

Package ‘gargle’

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Title Utilities for Working with Google APIs

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Description Provides utilities for working with Google APIs
<<https://developers.google.com/apis-explorer>>. This includes
functions and classes for handling common credential types and for
preparing, executing, and processing HTTP requests.

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| AuthState-class | <i>Authorization state</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|

Description

An AuthState object manages an authorization state, typically on behalf of a wrapper package that makes requests to a Google API.

The [How to use gargle for auth in a client package](#) vignette describes a design for wrapper packages that relies on an AuthState object. This state can then be incorporated into the package's requests for tokens and can control the inclusion of tokens in requests to the target API.

- `api_key` is the simplest way to associate a request with a specific Google Cloud Platform [project](#). A few calls to certain APIs, e.g. reading a public Sheet, can succeed with an API key, but this is the exception.
- `app` is an OAuth client ID (and secret) associated with a specific Google Cloud Platform [project](#). This is used in the OAuth flow, in which an authenticated user authorizes the client to access or manipulate data on their behalf.
- `auth_active` reflects whether outgoing requests will be authorized by an authenticated user or are unauthorized requests for public resources. These two states correspond to sending a request with a token versus an API key, respectively.

- cred is where the current token is cached within a session, once one has been fetched. It is generally assumed to be an instance of `httr::TokenServiceAccount` or `httr::Token2.0` (or a subclass thereof), probably obtained via `token_fetch()` (or one of its constituent credential fetching functions).

An AuthState should be created through the constructor function `init_AuthState()`, which has more details on the arguments.

Public fields

package Package name.

app An OAuth client.

api_key An API key.

auth_active Logical, indicating whether auth is active.

cred Credentials.

Methods

Public methods:

- `AuthState$new()`
- `AuthState$format()`
- `AuthState$set_app()`
- `AuthState$set_api_key()`
- `AuthState$set_auth_active()`
- `AuthState$set_cred()`
- `AuthState$clear_cred()`
- `AuthState$get_cred()`
- `AuthState$has_cred()`
- `AuthState$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new AuthState

Usage:

```
AuthState$new(
  package = NA_character_,
  app = NULL,
  api_key = NULL,
  auth_active = TRUE,
  cred = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

package Package name.

app An OAuth client.

api_key An API key.

auth_active Logical, indicating whether auth is active.

cred Credentials.

Details: For more details on the parameters, see [init_AuthState\(\)](#)

Method `format()`: Format an AuthState

Usage:

```
AuthState$format(...)
```

Arguments:

... Not used.

Method `set_app()`: Set the OAuth app

Usage:

```
AuthState$set_app(app)
```

Arguments:

app An OAuth client.

Method `set_api_key()`: Set the API key

Usage:

```
AuthState$set_api_key(value)
```

Arguments:

value An API key.

Method `set_auth_active()`: Set whether auth is (in)active

Usage:

```
AuthState$set_auth_active(value)
```

Arguments:

value Logical, indicating whether to send requests authorized with user credentials.

Method `set_cred()`: Set credentials

Usage:

```
AuthState$set_cred(cred)
```

Arguments:

cred User credentials.

Method `clear_cred()`: Clear credentials

Usage:

```
AuthState$clear_cred()
```

Method `get_cred()`: Get credentials

Usage:

```
AuthState$get_cred()
```

Method `has_cred()`: Report if we have credentials

Usage:

```
AuthState$has_cred()
```

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
AuthState$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

credentials_app_default

Load Application Default Credentials

Description

Loads credentials from a file identified via a search strategy known as Application Default Credentials (ADC). The hope is to make auth "just work" for someone working on Google-provided infrastructure or who has used Google tooling to get started, such as the [gcloud command line tool](#).

A sequence of paths is consulted, which we describe here, with some abuse of notation. ALL_CAPS represents the value of an environment variable and %||% is used in the spirit of a [null coalescing operator](#).

```
GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS
CLOUDSDK_CONFIG/application_default_credentials.json
# on Windows:
(APPDATA %||% SystemDrive %||% C:)\gcloud\application_default_credentials.json
# on not-Windows:
~/.config/gcloud/application_default_credentials.json
```

If the above search successfully identifies a JSON file, it is parsed and ingested as a service account, an external account ("workload identity federation"), or a user account. Literally, if the JSON describes a service account, we call [credentials_service_account\(\)](#) and if it describes an external account, we call [credentials_external_account\(\)](#).

Usage

```
credentials_app_default(scopes = NULL, ..., subject = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to all credential functions. |

subject An optional subject claim. Use for a service account which has been granted domain-wide authority by an administrator. Such delegation of domain-wide authority means that the service account is permitted to act on behalf of users, without their consent. Identify the user to impersonate via their email, e.g. `subject = "user@example.com"`.

Value

An `httr::TokenServiceAccount`, a `WifToken`, an `httr::Token2.0` or `NULL`.

