rav<-get("rav",envir=.restatapi_env)
toc_endpoint<-eval(parse(text=paste0("cfg$TOC_ENDPOINT$",rav,"'$ESTAT$xml")))

xml_leafs<-xml2::xml_find_all(xml2::read_xml(toc_endpoint),"./nt:leaf")
extract_toc(xml_leafs[1])
```

---

get\_compressed\_sdmx     *Download and extract compressed SDMX XML*

---

**Description**

Downloads and extracts the data values from the SDMX XML data file

**Usage**

```
get_compressed_sdmx(url = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

url                    an XML leaf with data series from an SDMX XML file

verbose                A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with `options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)`

**Details**

It is a subfunction to use in the [get\\_eurostat\\_raw](#) and the [get\\_eurostat\\_data](#) function.

**Value**

an xml file with SDMX tags

## Examples

```
base_url<-"https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/"
url_end<-"estat-navtree-portlet-prod/BulkDownloadListing?file=data/agr_r_milkpr.sdmx.zip"
url<-paste0(base_url,url_end)
sdmx_xml<-get_compressed_sdmx(url,verbose=TRUE)
```

---

get_eurostat_bulk	<i>Get Eurostat data in a standardized format</i>
-------------------	---

---

## Description

Download data sets from [Eurostat](#) database and put in a standardized format.

## Usage

```
get_eurostat_bulk(id, cache = TRUE, update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL, compress_file = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(), select_freq = NULL,
  keep_flags = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

id	A code name for the dataset of interest. See <a href="#">search_eurostat_toc</a> for details how to get an id.
cache	a logical whether to do caching. Default is TRUE.
update_cache	a logical with a default value FALSE, whether to update cache. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_update=TRUE)</code>
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The NULL (default) uses the memory as cache. If the folder if the cache_dir directory does not exist it saves in the 'restatapi' directory under the temporary directory from <code>tempdir()</code> . Directory can also be set with <code>option(restatapi_cache_dir=...)</code> .
compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.
stringsAsFactors	if TRUE (the default) variables are not numeric then they are converted to factors. If the value FALSE they are returned as a characters.
select_freq	a character symbol for a time frequency when a dataset has multiple time frequencies. Possible values are: A = annual, S = semi-annual, Q = quarterly, M = monthly. The default is NULL as most datasets have just one time frequency and in this case if there are multiple frequencies, then only the most common frequency kept. If all the frequencies needed the <a href="#">get_eurostat_raw</a> can be used.
keep_flags	a logical whether the observation status (flags) - e.g. "confidential", "provisional", etc. - should be kept in a separate column or if they can be removed. Default is FALSE. For flag values see: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information</a> .

verbose      A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi\_verbose=TRUE)

...          parameter to pass on the [load\\_cfg](#) function

## Details

Data sets are downloaded from [the Eurostat bulk download facility](#) in SDMX format and filtered for a unique time frequency. If no frequency is selected and there are multiple frequencies in the dataset, then the most common value is used.

Compared to [get\\_eurostat\\_raw](#) the frequency column is removed and the original column names for the time period, observation values and status are renamed to "time", "values" and "flags".

By default all datasets cached as they are often rather large. The datasets cached in memory (default) or can be stored in a temporary directory if `cache_dir` or `option(restatapi_cache_dir)` is defined. The cache can be emptied with [clean\\_restatapi\\_cache](#).

The `id`, is a value from the code column of the table of contents ([get\\_eurostat\\_toc](#)), and can be searched for with the [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#) function. The `id` value can be retrieved from the [Eurostat database](#) as well. The Eurostat database gives codes in the Data Navigation Tree after every dataset in parenthesis.

## Value

a `data.table`. One column for each dimension in the data, the time column for a time dimension, the values column for numerical values and the flags column if the `keep_flags=TRUE`. Eurostat data does not include all missing values. The missing values are dropped if all dimensions are missing on particular time.

## See Also

[get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_raw](#)

## Examples

```
dt<-get_eurostat_bulk("agr_r_milkpr", keep_flags=TRUE)
options(restatapi_update=TRUE)
dt<-get_eurostat_bulk("avia_par_ee")
dt<-get_eurostat_bulk("avia_par_ee", select_freq="A", verbose=TRUE)
options(restatapi_update=FALSE)
dt<-get_eurostat_bulk("agr_r_milkpr", cache_dir=tempdir(), compress_file=FALSE, verbose=TRUE)
```

---

get\_eurostat\_cache      *Load an object from cache*

---

## Description

Search and load the object (dataset/toc/DSD) from cache

## Usage

