Package ‘swissparl’

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Type Package
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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/>).
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**clean_text**

*Clean texts retrieved from WebServices*

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
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**

```r
# Get clean version of transcripts
get_glimpse(table = "Transcript", rows = 1000, Language = "DE") %>%
  mutate(Text2 = clean_text(Text))
```

---

**get_data**

*Retrieve data from WebServices*

**Description**

get_data retrieves data from the WebServices of the Swiss Parliament.

**Usage**

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

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. `get_data(table = "Person", Language = "DE")`. For a table-specific preview use `get_glimpse()` or `get_variables()`. The following things are to consider:
  - numbers for identification numbers, for example, must be entered as numeric vectors: e.g. `get_data(table = "Voting", PersonNumber = c(21, 4167), Language = "DE")`.
  - dates must be entered as character vectors in yyyy-mm-dd format. `>` and `<` can be used to query periods: e.g. `get_data(table = "Bill", SubmissionDate = c(">2018-12-31", "<2019-02-01"), Language = "DE")`.
  - the `~` can be used as substring search for character variables: e.g. `get_data(table = "Bill", Title = ~CO2, Language = "DE")`.

Value

A tibble of different length and variable composition.

Examples

```r
# 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"),
```
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

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

# Short excerpt of table "Person"
glimpse(table = "Person")
### get_overview

**Retrieve overview of all tables and variables**

**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**

get_overview()

### get_tables

**Retrieve available tables**

**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**

# Get all available tables
get_tables()
get_variables  Retrieve available variables

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

# Get variables of table "Person"
get_variables(table = "Person")

---

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 `get_data(table = "Voting")`. The variables `PersonNumber`, `Decision`, and `DecisionText` must be available from the data.

seats   data linking councillors (`PersonNumber`) to seats (`SeatNumber`). If `is.null`, the most current seating order is retrieved via `get_data(table = "SeatOrganisationNr")`.

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 \[ggplot2\]{geom_point}.

point_size size of point.

theme name of predefined plot theme:

- "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

```r
# 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))
```
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

Description

The Swiss Parliament Webservices R API

Details

See the README on GitHub
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