See Also

- <https://cloud.google.com/docs/authentication#adc>
- <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/>

Other credential functions: `credentials_byo_oauth2()`, `credentials_external_account()`, `credentials_gce()`, `credentials_service_account()`, `credentials_user_oauth2()`, `token_fetch()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
credentials_app_default()

## End(Not run)
```

credentials_byo_oauth2

Load a user-provided token

Description

This function does very little when called directly with a token:

- If input has class `request`, i.e. it is a token that has been prepared with `httr::config()`, the `auth_token` component is extracted. For example, such input could be produced by `googledrive::drive_token()` or `bigquery::bq_token()`.
- Checks that the input appears to be a Google OAuth token, based on the embedded `oauth_endpoint`.
- Refreshes the token, if it's refreshable.
- Returns its input.

There is no point providing scopes. They are ignored because the scopes associated with the token have already been baked in to the token itself and gargle does not support incremental authorization. The main point of `credentials_byo_oauth2()` is to allow `token_fetch()` (and packages that wrap it) to accommodate a "bring your own token" workflow.

This also makes it possible to obtain a token with one package and then register it for use with another package. For example, the default scope requested by `googledrive` is also sufficient for operations available in `googlesheets4`. You could use a shared token like so:

```
library(googledrive)
library(google sheets4)
drive_auth(email = "jane_doe@example.com")
gs4_auth(token = drive_token())
# work with both packages freely now
```

Usage

```
credentials_byo_oauth2(scopes = NULL, token, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| token | A token with class <code>Token2.0</code> or an object of <code>httr</code> 's class <code>request</code> , i.e. a token that has been prepared with <code>httr::config()</code> and has a <code>Token2.0</code> in the <code>auth_token</code> component. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to all credential functions. |

Value

An `Token2.0`.

See Also

Other credential functions: `credentials_app_default()`, `credentials_external_account()`, `credentials_gce()`, `credentials_service_account()`, `credentials_user_oauth2()`, `token_fetch()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# assume `my_token` is a Token2.0 object returned by a function such as
# httr::oauth2.0_token() or gargle::gargle2.0_token()
credentials_byo_oauth2(token = my_token)

## End(Not run)
```

 credentials_external_account

Get a token for an external account

Description

[Experimental] Workload identity federation is a new (as of April 2021) keyless authentication mechanism that allows applications running on a non-Google Cloud platform, such as AWS, to access Google Cloud resources without using a conventional service account token. This eliminates the dilemma of how to safely manage service account credential files.

Unlike service accounts, the configuration file for workload identity federation contains no secrets. Instead, it holds non-sensitive metadata. The external application obtains the needed sensitive data "on-the-fly" from the running instance. The combined data is then used to obtain a so-called subject token from the external identity provider, such as AWS. This is then sent to Google's Security Token Service API, in exchange for a very short-lived federated access token. Finally, the federated access token is sent to Google's Service Account Credentials API, in exchange for a short-lived GCP access token. This access token allows the external application to impersonate a service account and inherit the permissions of the service account to access GCP resources.

This feature is still experimental in gargoyle and **currently only supports AWS**. It also requires installation of the suggested packages **aws.signature** and **aws.ec2metadata**. Workload identity federation **can** be used with other platforms, such as Microsoft Azure or any identity provider that supports OpenID Connect. If you would like gargoyle to support this token flow for additional platforms, please [open an issue on GitHub](#) and describe your use case.

Usage

```
credentials_external_account(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform",
  path = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargoyle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| path | JSON containing the workload identity configuration for the external account, in one of the forms supported for the <code>txt</code> argument of <code>jsonlite::fromJSON()</code> (probably, a file path, although it could be a JSON string). The instructions for generating this configuration are given at Configuring workload identity federation . |

Note that external account tokens are a natural fit for use as Application Default Credentials, so consider storing the configuration file in one of the standard locations consulted for ADC, instead of providing path explicitly. See [credentials_app_default\(\)](#) for more.

... Additional arguments passed to all credential functions.

Value

A [WifToken\(\)](#) or NULL.

See Also

There is substantial setup necessary, both on the GCP and AWS side, to use this authentication method. These two links provide, respectively, a high-level overview and step-by-step instructions.

- <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/enable-keyless-access-to-gcp-with-workload-identity-federation>
- <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/configuring-workload-identity-federation>

Other credential functions: [credentials_app_default\(\)](#), [credentials_byo_oauth2\(\)](#), [credentials_gce\(\)](#), [credentials_service_account\(\)](#), [credentials_user_oauth2\(\)](#), [token_fetch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
credentials_external_account()

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| credentials_gce | <i>Get a token from the Google metadata server</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

If your code is running on Google Cloud, we can often obtain a token for an attached service account directly from a metadata server. This is more secure than working with an explicit a service account key, as [credentials_service_account\(\)](#) does, and is the preferred method of auth for workloads running on Google Cloud.

The most straightforward scenario is when you are working in a VM on Google Compute Engine and it's OK to use the default service account. This should "just work" automatically.

`credentials_gce()` supports other use cases (such as GKE Workload Identity), but may require some explicit setup, such as:

- Create a service account, grant it appropriate scopes(s) and IAM roles, attach it to the target resource. This prep work happens outside of R, e.g., in the Google Cloud Console. On the R side, provide the email address of this appropriately configured service account via `service_account`.
- Specify details for constructing the root URL of the metadata service:

- The logical option "gargle.gce.use_ip". If undefined, this defaults to FALSE.
- The environment variable GCE_METADATA_URL is consulted when "gargle.gce.use_ip" is FALSE. If undefined, the default is metadata.google.internal.
- The environment variable GCE_METADATA_IP is consulted when "gargle.gce.use_ip" is TRUE. If undefined, the default is 169.254.169.254.
- Change (presumably increase) the timeout for requests to the metadata server via the "gargle.gce.timeout" global option. This timeout is given in seconds and is set to a value (strategy, really) that often works well in practice. However, in some cases it may be necessary to increase the timeout with code such as:

```
options(gargle.gce.timeout = 3)
```

For details on specific use cases, such as Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), see vignette("non-interactive-auth").