```
get_eurostat_cache(oname, cache_dir = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

oname	a character string with the name of the object (toc, dataset id, DSD id)
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory to search in. The default is NULL, in this case the object is searched in the memory (in the '.restatapi_env'). Otherwise if the cache_dir directory does not exist it searches the 'restatapi' directory in the temporary directory from tempdir(). Directory can also be set with options(restatapi_cache_dir=).
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)

## Details

If the given name or the beginning of the name (for datasets) found in the cache then it returns the value of the object otherwise it returns NULL.

## Value

The requested object if exists in the '.restatapi\_env' or in the cache\_dir, otherwise it returns the NULL value.

## Examples

```
dt<-data.frame(txt=c("a","b","c"),nr=c(1,2,3))
put_eurostat_cache(dt,"teszt")
get_eurostat_cache("teszt",verbose=TRUE)
```



---

get\_eurostat\_data      *Download/extract Eurostat Data*

---

### Description

Download full or partial data set from [Eurostat](#) database.

### Usage

```
get_eurostat_data(id, filters = NULL, exact_match = TRUE,
  date_filter = NULL, label = FALSE, select_freq = NULL,
  cache = TRUE, update_cache = FALSE, cache_dir = NULL,
  compress_file = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(),
  keep_flags = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

id	A code name for the dataset of interest. See <a href="#">search_eurostat_toc</a> for details how to get an id.
filters	a string or a character vector containing words to filter by the different concepts or geographical location. If filter applied only part of the dataset is downloaded through the API. The words can be any words, Eurostat variable codes, and values available in the DSD <a href="#">search_eurostat_dsd</a> . The default is NULL, in this case the whole dataset is returned via the bulk download. To filter by time see <code>date_filter</code> below. If after filtering still the dataset has more observations than the limit per query via the API, then the bulk download is used to retrieve the data.
exact_match	a boolean with the default value TRUE, if the strings provided in <code>filters</code> shall be matched exactly as it is or as a pattern.
date_filter	a vector which can be numeric or character containing dates to filter the dataset. If date filter applied only part of the dataset is downloaded through the API. The default is NULL, in this case the whole dataset is returned via the bulk download. If after filtering still the dataset has more observations than the limit per query via the API, then the bulk download is used to retrieve the data.
label	a boolean with the default FALSE. If it is TRUE then the code values are replaced by the name from the Data Structure Definition (DSD) <a href="#">get_eurostat_dsd</a> . For example instead of "D1110A", "Raw cows' milk from farmtype" is used or "HU32" is replaced by "Észak-Alföld".
select_freq	a character symbol for a time frequency when a dataset has multiple time frequencies. Possible values are: A = annual, S = semi-annual, H = half-year, Q = quarterly, M = monthly, W = weekly, D = daily. The default is NULL as most datasets have just one time frequency and in this case if there are multiple frequencies, then only the most common frequency kept. If all the frequencies needed the <a href="#">get_eurostat_raw</a> can be used.
cache	a logical whether to do caching. Default is TRUE. Affects only queries without filtering. If <code>filters</code> or <code>date_filter</code> is used then there is no caching.

update_cache	a logical with a default value FALSE, whether to update the data in the cache. Can be set also with options(restatapi_update=TRUE)
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The NULL (default) uses the memory as cache. If the folder cache_dir directory does not exist it saves in the 'restatapi' directory under the temporary directory from tempdir(). Directory can also be set with option(restatapi_cache_dir=...).
compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.
stringsAsFactors	if TRUE (the default) the non-numeric columns are converted to factors. If the value FALSE they are returned as a characters.
keep_flags	a logical whether the observation status (flags) - e.g. "confidential", "provisional", etc. - should be kept in a separate column or if they can be removed. Default is FALSE. For flag values see: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information</a> .
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)
...	further arguments to the for <code>search_eurostat_dsd</code> function, e.g.: <code>ignore.case</code> or <code>name</code> . If the <code>ignore.case</code> has the default value FALSE, then the strings provided in <code>filters</code> are matched as is, otherwise the case of the letters is ignored. If the <code>name=FALSE</code> then the pattern(s) provided in the <code>filters</code> argument is only searched in the code column of the DSD, and the names of the codes will not be searched.

## Details

Data sets are downloaded from the Eurostat Web Services [SDMX API](#) if there is a filter otherwise the [the Eurostat bulk download facility](#) is used. If only the table `id` is given, the whole table is downloaded from the bulk download facility. If also `filters` or `date_filter` is defined then the SDMX API is used. In case after filtering the dataset has more rows than the limitation of the SDMX API (1 million values at one time) then the bulk download is used to retrieve the whole dataset .

By default all datasets cached as they are often rather large. The datasets cached in memory (default) or can be stored in a temporary directory if `cache_dir` or `option(restatpi_cache_dir)` is defined. The cache can be emptied with [clean\\_restatapi\\_cache](#).

The `id`, is a value from the code column of the table of contents ([get\\_eurostat\\_toc](#)), and can be searched for with the [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#) function. The `id` value can be retrieved from the [Eurostat database](#) as well. The Eurostat database gives codes in the Data Navigation Tree after every dataset in parenthesis.

Filtering can be done by the codes as described in the API documentation providing in the correct order and connecting with "." and "+". If we do not know the codes we can filter based on words or by the mix of the two putting in a vector like `c("AT$", "Belgium", "persons", "Total")`. Be careful that the filter is case sensitive, if you do not know the code or label exactly you can use the option `ignore.case=TRUE` and `exact_match=FALSE`, but in this case the results may include unwanted elements as well. In the `filters` parameter regular expressions can be used as well. We do not have to worry about the correct order of the filter, it will be put in the correct place based on the DSD.



