Package: transferegovr (via r-universe)

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Title Access the 'TransfereGov' Open Data APIs

Version 0.3.0

Description Provides a modern interface to the open data application programming interfaces of the Brazilian federal government's 'TransfereGov' platform (<https://www.gov.br/transferegov/pt-br/ferramentas-gestao/dados-abertos>). Covers the discretionary and legal transfers, special transfers, fund-to-fund transfers, partnership management, and decentralized credit ('TED') modules, which together publish eighty-six tables on action plans, programs, proposals, partnerships, budget commitments, credit notes, financial execution, management reports, and payment orders. Filters are the services' own typed query parameters, validated against the published schema before a request is made, and results are returned as tidy tibbles with types taken from that schema. Automatic pagination, request throttling, retries with exponential backoff, and an optional response cache are included.

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BugReports https://github.com/StrategicProjects/transferegovr/issues

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`module_shortcuts` *Query a single module*

Description

Thin wrappers over `tg_get()` with the module fixed, for code that stays within one API.

Usage

```
tg_parcerias(table, ...)

tg_fundo_a_fundo(table, ...)

tg_especiais(table, ...)

tg_ted(table, ...)

tg_discricionarias(table, ...)
```

Arguments

table	A table name from tg_tables() for that module.
...	Passed to tg_get(): filters, and any of its .-prefixed arguments.

Value

A tibble, as tg_get() returns.

See Also

Other queries: tg_count(), tg_get(), tg_metadata()

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  tg_parcerias("proposta", .limit = 10)
  tg_fundo_a_fundo("programas", .limit = 10)
  tg_especiais("programas_especiais", .limit = 10)
  tg_ted("termos_execucao", .limit = 10)
  tg_discricionarias("propostas", .limit = 10)
}
```

---

tg_base_url *The API base URL in use*

Description

Reports the base URL requests are sent to. Set the `transferegovr.base_url` option to point the package at a mirror or a test double.

Usage

```
tg_base_url()
```

Value

A single string.

Examples

```
tg_base_url()
```

`tg_cache_clear` *Delete cached responses*

Description

Delete cached responses

Usage

```
tg_cache_clear()

tg_cache_limpar()
```

Value

The number of files removed, invisibly.

See Also

Other cache: `tg_cache_dir()`

Examples

```
tg_cache_clear()
```

`tg_cache_dir` *Where cached responses are stored*

Description

Called with no argument, reports the directory in use. Called with a path, switches to it for the rest of the session.

Usage

```
tg_cache_dir(path = NULL)

tg_cache_pasta(path = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	A directory to cache responses in, or NULL to report the current one. The directory is created if it does not exist.

Details

By default responses are cached in the session's temporary directory, so they are discarded when R exits. To keep them between sessions, set this to a persistent path, for example tg_cache_dir(tools::R_user_dir("transf "cache")), or set the TRANSFEREGOVR_CACHE_DIR environment variable in your .Renviron.

Caching is controlled by the transferegovr.cache option (TRUE by default) and entries expire after transferegovr.cache_ttl seconds (3600 by default). The data behind these APIs is refreshed daily.

Value

The cache directory, invisibly when setting it.

See Also

Other cache: tg_cache_clear()

Examples

```
tg_cache_dir()
```

---

tg_count *Count the rows a query matches*

Description

Asks the API for the number of rows matching a set of filters without retrieving them. Worth doing before a large tg_get(): the biggest table in these APIs holds over five million rows, which at 200 rows a request is more than twenty-five thousand requests.

Usage

```
tg_count(module, table, ..., .cache = NULL, .base_url = NULL)

tg_contar(module, table, ..., .cache = NULL, .base_url = NULL)
```

Arguments

module	A module name from tg_modules(): "discricionarias", "especiais", "fundoafundo", "parcerias" or "ted". Aliases such as "fundo_a_fundo" are accepted.
table	A table name from tg_tables().
...	Filters, named after the parameters they set. See tg_get().

.cache	Whether to serve the request from the response cache. NULL follows the transferegovr.cache option. See tg_cache_dir().
.base_url	The API base URL. Defaults to tg_base_url().

Value

A single number.