Usage

```
credentials_gce(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform",
  service_account = "default",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| service_account | Name of the GCE service account to use. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to all credential functions. |

Value

A `GceToken()` or NULL.

See Also

A related auth flow that can be used on certain non-Google cloud providers is workload identity federation, which is implemented in `credentials_external_account()`.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts>

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-service-accounts>

How to attach a service account to a resource: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/impersonating-service-account-attaching-to-resources>

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/workload-identity>

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/workload-identity>

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/metadata/overview>

Other credential functions: [credentials_app_default\(\)](#), [credentials_byo_oauth2\(\)](#), [credentials_external_account_credentials_service_account\(\)](#), [credentials_user_oauth2\(\)](#), [token_fetch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
credentials_gce()

## End(Not run)
```

```
credentials_service_account
```

Load a service account token

Description

Load a service account token

Usage

```
credentials_service_account(scopes = NULL, path = "", ..., subject = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| path | JSON identifying the service account, in one of the forms supported for the txt argument of jsonlite::fromJSON() (typically, a file path or JSON string). |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to all credential functions. |
| subject | An optional subject claim. Use for a service account which has been granted domain-wide authority by an administrator. Such delegation of domain-wide authority means that the service account is permitted to act on behalf of users, without their consent. Identify the user to impersonate via their email, e.g. subject = "user@example.com". |

Details

Note that fetching a token for a service account requires a reasonably accurate system clock. For more information, see the vignette [How gargle gets tokens](#).

Value

An `httr::TokenServiceAccount` or `NULL`.

See Also

Additional reading on delegation of domain-wide authority:

- <https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/service-account#delegatingauthority>

Other credential functions: `credentials_app_default()`, `credentials_byo_oauth2()`, `credentials_external_account_credentials_gce()`, `credentials_user_oauth2()`, `token_fetch()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
token <- credentials_service_account(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email",
  path = "/path/to/your/service-account.json"
)

## End(Not run)
```

credentials_user_oauth2

Get an OAuth token for a user

Description

Consults the token cache for a suitable OAuth token and, if unsuccessful, gets a token via the browser flow. A cached token is suitable if it's compatible with the user's request in this sense:

- OAuth client must be same.
- Scopes must be same.
- Email, if provided, must be same. If specified email is a glob pattern like `"*@example.com"`, email matching is done at the domain level.

`gargle` is very conservative about using OAuth tokens discovered in the user's cache and will generally seek interactive confirmation. Therefore, in a non-interactive setting, it's important to explicitly specify the `"email"` of the target account or to explicitly authorize automatic discovery. See `gargle2.0_token()`, which this function wraps, for more. Non-interactive use also suggests it might be time to use a [service account token](#) or [workload identity federation](#).

Usage

```
credentials_user_oauth2(
  scopes = NULL,
  app = gargle_client(),
  package = "gargle",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| app | A Google OAuth client, preferably constructed via <code>gargle_oauth_client_from_json()</code> , which returns an instance of <code>gargle_oauth_client</code> . For backwards compatibility, for a limited time, gargle will still accept an "OAuth app" created with <code>httr::oauth_app()</code> . |
| package | Name of the package requesting a token. Used in messages. |
| ... | Arguments passed on to <code>gargle2.0_token</code> |
| email | Optional. Allows user to target a specific Google identity. If specified, this is used for token lookup, i.e. to determine if a suitable token is already available in the cache. If no such token is found, email is used to pre-select the targetted Google identity in the OAuth chooser. Note, however, that the email associated with a token when it's cached is always determined from the token itself, never from this argument. Use NA or FALSE to match nothing and force the OAuth dance in the browser. Use TRUE to allow email auto-discovery, if exactly one matching token is found in the cache. Specify just the domain with a glob pattern, e.g. <code>"*@example.com"</code> , to create code that "just works" for both <code>alice@example.com</code> and <code>bob@example.com</code> . Defaults to the option named "gargle_oauth_email", retrieved by <code>gargle_oauth_email()</code> . |
| use_oob | Whether to prefer out-of-band authentication. Defaults to the value returned by <code>gargle_oob_default()</code> . |
| cache | Specifies the OAuth token cache. Defaults to the option named "gargle_oauth_cache", retrieved via <code>gargle_oauth_cache()</code> . |
| credentials | Advanced use only: allows you to completely customise token generation. |

Value

A `Gargle2.0` token.

See Also

Other credential functions: `credentials_app_default()`, `credentials_byo_oauth2()`, `credentials_external_account()`, `credentials_gce()`, `credentials_service_account()`, `token_fetch()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Drive scope, built-in gargle demo client
scopes <- "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive"
credentials_user_oauth2(scopes, app = gargle_client())
```

```
# bring your own client
client <- gargle_oauth_client_from_json(
  path = "/path/to/the/JSON/you/downloaded/from/gcp/console.json",
  name = "my-nifty-oauth-client"
)
credentials_user_oauth2(scopes, client)

## End(Not run)
```

 cred_funs

Credential function registry

Description

Functions to query or manipulate the registry of credential functions consulted by [token_fetch\(\)](#).

Usage

```
cred_funs_list()

cred_funs_add(...)

cred_funs_set(funs, ls = deprecated())

cred_funs_clear()

cred_funs_list_default()

cred_funs_set_default()

local_cred_funs(
  funs = cred_funs_list_default(),
  action = c("replace", "modify"),
  .local_envir = parent.frame()
)

with_cred_funs(
  funs = cred_funs_list_default(),
  code,
  action = c("replace", "modify")
)
```

Arguments

... [<dynamic-dots>](#) One or more credential functions, in name = value form. Each credential function is subject to a superficial check that it at least "smells like" a credential function: its first argument must be named scopes, and its signature

| | |
|--------------|---|
| | must include To remove a credential function, you can use a specification like name = NULL. |
| funcs | A named list of credential functions. |
| ls | [Deprecated] This argument has been renamed to funcs. |
| action | Whether to use funcs to replace or modify the registry with funcs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "replace" does cred_funs_set(funcs) • "modify" does cred_funs_add(!!!funcs) |
| .local_envir | The environment to use for scoping. Defaults to current execution environment. |
| code | Code to run with temporary credential function registry. |

Value

A list of credential functions or NULL.

