

Package: swissparl (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Interface to the Webservices of the Swiss Parliament

Version 0.2.2

Description Retrieves the most important data on parliamentary activities of the Swiss Federal Assembly via an open, machine-readable interface (see <https://ws.parlament.ch/odata.svc/>).

URL <https://www.parlament.ch/en/services/open-data-webservices>

BugReports <https://github.com/zumbov2/swissparl/issues>

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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NeedsCompilation no

Author David Zumbach [aut, cre], Benjamin Gföhler [ctb]

Maintainer David Zumbach <david.zumbach@gfzb.ch>

Repository <https://zumbov2.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/zumbov2/swissparl>

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| | |
|------------|---|
| clean_text | <i>Clean texts retrieved from WebServices</i> |
|------------|---|

Description

clean_text removes HTML code, brackets and their contents as well as line breaks from texts.

Usage

```
clean_text(text, keep_round_brackets = T)
```

Arguments

text a character vector.
keep_round_brackets
 if TRUE, round brackets and their contents are not deleted.

Value

A character vector of same length as text.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Get clean version of transcripts
get_glimpse(table = "Transcript", rows = 1000, Language = "DE") %>%
  mutate(Text2 = clean_text(Text))

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| get_data | <i>Retrieve data from WebServices</i> |
|----------|---------------------------------------|

Description

get_data retrieves data from the WebServices of the Swiss Parliament.

Usage

```
get_data(
  table,
  package_size = 1000,
  stop = T,
  attempts = 10,
  wtf = 1,
  silent = F,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| table | name of the table to download. For an overview of available tables use get_tables() . |
| package_size | number of rows to download at once (maximum = 1000). If a query exceeds package_size, it is internally split into multiple subqueries of size package_size. |
| stop | if TRUE, the query process is interrupted if the query is invalid. It also indicates whether a non-existent table or variable was used in the query. If FALSE, nothing is returned. |
| attempts | maximum number of repetitions of a single subquery if it was not successful. |
| wtf | factor for extending the waiting time after unsuccessful queries. If wtf = 1, the waiting time corresponds to the number of unsuccessful attempts in seconds. For attempts = 10 and wtf = 1, a query is repeated for a maximum of 45 seconds. The waiting time increases proportionally with wtf. |
| silent | if TRUE, no progress bar and messages are displayed. |
| ... | optional filter arguments with values. Since all entries are available in several languages, it is recommended to filter the calls by language., e.g. <code>get_data(table = "Person", Language = "DE")</code> . For a table-specific preview use get_glimpse() or get_variables() . The following things are to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • numbers for identification numbers, for example, must be entered as numeric vectors: e.g. <code>get_data(table = "Voting", PersonNumber = c(21, 4167), Language = "DE")</code>. • dates must be entered as character vectors in yyyy-mm-dd format. > and < can be used to query periods: e.g. <code>get_data(table = "Bill", SubmissionDate = c(">2018-12-31", "<2019-02-01"), Language = "DE")</code>. • the '~' can be used as substring search for character variables: e.g. <code>get_data(table = "Bill", Title = "~CO2", Language = "DE")</code>. |

Value

A tibble of different length and variable composition.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Retrieve data on the members of the Swiss Parliament
get_data(table = "Person", Language = "DE")

# Retrieve voting behavior of selected councillors
get_data(
  table = "Voting",
  PersonNumber = c(21, 4167),
  Language = "DE"
)

# Retrieve businesses submitted during a specified period
get_data(
  table = "Business",
  SubmissionDate = c(">2018-12-31", "<2019-02-01"),
  Language = "DE"
)

# Retrieve businesses on the subject of CO2
get_data(
  table = "Business",
  Title = "~CO2",
  Language = "DE"
)

## End(Not run)
```

get_glimpse

Retrieve the first rows of a table

Description

get_glimpse retrieves the first rows of a table of the Swiss Parliament WebServices and allows a first insight into the data structure.