```
dt<-get_eurostat_data("vit_t3",
                      filters=c("EU28", eu$EA15, "HU$"),
                      date_filter=c("2015", 2007))
dt<-get_eurostat_data("avia_par_me",
                      filters="Q...ME_LYPG_HU_LHBP+ME_LYTV_UA_UKKK",
                      date_filter=c("2016-08", "2017-07-01"),
                      select_freq="M")
```

---

get_eurostat_dsd	<i>Download the Data Structure Definition of a dataset</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Download Data Structure Definition (DSD) of a Eurostat dataset if it is not cached previously.

### Usage

```
get_eurostat_dsd(id, cache = TRUE, update_cache = FALSE,
                 cache_dir = NULL, compress_file = TRUE, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

id	a character string with the id of the dataset. It is the value from the codename column of the <code>get_eurostat_toc</code> function.
cache	a boolean whether to load/save the TOC from/in the cache or not. The default value is TRUE, so that the TOC is checked first in the cache and if does not exist then downloaded from Eurostat and cached.
update_cache	a boolean to update cache or not. The default value is FALSE, so the cache is not updated. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_update=TRUE)</code>
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The default is NULL, in this case the TOC is cached in the memory (in the <code>restatapi_env</code> ). Otherwise if the <code>cache_dir</code> directory does not exist it creates the <code>restatapi</code> directory in the temporary directory from <code>tempdir()</code> to save the RDS-file. Directory can also be set with <code>option(restatapi_cache_dir=...)</code> .
compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)</code>
...	parameter to pass on the <code>load_cfg</code> function

### Details

The DSD is downloaded from Eurostat's website, through the REST API in XML (SDMX) format.

### Value

If the DSD does not exist it returns NULL otherwise the result is a table with the 3 columns:

concept	The name of the concepts in the order of the data structure
code	The possible list of codes under the concept
name	The name/description of the code

## References

For more information see the detailed documentation of the [API](#).

## See Also

[get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#).

## Examples

```
dsd<-get_eurostat_dsd("nama_10_gdp", cache=FALSE, verbose=TRUE)
head(dsd)
```

---

get_eurostat_raw	<i>Get Eurostat data as it is</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

Download data sets from [Eurostat](#) database .