Functions

- cred_funs_list(): Get the list of registered credential functions.
- cred_funs_add(): Register one or more new credential fetching functions. Function(s) are added to the *front* of the list. So:
 - "First registered, last tried."
 - "Last registered, first tried."

Can also be used to *remove* a function from the registry.

- cred_funs_set(): Register a list of credential fetching functions.
- cred_funs_clear(): Clear the credential function registry.
- cred_funs_list_default(): Return the default list of credential functions.
- cred_funs_set_default(): Reset the registry to the gargle default.
- local_cred_funs(): Modify the credential function registry in the current scope. It is an example of the local_*() functions in **withr**.
- with_cred_funs(): Evaluate code with a temporarily modified credential function registry. It is an example of the with_*() functions in **withr**.

See Also

[token_fetch\(\)](#), which is where the registry is actually used.

Examples

```
names(cred_funs_list())

creds_one <- function(scopes, ...) {}

cred_funs_add(one = creds_one)
cred_funs_add(two = creds_one, three = creds_one)
names(cred_funs_list())
```

```

cred_funs_add(two = NULL)
names(cred_funs_list())

# restore the default list
cred_funs_set_default()

# remove one specific credential fetcher
cred_funs_add(credentials_gce = NULL)
names(cred_funs_list())

# force the use of one specific credential fetcher
cred_funs_set(list(credentials_user_oauth2 = credentials_user_oauth2))
names(cred_funs_list())

# restore the default list
cred_funs_set_default()

# run some code with a temporary change to the registry
# creds_one ONLY
with_cred_funs(
  list(one = creds_one),
  names(cred_funs_list())
)
# add creds_one to the list
with_cred_funs(
  list(one = creds_one),
  names(cred_funs_list()),
  action = "modify"
)
# remove credentials_gce
with_cred_funs(
  list(credentials_gce = NULL),
  names(cred_funs_list()),
  action = "modify"
)

```

field_mask

Generate a field mask

Description

Many Google API requests take a field mask, via a `fields` parameter, in the URL and/or in the body. `field_mask()` generates such a field mask from an R list, typically a list that is destined to be part of the body of a request that writes or updates a resource. `field_mask()` is designed to help in the common case where the attributes you wish to modify are exactly the ones represented in the object. It is possible to use a "larger" field mask, that is either less specific or that explicitly includes other attributes, in which case the attributes covered by the mask but absent from the object are reset to default values. This is not exactly the use case `field_mask()` is designed for, but its output could still be useful as a first step in constructing such a mask.

Usage

```
field_mask(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A named R list, where the requirement for names applies at all levels, i.e. recursively.

Value

A Google API field mask, as a string.

See Also

The documentation for the [JSON encoding of a Protocol Buffers FieldMask](#).

Examples

```
x <- list(sheetId = 1234, title = "my_favorite_worksheet")
field_mask(x)
```

```
x <- list(
  userEnteredFormat = list(
    backgroundColor = list(
      red = 159 / 255, green = 183 / 255, blue = 196 / 255
    )
  )
)
field_mask(x)
```

```
x <- list(
  sheetId = 1234,
  gridProperties = list(rowCount = 5, columnCount = 3)
)
field_mask(x)
```

gargle2.0_token

Generate a gargle token

Description

Constructor function for objects of class [Gargle2.0](#).

Usage

```
gargle2.0_token(
  email = gargle_oauth_email(),
  app = gargle_client(),
  package = "gargle",
  scope = NULL,
  use_oob = gargle_oob_default(),
  credentials = NULL,
  cache = if (is.null(credentials)) gargle_oauth_cache() else FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| email | Optional. Allows user to target a specific Google identity. If specified, this is used for token lookup, i.e. to determine if a suitable token is already available in the cache. If no such token is found, email is used to pre-select the targetted Google identity in the OAuth chooser. Note, however, that the email associated with a token when it's cached is always determined from the token itself, never from this argument. Use NA or FALSE to match nothing and force the OAuth dance in the browser. Use TRUE to allow email auto-discovery, if exactly one matching token is found in the cache. Specify just the domain with a glob pattern, e.g. <code>"*@example.com"</code> , to create code that "just works" for both <code>alice@example.com</code> and <code>bob@example.com</code> . Defaults to the option named <code>"gargle_oauth_email"</code> , retrieved by <code>gargle_oauth_email()</code> . |
| app | A Google OAuth client, preferably constructed via <code>gargle_oauth_client_from_json()</code> , which returns an instance of <code>gargle_oauth_client</code> . For backwards compatibility, for a limited time, gargle will still accept an "OAuth app" created with <code>httr::oauth_app()</code> . |
| package | Name of the package requesting a token. Used in messages. |
| scope | A character vector of scopes to request. |
| use_oob | Whether to prefer out-of-band authentication. Defaults to the value returned by <code>gargle_oob_default()</code> . |
| credentials | Advanced use only: allows you to completely customise token generation. |
| cache | Specifies the OAuth token cache. Defaults to the option named <code>"gargle_oauth_cache"</code> , retrieved via <code>gargle_oauth_cache()</code> . |
| ... | Absorbs arguments intended for use by other credential functions. Not used. |

Value

An object of class `Gargle2.0`, either new or loaded from the cache.