See Also

Other queries: module_shortcuts, tg_get(), tg_metadata()

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  tg_count("parcerias", "proposta")
  tg_count("parcerias", "proposta", situacao_proposta = "Aprovada")
}
```

---

tg_fields *List the columns of a table*

Description

Column names stay in Portuguese because they are the API's own contract. Not every column can be filtered on; tg_params() lists the ones that can.

Usage

```
tg_fields(module, table, nested = NULL)

tg_campos(modulo, tabela, nested = NULL)
```

Arguments

module	A module name from tg_modules(). Aliases such as "fundo_a_fundo" are accepted. NULL lists the tables of every module.
table	A table name from tg_tables().
nested	The name of a list column, to describe the columns of the objects inside it instead of the table's own. NULL, the default, describes the table.
modulo	Portuguese alias for module, available in tg_tabelas() and tg_campos().
tabela	Portuguese alias for table, available only in tg_campos().

Value

A tibble with one row per column: its name, the R type the package coerces it to, the type the API declares, the sub-schema it nests when it is a list column, and its description.

See Also

Other discovery: tg_modules(), tg_params(), tg_schema_date(), tg_tables(), tg_updated_at()

Examples

```
tg_fields("parcerias", "proposta")

# A list column, and what it holds
fields <- tg_fields("parcerias", "proposta")
fields[!is.na(fields$nested), c("field", "nested")]
tg_fields("parcerias", "proposta", nested = "intervenientes_proposta")
```

---

tg_get *Retrieve rows from a TransfereGov table*

Description

Queries one of the eighty-six tables published by the TransfereGov open data APIs and returns them as a tibble, with columns typed from the API's own schema.

Usage

```
tg_get(
  module,
  table,
  ...,
  .limit = 1000,
  .offset = 0,
  .page_size = NULL,
  .progress = NULL,
  .cache = NULL,
  .base_url = NULL
)

tg_obter(
  module,
  table,
  ...,
  .limit = 1000,
  .offset = 0,
  .page_size = NULL,
  .progress = NULL,
  .cache = NULL,
  .base_url = NULL
)
```

Arguments

module	A module name from tg_modules(): "discricionarias", "especiais", "fundoafundo", "parcerias" or "ted". Aliases such as "fundo_a_fundo" are accepted.
table	A table name from tg_tables().
...	Filters, named after the parameters they set. See the Filters section.
.limit	Maximum number of rows to return. Use Inf for every matching row.
.offset	Number of matching rows to skip before the first one returned.
.page_size	Rows per request. NULL, the default, asks for the largest page the module serves, which tg_modules() reports as max_page_size.
.progress	Whether to show a progress bar while collecting pages. NULL shows one in interactive sessions when more than one page is needed.
.cache	Whether to serve the request from the response cache. NULL follows the transferegovr.cache option. See tg_cache_dir().
.base_url	The API base URL. Defaults to tg_base_url().

Value

A tibble. tg_metadata() reports the totals the API gave and how many pages were fetched. A column the API sends as an array of objects comes back as a list column; tg_fields() describes what is inside it.

Filters

Name each filter after one of the table's query parameters and give it a value. Parameters are combined with AND:

```
tg_get("parcerias", "proposta", situacao_proposta = "Aprovada")
tg_get(
  "parcerias", "proposta",
  sg_uf_recebedor = "PE", ano_proposta = 2025
)
```

The services compare for equality: there is no greater-than and no pattern match. Most parameters take one value. Some identifier parameters take several and match any of them — tg_params() marks them as multiple, with the most each accepts in max_values:

```
tg_get("ted", "planos_acao_metas", id_plano_acao = c(3, 4))
```

For any other parameter, query each value and bind the results.

Parameter names, and the permitted values of the enumerated ones, are in Portuguese because they belong to the API. Use tg_params() to see them. A name the packaged schema does not know is an error rather than a request: these services ignore a parameter they do not recognize and answer with the whole table, so an unchecked typo would return plausible, wrong data.

Pagination

Each request returns one page of at most the module's page limit — 200 rows for `discricionarias`, `especiais` and `parcerias`, 1000 for `fundoafundo` and `ted` — so a larger `.limit` is met by fetching successive pages. `.limit` counts rows, not pages; use `Inf` for every matching row. Several tables hold hundreds of thousands of rows, so check the size with `tg_count()` first.

Row order is the server's and cannot be set: these APIs publish no ordering parameter. It was checked to be stable across page sizes, across repeated calls and at depth, which is what makes multi-page collection safe. The number of rows collected is checked against the total the API reports, and a mismatch is reported as a warning.

See Also

Other queries: `module_shortcuts`, `tg_count()`, `tg_metadata()`

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  tg_get("parcerias", "proposta", sg_uf_recebedor = "PE", .limit = 50)

  tg_get("fundoafundo", "planos_acao", .limit = 10)
}
```

---

tg_metadata *Inspect what a query retrieved*

Description

Inspect what a query retrieved

Usage

```
tg_metadata(x)

tg_metadados(x)
```

Arguments

x	A tibble returned by `tg_get()`.

Value

A list holding the module and table queried, the total number of matching rows the API reported, how many rows and pages were retrieved, the offset, page size and filters used, and when the query ran. `NULL` for any other object.