## Usage

```
get_eurostat_raw(id, mode = "txt", cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE, cache_dir = NULL, compress_file = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(), keep_flags = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

id	A code name for the dataset of interest. See <a href="#">search_eurostat_toc</a> for details how to get an id.
mode	defines the format of the downloaded dataset. It can be txt (the default value) for TSV (Tab Separated Values), or xml for the SDMX version.
cache	a logical whether to do caching. Default is TRUE.
update_cache	a logical with a default value FALSE, whether to update cache. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_update=TRUE)</code>
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The NULL (default) uses the memory as cache. If the folder if the cache_dir directory does not exist it saves in the 'restatapi' directory under the temporary directory from <code>tempdir()</code> . Directory can also be set with <code>option(restatapi_cache_dir=...)</code> .

compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.
stringsAsFactors	if TRUE (the default) variables are not numeric then they are converted to factors. If the value FALSE they are returned as a characters.
keep_flags	a logical whether the observation status (flags) - e.g. "confidential", "provisional", etc. - should be kept in a separate column or if they can be removed. Default is FALSE. For flag values see: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/information</a> .
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)
...	further argument for the load_cfg function

### Details

Data sets are downloaded from [the Eurostat bulk download facility](#) in SDMX format.

By default all datasets cached as they are often rather large. The datasets cached in memory (default) or can be stored in a temporary directory if `cache_dir` or `option(restatapi_cache_dir)` is defined. The cache can be emptied with [clean\\_restatapi\\_cache](#).

The `id`, is a value from the code column of the table of contents ([get\\_eurostat\\_toc](#)), and can be searched for with the [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#) function. The `id` value can be retrieved from the [Eurostat database](#) as well. The Eurostat database gives codes in the Data Navigation Tree after every dataset in parenthesis.

### Value

a `data.table`. One column for each dimension in the data, the time column for a time dimension, the values column for numerical values and the flags column if the `keep_flags=TRUE`. Eurostat data does not include all missing values. The missing values are dropped if all dimensions are missing on particular time.

### See Also

[get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_bulk](#)

### Examples

```
dt<-get_eurostat_raw("agr_r_milkpr",keep_flags=TRUE)
dt<-get_eurostat_raw("avia_par_ee",mode="xml",update_cache=TRUE)
options(restatapi_update=FALSE)
dt<-get_eurostat_raw("avia_par_me",mode="txt",cache_dir=tempdir(),compress_file=FALSE,verbose=TRUE)
```

---

get_eurostat_toc	<i>Download the Table of Contents of Eurostat datasets</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Download Table of Contents (TOC) of Eurostat datasets if it is not cached previously.

### Usage

```
get_eurostat_toc(mode = "xml", cache = TRUE, update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL, compress_file = TRUE, lang = "en",
  verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

mode	a character string either xml or txt defining the download mode. Depending on the mode the 'xml' version or the 'text' version of the TOC is downloaded. The default value is xml as it provides more information (e.g. number of values, short description and download links in different format)
cache	a boolean whether to load/save the TOC from/in the cache or not. The default value is TRUE, so that the TOC is checked first in the cache and if does not exist then downloaded from Eurostat and cached.
update_cache	a boolean to update cache or not. The default value is FALSE, so the cache is not updated. Can be set also with options(restatapi_update=TRUE)
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The default is NULL, in this case the TOC is cached in the memory (in the '.restatapi_env'). Otherwise if the cache_dir directory does not exist it creates the 'restatapi' directory in the temporary directory from tempdir() to save the RDS- file. Directory can also be set with option(restatapi_cache_dir=...).
compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.
lang	a character string either en, de or fr to define the language version for the table of contents. The default is en - English.
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)
...	parameter to pass on the load_cfg function

### Details

The TOC is downloaded from Eurostat websites through the REST API for the xml (default) version or from the bulk download facilities for txt version.

**Value**

A table with the following columns:

title	The name of dataset/table in the language provided by the lang parameter
code	The codename of dataset/table which can be used by the get_eurostat function
type	The type of information: 'dataset' or 'table'
lastUpdate	The date when the data was last time updated for tables and datasets
lastModified	The date when the structure of the dataset/table was last time modified
dataStart	The start date of the data in the dataset/table
dataEnd	The end date of the data in the dataset/table
values	The number of values in the dataset/table. It is filled only if the download mode is "xml"
unit	The unit name for tables in the language provided by the lang parameter. For dataset it is empty. The
shortDescription	The short description of the values for tables in the language provided by the lang parameter. For data
metadata.html	The link to the metadata in html format. The column exists only if the download mode is "xml"
metadata.sdmx	The link to the metadata in SDMX format. The column exists only if the download mode is "xml"
downloadLink.tsv	The link to the whole dataset/table in tab separated values format in the bulk download facility. The co
downloadLink.sdmx	The link to the whole dataset/table in SDMX format in the bulk download facility. The column exists

**References**

For more technical information see the detailed documentation of the [API](#).