Examples

```
## Not run:
gargle2.0_token()

## End(Not run)
```

`gargle_oauth_client_from_json`*Create an OAuth client for Google*

Description

[Experimental] A `gargle_oauth_client` consists of:

- A type. gargle only supports the "Desktop app" and "Web application" client types. Different types are associated with different OAuth flows.
- A client ID and secret.
- Optionally, one or more redirect URIs.
- A name. This is really a human-facing label. Or, rather, it can be used that way, but the default is just a hash. We recommend using the same name here as the name used to label the client ID in the [Google Cloud Platform Console](#).

A `gargle_oauth_client` is an adaptation of `htrr`'s `oauth_app()` (currently) and `htrr2`'s `oauth_client()` (which gargle will migrate to in the future), specialized for Google APIs. This function and class is marked "experimental" since the details of this transition are necessarily uncertain.

Usage

```
gargle_oauth_client_from_json(path, name = NULL)
```

```
gargle_oauth_client(  
  id,  
  secret,  
  redirect_uris = NULL,  
  type = c("installed", "web"),  
  name = hash(id)  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>path</code> | JSON downloaded from Google Cloud Console , containing a client id and secret, in one of the forms supported for the <code>txt</code> argument of <code>jsonlite::fromJSON()</code> (typically, a file path or JSON string). |
| <code>name</code> | A label for this specific client, presumably the same name used to label it in Google Cloud Console. Unfortunately there is no way to make that true programmatically, i.e. the JSON representation does not contain this information. |
| <code>id</code> | Client ID |
| <code>secret</code> | Client secret |
| <code>redirect_uris</code> | Where your app listens for the response from Google's authorization server. If you didn't configure this specifically when creating the client (which is only possible for clients of the "web" type), you can leave this unspecified. |

- type Specifies the type of OAuth client. The valid values are a subset of possible Google client types and reflect the key used to describe the client in its JSON representation:
- "installed" is associated with a "Desktop app"
 - "web" is associated with a "Web application"

Value

An OAuth client: An S3 list with class `gargle_oauth_client`. For backwards compatibility reasons, this currently also inherits from the `httr` S3 class `oauth_app`, but that is a temporary measure. An instance of `gargle_oauth_client` stores more information than `httr`'s `oauth_app`, such as the OAuth client's type ("web" or "installed").

There are some redundant fields in this object during the `httr`-to-`httr2` transition period. The legacy fields `appname` and `key` repeat the information in the future-facing fields `name` and `(client) id`. Prefer `name` and `id` to `appname` and `key` in downstream code. Prefer the constructors `gargle_oauth_client_from_json()` and `gargle_oauth_client()` to `httr::oauth_app()` and `oauth_app_from_json()`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
gargle_oauth_client_from_json(
  path = "/path/to/the/JSON/you/downloaded/from/gcp/console.json",
  name = "my-nifty-oauth-client"
)

## End(Not run)

gargle_oauth_client(
  id = "some_long_id",
  secret = "ssshhhh_its_a_secret",
  name = "my-nifty-oauth-client"
)
```

`gargle_oauth_sitrep` *OAuth token situation report*

Description

Get a human-oriented overview of the existing gargle OAuth tokens:

- Filepath of the current cache
- Number of tokens found there
- Compact summary of the associated
 - Email = Google identity
 - OAuth client (actually, just its nickname)
 - Scopes
 - Hash (actually, just the first 7 characters) Mostly useful for the development of gargle and client packages.

Usage

```
gargle_oauth_sitrep(cache = NULL)
```

Arguments

cache Specifies the OAuth token cache. Defaults to the option named "gargle_oauth_cache", retrieved via `gargle_oauth_cache()`.

Value

A data frame with one row per cached token, invisibly. Note this data frame may contain more columns than it seems, e.g. the filepath column isn't printed by default.

Examples

```
gargle_oauth_sitrep()
```

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| gargle_options | <i>Options consulted by gargle</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|

Description

Wrapper functions around options consulted by gargle, which provide:

- A place to hang documentation.
- The mechanism for setting a default.

If the built-in defaults don't suit you, set one or more of these options. Typically, this is done in the .Rprofile startup file, with code along these lines:

```
options(
  gargle_oauth_email = "jane@example.com",
  gargle_oauth_cache = "/path/to/folder/that/does/not/sync/to/cloud"
)
```

Usage

```
gargle_oauth_email()
```

```
gargle_oob_default()
```

```
gargle_oauth_cache()
```

```
gargle_verbosity()
```

```
local_gargle_verbosity(level, env = parent.frame())
```

```
with_gargle_verbosity(level, code)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| level | Verbosity level: "debug" > "info" > "silent" |
| env | The environment to use for scoping |
| code | Code to execute with specified verbosity level |

gargle_oauth_email

`gargle_oauth_email()` returns the option named "gargle_oauth_email", which is undefined by default. If set, this option should be one of:

- An actual email address corresponding to your preferred Google identity. Example: `janedoe@gmail.com`.
- A glob pattern that indicates your preferred Google domain. Example: `*@example.com`.
- TRUE to allow email and OAuth token auto-discovery, if exactly one suitable token is found in the cache.
- FALSE or NA to force the OAuth dance in the browser.

gargle_oob_default

`gargle_oob_default()` returns TRUE unconditionally on RStudio Server, Posit Workbench, or Posit Cloud, since it is not possible to launch a local web server in these contexts. In this case, for the final step of the OAuth dance, the user is redirected to a specific URL where they must copy a code and paste it back into the R session.

In all other contexts, `gargle_oob_default()` consults the option named "gargle_oob_default", then the option named "httr_oob_default", and eventually defaults to FALSE.

"oob" stands for out-of-band. Read more about out-of-band authentication in the vignette `vignette("auth-from-web")`.

gargle_oauth_cache

`gargle_oauth_cache()` returns the option named "gargle_oauth_cache", defaulting to NA. If defined, the option must be set to a logical value or a string. TRUE means to cache using the default user-level cache file, `~/R/gargle/gargle-oauth`, FALSE means don't cache, and NA means to guess using some sensible heuristics.

gargle_verbosity

`gargle_verbosity()` returns the option named "gargle_verbosity", which determines gargle's verbosity. There are three possible values, inspired by the logging levels of log4j:

- "debug": Fine-grained information helpful when debugging, e.g. figuring out how `token_fetch()` is working through the registry of credential functions. Previously, this was activated by setting an option named "gargle_quiet" to FALSE.
- "info" (default): High-level information that a typical user needs to see. Since typical gargle usage is always indirect, i.e. gargle is called by another package, gargle itself is very quiet. There are very few messages emitted when `gargle_verbosity = "info"`.
- "silent": No messages at all. However, warnings or errors are still thrown normally.

Examples