Usage

```
get_glimpse(table, rows = 20, Language = "DE")
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---|
| table | name of the table to glimpse into. For an overview of available tables use get_tables() . |
| rows | number of records to download. Maximum is 1000. |
| Language | filter rows by language. Possible are DE, FR, IT, RM, and EN. |

Value

A tibble of different length and variable composition.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Short excerpt of table "Person"  
get_glimpse(table = "Person")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|--------------|--|
| get_overview | <i>Retrieve overview of all tables and variables</i> |
|--------------|--|

Description

get_overview retrieves the names of all available tables of the Swiss Parliament WebServices and the variables they contain.

Usage

```
get_overview(silent = F)
```

Arguments

silent if TRUE, no progress bar and messages are displayed.

Value

A tibble with the 2 columns table and variable.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
get_overview()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| get_tables | <i>Retrieve available tables</i> |
|------------|----------------------------------|

Description

get_tables retrieves the names of the available tables of the Swiss Parliament WebServices.

Usage

```
get_tables()
```

Value

A character vector that contains all the names of the available tables.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Get all available tables  
get_tables()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| get_variables | <i>Retrieve available variables</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|

Description

get_variables retrieves the variable names of a table of the Swiss Parliament WebServices.

Usage

```
get_variables(table, pb.pos = NULL, pb = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| table | name of the table to be searched. For an overview of available tables use get_tables() . |
| pb.pos | value for the progress bar. Not to be specified outside of get_overview() . |
| pb | progress bar. Not to be specified outside of get_overview() . |

Value

A character vector that contains the names of the variables.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Get variables of table "Person"
get_variables(table = "Person")

## End(Not run)
```

ggswissparl

Plot voting results

Description

ggswissparl plots voting results of the Swiss National Council according to the latest seating order.

Usage

```
ggswissparl(
  votes,
  seats = NULL,
  highlight,
  result = F,
  result_size = 6,
  point_shape = 16,
  point_size = 4,
  theme = "scoreboard"
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| votes | data of votes of the Swiss National Council as can be retrieved with <code>get_data(table = "Voting")</code> . The variables <code>PersonNumber</code> , <code>Decision</code> , and <code>DecisionText</code> must be available from the data. |
| seats | data linking councillors (<code>PersonNumber</code>) to seats (<code>SeatNumber</code>). If <code>is.null</code> , the most current seating order is retrieved via <code>get_data(table = "SeatOrganisationNr")</code> . |
| highlight | named list with variable and values to specify highlighting of selected councillors. |
| result | if TRUE, the result is annotated. |
| result_size | font size of result. |
| point_shape | shape of point as defined in <code>[ggplot2]{geom_point}</code> . |
| point_size | size of point. |
| theme | name of predefined plot theme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "scoreboard" imitates the scoreboard in the council hall: neon-red (yes-votes), neon-green (no-votes) and white (abstentions) dots on black ground in white frames. |

- "sym1" colored symbols on light background in black frames.
- "sym2" colored symbols on light background without frames.
- "poly1" color-filled polygons with black edges.
- "poly2" color-filled polygons with white edges.
- "poly3" color-filled polygons without edges.

Value

A ggplot object. If votes contains multiple ballots, [ggplot2]{facet_wrap} is used to create facets.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Visualization of a vote of the 51st legislature
get_data("Voting", Language = "DE", IdVote = 23458) %>%
  ggswissparl()

# Highlighting a parliamentary group
get_data("Voting", Language = "DE", IdVote = 23458) %>%
  ggswissparl(highlight = list("ParlGroupNumber" = 2))

## End(Not run)
```

seating_plan

Seating plan of the National Council

Description

A dataset containing the relative locations of the seats in the Swiss National Council to display schematic seating plans. A seat is defined by 4 corner points.

Usage

```
seating_plan
```

Format

A data frame with 800 rows and 5 variables:

SeatNumber seat identifier.

order corner identifier.

x position of a corner point on the x-axis.

y position of a corner point on the y-axis.

center_x position of the seat center on the x-axis.

center_y position of the seat center on the y-axis.

Source

<https://www.parlament.ch/en/organe/national-council/groups-chamber-nc>

swissparl

swissparl *package*

Description

The Swiss Parliament Webservices R API

Details

See the README on [GitHub](#)

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