**See Also**

[get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#).

**Examples**

```
toc_xml<-get_eurostat_toc(cache=FALSE,verbose=TRUE)
head(toc_xml)
toc_txt<-get_eurostat_toc(mode="txt", lang="de")
head(toc_txt)
```

---

load\_cfg

*Load configuration data from JSON*

---

**Description**

Load the configuration information to the '.restatapi\_env' from the JSON configuration file.

**Usage**

```
load_cfg(api_version = "current", parallel = TRUE, max_cores = TRUE,
         verbose = FALSE)
```



**Arguments**

api_version	It can be either "old", "new", "test" or "current". The default value is "current".
parallel	A boolean with the default value TRUE. If there are multiple cores/logical processors then part of the data extraction is made in parallel reducing significantly the time needed for large datasets. If the value is FALSE the option restatapi_cores set to 1.
max_cores	A boolean with the default value TRUE. If the parameter 'parallel' is TRUE then this parameter is taken into account otherwise it is ignored. The default value TRUE, in this case the maximum minus one cores/logical processors are used for parallel computing. If the parameter FALSE, then the default value of <code>getOption("mc.cores")</code> is used, if it is defined. If <code>mc.cores</code> is NULL and there are more than 2 cores/logical processors then the option <code>restatapi_cores</code> are set to 2. Otherwise the parallel processing turned off by setting the option <code>restatapi_cores</code> to 1. The number of cores used for parallel computing can be changed any time with <code>options(restatapi_cores=...)</code>
verbose	A boolean if the verbose message about the configuration to be showed or not. The default is FALSE. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)</code>

**Details**

Loads configuration data from a JSON file. The function first tries to load the configuration file from GitHub. If it is not possible it loads from By this way different version of the API can be tested. In addition, the list of country codes are loaded to the variable `cc` (country codes), based on the [Eurostat standard code list](#)

**Value**

it returns 2 objects in the `'.restatapi_env'`

- `cfg` a list with all the configuration data
- `rav` a character string with a number defining the `API_VERSION` from the config file to be used later. It is determined based on the `api_version` parameter.

**Examples**

```
load_cfg(parallel=FALSE)
load_cfg(api_version="test", verbose=TRUE, max_cores=FALSE)
load_cfg()
eu<-get("cc", envir=.restatapi_env)
eu$EU28
eu$EA15
```

---

put\_eurostat\_cache     *Put an object to cache*

---

### Description

Save the object (dataset/toc/DSD) to cache

### Usage

```
put_eurostat_cache(obj, oname, update_cache = FALSE, cache_dir = NULL,
  compress_file = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

obj	an object (toc, dataset, DSD)
oname	a character string with the name of the object to reference later in the cache
update_cache	a logical with a default value FALSE, whether to update the cache. In this case the existing value in the cahce is overwritten. Can be set also with <code>options(restatapi_update = TRUE)</code>
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The default is NULL, in this case the object is saved in the memory (in the <code>'.restatapi_env'</code> ). Otherwise if the <code>cache_dir</code> directory does not exist it saves in the <code>'restatapi'</code> directory under the temporary directory from <code>tempdir()</code> . Directory can also be set with <code>options(restatapi_cache_dir=...)</code> .
compress_file	a logical whether to compress the RDS-file in caching. Default is TRUE.

### Details

Saves a given object in cache. This can be the memory `'.restatapi_env'` or on the hards disk. If the given `cache_dir` does not exist then the file is saved in the R temp directory (`tempdir()`). If the file or object with the `oname` exists in the cache, then the object is not cached.

### Value

The function returns the place where the object was cached: either it creates an the object in the memory (`'.restatapi_env'`) or creates an RDS-file.

### Examples