```
gargle_oauth_email()
gargle_oob_default()
gargle_oauth_cache()
gargle_verbosity()
```

```
gce_instance_service_accounts
```

List all service accounts available on this GCE instance

Description

List all service accounts available on this GCE instance

Usage

```
gce_instance_service_accounts()
```

Value

A data frame, where each row is a service account. Due to aliasing, there is no guarantee that each row represents a distinct service account.

See Also

The return value is built from a recursive query of the so-called "directory" of the instance's service accounts as documented in https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/metadata/default-metadata-values#vm_instance_metadata.

Examples

```
credentials_gce()
```

```
init_AuthState
```

Create an AuthState

Description

Constructor function for objects of class [AuthState](#).

Usage

```
init_AuthState(
  package = NA_character_,
  app = NULL,
  api_key = NULL,
  auth_active = TRUE,
  cred = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| package | Package name, an optional string. The associated package will generally be implied by the namespace within which the <code>AuthState</code> is defined. But it's possible to record the package name explicitly and seems like a good practice. |
| app | A Google OAuth client, preferably constructed via <code>gargle_oauth_client_from_json()</code> , which returns an instance of <code>gargle_oauth_client</code> . For backwards compatibility, for a limited time, <code>gargle</code> will still accept an "OAuth app" created with <code>httr::oauth_app()</code> . |
| api_key | Optional. API key (a string). Some APIs accept unauthorized, "token-free" requests for public resources, but only if the request includes an API key. |
| auth_active | Logical. <code>TRUE</code> means requests should include a token (and probably not an API key). <code>FALSE</code> means requests should include an API key (and probably not a token). |
| cred | Credentials. Typically populated indirectly via <code>token_fetch()</code> . |

Value

An object of class `AuthState`.

Examples

```
my_client <- gargle_oauth_client(
  id = "some_long_client_id",
  secret = "ssshhhh_its_a_secret",
  name = "my-nifty-oauth-client"
)

init_AuthState(
  package = "my_package",
  app = my_client,
  api_key = "api_key_api_key_api_key",
)
```

request_develop *Build a Google API request*

Description

Intended primarily for internal use in client packages that provide high-level wrappers for users. The vignette [Request helper functions](#) describes how one might use these functions inside a wrapper package.

Usage

```
request_develop(  
  endpoint,  
  params = list(),  
  base_url = "https://www.googleapis.com"  
)  
  
request_build(  
  method = "GET",  
  path = "",  
  params = list(),  
  body = list(),  
  token = NULL,  
  key = NULL,  
  base_url = "https://www.googleapis.com"  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| endpoint | List of information about the target endpoint or, in Google's vocabulary, the target "method". Presumably prepared from the Discovery Document for the target API. |
| params | Named list. Values destined for URL substitution, the query, or, for <code>request_develop()</code> only, the body. For <code>request_build()</code> , body parameters must be passed via the body argument. |
| base_url | Character. |
| method | Character. An HTTP verb, such as GET or POST. |
| path | Character. Path to the resource, not including the API's <code>base_url</code> . Examples: <code>drive/v3/about</code> or <code>drive/v3/files/{fileId}</code> . The path can be a template, i.e. it can include variables inside curly brackets, such as <code>{fileId}</code> in the example. Such variables are substituted by <code>request_build()</code> , using named parameters found in <code>params</code> . |
| body | List. Values to send in the API request body. |
| token | Token, ready for inclusion in a request, i.e. prepared with <code>httr::config()</code> . |

key API key. Needed for requests that don't contain a token. For more, see Google's document [Credentials, access, security, and identity \(https://support.google.com/googleapi/answer/9352696\)](https://support.google.com/googleapi/answer/9352696). A key can be passed as a named component of `params`, but note that the formal argument `key` will clobber it, if non-NULL.

Value

`request_develop()`: `list()` with components `method`, `path`, `params`, `body`, and `base_url`.

`request_build()`: `list()` with components `method`, `path` (post-substitution), `query` (the input `params` not used in URL substitution), `body`, `token`, `url` (the full URL, post-substitution, including the query).

`request_develop()`

Combines user input (`params`) with information about an API endpoint. `endpoint` should contain these components:

- `path`: See documentation for argument.
- `method`: See documentation for argument.
- `parameters`: Compared with `params` supplied by user. An error is thrown if user-supplied `params` aren't named in `endpoint$parameters` or if user fails to supply all required `parameters`. In the return value, `body` `parameters` are separated from those destined for `path` substitution or the query.

The return value is typically used as input to `request_build()`.

`request_build()`

Builds a request, in a purely mechanical sense. This function does nothing specific to any particular Google API or endpoint.

- Use with the output of `request_develop()` or with hand-crafted input.
- `params` are used for variable substitution in `path`. Leftover `params` that are not bound by the `path` template automatically become HTTP query parameters.
- Adds an API key to the query iff `token = NULL` and removes the API key otherwise. Client packages should generally pass their own API key in, but note that [gargle_api_key\(\)](#) is available for small-scale experimentation.

See `googledrive::generate_request()` for an example of usage in a client package. `googledrive` has an internal list of selected endpoints, derived from the [Drive API Discovery Document](#), exposed via `googledrive::drive_endpoints()`. An element from such a list is the expected input for `endpoint`. `googledrive::generate_request()` is a wrapper around `request_develop()` and `request_build()` that inserts a `googledrive`-managed API key and some logic about Team Drives. All user-facing functions use `googledrive::generate_request()` under the hood.

See Also

Other requests and responses: [request_make\(\)](#), [response_process\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example with a prepared endpoint
ept <- googledrive::drive_endpoints("drive.files.update")[[1]]
req <- request_develop(
  ept,
  params = list(
    fileId = "abc",
    addParents = "123",
    description = "Exciting File"
  )
)
req

req <- request_build(
  method = req$method,
  path = req$path,
  params = req$params,
  body = req$body,
  token = "PRETEND_I_AM_A_TOKEN"
)
req

## Example with no previous knowledge of the endpoint
## List a file's comments
## https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/comments/list
req <- request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "drive/v3/files/{fileId}/comments",
  params = list(
    fileId = "your-file-id-goes-here",
    fields = "*"
  ),
  token = "PRETEND_I_AM_A_TOKEN"
)
req

# Example with no previous knowledge of the endpoint and no token
# use an API key for which the Places API is enabled!
API_KEY <- "1234567890"

# get restaurants close to a location in Vancouver, BC
req <- request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "maps/api/place/nearbysearch/json",
  params = list(
    location = "49.268682,-123.167117",
    radius = 100,
    type = "restaurant"
  ),
  key = API_KEY,
  base_url = "https://maps.googleapis.com"
```

```

)
resp <- request_make(req)
out <- response_process(resp)
vapply(out$results, function(x) x$name, character(1))

## End(Not run)