See Also

Other queries: `module_shortcuts`, `tg_count()`, `tg_get()`

Examples

```
tg_metadata(tibble::tibble())
```

`tg_modules` *List the TransfereGov API modules*

Description

List the TransfereGov API modules

Usage

```
tg_modules()

tg_modulos()
```

Value

A tibble with one row per module: its name, the label used in this documentation, the number of tables it publishes, the largest page it serves in one request, and its API base URL.

See Also

Other discovery: `tg_fields()`, `tg_params()`, `tg_schema_date()`, `tg_tables()`, `tg_updated_at()`

Examples

```
tg_modules()
```

`tg_params` *List the parameters a table accepts as filters*

Description

Every parameter may be passed to `tg_get()` and `tg_count()` as a named argument. Parameter names and their permitted values are in Portuguese because they belong to the API.

Usage

```
tg_params(module, table)

tg_parametros(modulo, tabela)
```

Arguments

module	A module name from tg_modules(). Aliases such as "fundo_a_fundo" are accepted. NULL lists the tables of every module.
table	A table name from tg_tables().
modulo	Portuguese alias for module, available in tg_tabelas() and tg_campos().
tabela	Portuguese alias for table, available only in tg_campos().

Value

A tibble with one row per parameter: its name, the R type a value should have, the type the API declares, the permitted values when the parameter is enumerated, the pattern a value must match when it has one, its description, whether it accepts several values (multiple), and how many at most (max_values).

See Also

Other discovery: tg_fields(), tg_modules(), tg_schema_date(), tg_tables(), tg_updated_at()

Examples

```
tg_params("parcerias", "proposta")

# Which parameters accept only a fixed set of values?
params <- tg_params("parcerias", "proposta")
params[lengths(params$values) > 0, c("param", "values")]

# Which accept several values at once?
params[params$multiple, c("param", "max_values")]
```

---

tg_schema_date *Report the frozen schema's build date*

Description

The package validates filters and types columns against a copy of the APIs' OpenAPI documents taken on this date. A column added upstream since then is still returned, but is typed by inspection rather than from the schema.

Usage

```
tg_schema_date()
```

Value

A Date.

See Also

Other discovery: tg_fields(), tg_modules(), tg_params(), tg_tables(), tg_updated_at()

Examples

```
tg_schema_date()
```

`tg_tables` *List the tables a module publishes*

Description

List the tables a module publishes

Usage

```
tg_tables(module = NULL, counts = FALSE)

tg_tabelas(modulo = NULL, contagens = FALSE)
```

Arguments

module	A module name from tg_modules(). Aliases such as "fundo_a_fundo" are accepted. NULL lists the tables of every module.
counts	If TRUE, adds a rows column with the number of rows each table currently holds. This is the only part of this function that needs a network connection: it makes one request per table, so tg_tables(counts = TRUE) with no module makes eighty-six. Responses are cached.
modulo	Portuguese alias for module, available in tg_tabelas() and tg_campos().
contagens	Portuguese alias for counts, available only in tg_tabelas().

Value

A tibble with one row per table: its module, name, the endpoint path it maps to, its number of columns and filterable parameters, and the description published in the API schema. With counts = TRUE, also the current number of rows.

See Also

Other discovery: tg_fields(), tg_modules(), tg_params(), tg_schema_date(), tg_updated_at()

Examples

```
tg_tables("parcerias")
tg_tables()

if (interactive()) {
  # How big is everything, largest first?
  sizes <- tg_tables(counts = TRUE)
  sizes[order(-sizes$rows), ]
}
```

`tg_updated_at` *When a module's data was last refreshed*

Description

Each module publishes the timestamp of its last load. It is the only freshness signal these APIs give: they send no `ETag`, `Cache-Control` or `Last-Modified` header.

Usage

```
tg_updated_at(module, .cache = NULL, .base_url = NULL)

tg_atualizado_em(module, .cache = NULL, .base_url = NULL)
```

Arguments

`module`	A module name from `tg_modules()`: `"discricionarias"`, `"especiais"`, `"fundoafundo"`, `"parcerias"` or `"ted"`. Aliases such as `"fundo_a_fundo"` are accepted.
`.cache`	Whether to serve the request from the response cache. `NULL` follows the `transferegovr.cache` option. See `tg_cache_dir()`.
`.base_url`	The API base URL. Defaults to `tg_base_url()`.

Value

A `POSIXct` in UTC.

See Also

Other discovery: `tg_fields()`, `tg_modules()`, `tg_params()`, `tg_schema_date()`, `tg_tables()`

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  tg_updated_at("parcerias")
}
```

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