```
dt<-data.frame(txt=c("a", "b", "c"),nr=c(1,2,3))
put_eurostat_cache(dt,"teszt")
get("teszt",envir=.restatapi_env)
```

---

search\_eurostat\_dsd    *Search the downloaded Data Structure Definition of a dataset*

---

### Description

Search the Data Structure Definition (DSD) of a Eurostat dataset for a given pattern. It returns the rows where the pattern appears in the code and name column of the output of the [get\\_eurostat\\_dsd](#) function.

### Usage

```
search_eurostat_dsd(pattern, dsd = NULL, name = TRUE,
  exact_match = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

pattern	a character string or a vector of character string.
dsd	a table with the character string with the id of the dataset.
name	a boolean with the default value TRUE, if the search shall look for the pattern in the name of the code. If the value FALSE, then only the 'code' column of the DSD will be searched.
exact_match	a boolean with the default value FALSE, if the strings provided in pattern shall be matched exactly as it is or as a pattern.
...	additional arguments to the grep function like ignore.case=TRUE if the pattern should be searched case sensitive or not. The default value for ignore.case is FALSE.

### Details

The function returns the line(s) where the searched pattern appears in the code or in the name column.

### Value

If the pattern found then the function returns table with the 4 columns:

pattern	The pattern which was searched
concept	The name of the concepts in the data structure
code	The list of codes where the pattern was found, or the code of a name where the pattern appears
name	The name/description of the code where the pattern found, or the name of the code where the pattern appears

Otherwise returns the value FALSE.

### See Also

[get\\_eurostat\\_dsd](#), [search\\_eurostat\\_toc](#).

## Examples

```

dsd_example<-get_eurostat_dsd("nama_10_gdp", verbose=TRUE)
search_eurostat_dsd("EU", dsd_example)
search_eurostat_dsd("EU", dsd_example, ignore.case=TRUE)
search_eurostat_dsd("EU27_2019", dsd_example, name=FALSE)
search_eurostat_dsd("EU27_2019", dsd_example, exact_match=TRUE)

```

---

search\_eurostat\_toc     *Search in Eurostat datasets titles, units and short description*

---

## Description

Lists names of dataset from Eurostat with the particular pattern in the title, units or short description.

## Usage

```
search_eurostat_toc(pattern, lang = "en", verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

pattern	Character string to search for in the table of contents of Eurostat tables/datasets
lang	a character string either en, de or fr to define the language version for the table of contents. The default is en - English.
verbose	A boolean with default FALSE, so detailed messages (for debugging) will not printed. Can be set also with options(restatapi_verbose=TRUE)
...	other additional parameters to pass to the grepl function like ignore.case=TRUE if the pattern should be searched case sensitive or not. The default value for ignore.case is FALSE.

## Details

Downloads the list of all tables and datasets available in the Eurostat database and returns all the details from the table of contents of the tables/datasets that contains particular pattern in the dataset title, unit or short description. E.g. all tables/datasets mentioning 'energy'.

## Value

A table with the following columns:

title	The name of dataset/table in the language provided by the lang parameter
code	The codename of dataset/table which can be used by the get_eurostat function
type	The type of information: 'dataset' or 'table'
lastUpdate	The date when the data was last time updated for tables and datasets
lastModified	The date when the structure of the dataset/table was last time modified
dataStart	The start date of the data in the dataset/table

dataEnd	The end date of the data in the dataset/table
values	The number of values in the dataset/table.
unit	The unit name for tables in the language provided by the lang parameter. For dataset it is empty.
shortDescription	The short description of the values for tables in the language provided by the lang parameter. For data
metadata.html	The link to the metadata in html format.
metadata.sdmx	The link to the metadata in SDMX format.
downloadLink.tsv	The link to the whole dataset/table in tab separated values format in the bulk download facility.
downloadLink.sdmx	The link to the whole dataset/table in SDMX format in the bulk download facility.

The value in the code column can be used as an id in the [get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_bulk](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_raw](#) and [get\\_eurostat\\_dsd](#) functions.

### See Also

[search\\_eurostat\\_dsd](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_data](#), [get\\_eurostat\\_toc](#)

### Examples

```
head(search_eurostat_toc("energy", verbose=TRUE))
nrow(search_eurostat_toc("energy"))
head(search_eurostat_toc("energie", lang="de", ignore.case=TRUE))
nrow(search_eurostat_toc("energie", lang="de", ignore.case=TRUE))
```

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