```

request_make

Make a Google API request

Description

Intended primarily for internal use in client packages that provide high-level wrappers for users. `request_make()` does relatively little:

- Calls an HTTP method.
- Adds a user agent.
- Enforces "json" as the default for encode. This differs from `httr`'s default behaviour, but aligns better with Google APIs.

Typically the input is created with `request_build()` and the output is processed with `response_process()`.

Usage

```
request_make(x, ..., encode = "json", user_agent = gargle_user_agent())
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | List. Holds the components for an HTTP request, presumably created with <code>request_develop()</code> or <code>request_build()</code> . Must contain a method and url. If present, body and token are used. |
| <code>...</code> | Optional arguments passed through to the HTTP method. Currently neither <code>gargle</code> nor <code>httr</code> checks that all are used, so be aware that unused arguments may be silently ignored. |
| <code>encode</code> | If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json). For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by <code>upload_file()</code> . For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use <code>I()</code> to prevent double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in <code>I()</code> . For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You'll need to make sure to set the <code>content_type()</code> yourself. |
| <code>user_agent</code> | A user agent string, prepared by <code>httr::user_agent()</code> . When in doubt, a client package should have an internal function that extends <code>gargle_user_agent()</code> by prepending its return value with the client package's name and version. |

Value

Object of class response from [httr](#).

See Also

Other requests and responses: [request_develop\(\)](#), [response_process\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
req <- gargle::request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "path/to/the/resource",
  token = "PRETEND_I_AM_TOKEN"
)
gargle::request_make(req)

## End(Not run)
```

 request_retry

Make a Google API request, repeatedly

Description

Intended primarily for internal use in client packages that provide high-level wrappers for users. It is a drop-in substitute for [request_make\(\)](#) that also has the ability to retry the request. Codes that are considered retryable: 408, 429, 500, 502, 503.

Usage

```
request_retry(..., max_tries_total = 5, max_total_wait_time_in_seconds = 100)
```

Arguments

... Passed along to [request_make\(\)](#).

max_tries_total Maximum number of tries.

max_total_wait_time_in_seconds Total seconds we are willing to dedicate to waiting, summed across all tries. This is a technical upper bound and actual cumulative waiting will be less.

Details

Consider an example where we are willing to make a request up to 5 times.

```
try  1  2  3  4  5
     |--|----|-----|-----|
wait 1  2  3  4
```

There will be up to $5 - 1 = 4$ waits and we generally want the waiting period to get longer, in an exponential way. Such schemes are called exponential backoff. `request_retry()` implements exponential backoff with "full jitter", where each waiting time is generated from a uniform distribution, where the interval of support grows exponentially. A common alternative is "equal jitter", which adds some noise to fixed, exponentially increasing waiting times.

Either way our waiting times are based on a geometric series, which, by convention, is usually written in terms of powers of 2:

$$b, 2b, 4b, 8b, \dots$$

$$= b * 2^0, b * 2^1, b * 2^2, b * 2^3, \dots$$

The terms in this series require knowledge of b , the so-called exponential base, and many retry functions and libraries require the user to specify this. But most users find it easier to declare the total amount of waiting time they can tolerate for one request. Therefore `request_retry()` asks for that instead and solves for b internally. This is inspired by the Opnieuw Python library for retries. Opnieuw's interface is designed to eliminate uncertainty around:

- Units: Is this thing given in seconds? minutes? milliseconds?
- Ambiguity around how things are counted: Are we starting at 0 or 1? Are we counting tries or just the retries?
- Non-intuitive required inputs, e.g., the exponential base.

Let n be the total number of tries we're willing to make (the argument `max_tries_total`) and let W be the total amount of seconds we're willing to dedicate to making and retrying this request (the argument `max_total_wait_time_in_seconds`). Here's how we determine b :

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b * 2^i = W$$

$$b * \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = W$$

$$b * (2^n - 1) = W$$

$$b = W / (2^n - 1)$$

Value

Object of class response from [httr](#).

Special cases

`request_retry()` departs from exponential backoff in three special cases:

- It actually implements *truncated* exponential backoff. There is a floor and a ceiling on random wait times.
- Retry-After header: If the response has a header named `Retry-After` (case-insensitive), it is assumed to provide a non-negative integer indicating the number of seconds to wait. In present, we wait this many seconds and do not generate a random waiting time. (In theory, this header can alternatively provide a datetime after which to retry, but we have no first-hand experience with this variant for a Google API.)

- Sheets API quota exhaustion: In the course of googlesheets4 development, we've grown very familiar with the 429 RESOURCE_EXHAUSTED error. The Sheets API v4 has "a limit of 500 requests per 100 seconds per project and 100 requests per 100 seconds per user. Limits for reads and writes are tracked separately." In our experience, the "100 (read or write) requests per 100 seconds per user" limit is the one you hit most often. If we detect this specific failure, the first wait time is a bit more than 100 seconds, then we revert to exponential backoff.

See Also

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/exponential-backoff-and-jitter/>
- <https://tech.channable.com/posts/2020-02-05-opnieuw.html>
- <https://github.com/channable/opnieuw>
- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/retry-strategy>
- <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7231#section-7.1.3>
- <https://developers.google.com/sheets/api/limits>
- <https://googleapis.dev/python/google-api-core/latest/retry.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
req <- gargle::request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "path/to/the/resource",
  token = "PRETEND_I_AM_TOKEN"
)
gargle::request_retry(req)

## End(Not run)
```

response_process

Process a Google API response

Description

response_process() is intended primarily for internal use in client packages that provide high-level wrappers for users. Typically applied as the final step in this sequence of calls:

- Request prepared with `request_build()`.
- Request made with `request_make()`.
- Response processed with `response_process()`.

All that's needed for a successful request is to parse the JSON extracted via `httr::content()`. Therefore, the main point of `response_process()` is to handle less happy outcomes:

- Status codes in the 400s (client error) and 500s (server error). The structure of the error payload varies across Google APIs and we try to create a useful message for all variants we know about.

- Non-JSON content type, such as HTML.
- Status code in the 100s (information) or 300s (redirection). These are unexpected.

If `process_response()` results in an error, a redacted version of the `resp` input is returned in the condition (auth tokens are removed).

Usage

```
response_process(resp, error_message = gargle_error_message, remember = TRUE)
```

```
response_as_json(resp)
```

```
gargle_error_message(resp)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>resp</code> | Object of class <code>response</code> from httr . |
| <code>error_message</code> | Function that produces an informative error message from the primary input, <code>resp</code> . It must return a character vector. |
| <code>remember</code> | Whether to remember the most recently processed response. |

Details

When `remember = TRUE` (the default), `gargle` stores the most recently seen response internally, for *post hoc* examination. The stored response is literally just the most recent `resp` input, but with auth tokens redacted. It can be accessed via the unexported function `gargle:::gargle_last_response()`. A companion function `gargle:::gargle_last_content()` returns the content of the last response, which is probably the most useful form for *post mortem* analysis.

The `response_as_json()` helper is exported only as an aid to maintainers who wish to use their own `error_message` function, instead of `gargle`'s built-in `gargle_error_message()`. When implementing a custom `error_message` function, call `response_as_json()` immediately on the input in order to inherit `gargle`'s handling of non-JSON input.

Value

The content of the request, as a list. An HTTP status code of 204 (No content) is a special case returning `TRUE`.

See Also

Other requests and responses: [request_develop\(\)](#), [request_make\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# get an OAuth2 token with 'userinfo.email' scope
token <- token_fetch(scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email")

# see the email associated with this token
```



```

req <- gargle::request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "v1/userinfo",
  token = token,
  base_url = "https://openidconnect.googleapis.com"
)
resp <- gargle::request_make(req)
response_process(resp)

# make a bad request (this token has incorrect scope)
req <- gargle::request_build(
  method = "GET",
  path = "fitness/v1/users/{userId}/dataSources",
  token = token,
  params = list(userId = 12345)
)
resp <- gargle::request_make(req)
response_process(resp)

## End(Not run)

```

token-info

Get info from a token

Description

These functions send the token to Google endpoints that return info about a token or a user.

Usage

```
token_userinfo(token)
```

```
token_email(token)
```

```
token_tokeninfo(token)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| token | A token with class Token2.0 or an object of <code>httr</code> 's class <code>request</code> , i.e. a token that has been prepared with <code>httr::config()</code> and has a Token2.0 in the <code>auth_token</code> component. |
|-------|---|

Details

It's hard to say exactly what info will be returned by the "userinfo" endpoint targetted by `token_userinfo()`. It depends on the token's scopes. OAuth2 tokens obtained via the `gargle` package include the `https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email` scope, which guarantees we can learn the email associated with the token. If the token has the `https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.profile` scope, there will be even more information available. But for a token with unknown or arbitrary scopes, we can't make any promises about what information will be returned.

Value

A list containing:

- token_userinfo(): user info
- token_email(): user's email (obtained from a call to token_userinfo())
- token_tokeninfo(): token info

Examples

```
## Not run:
# with service account token
t <- token_fetch(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive",
  path   = "path/to/service/account/token/blah-blah-blah.json"
)
# or with an OAuth token
t <- token_fetch(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive",
  email  = "janedoe@example.com"
)
token_userinfo(t)
token_email(t)
tokens_tokeninfo(t)

## End(Not run)
```

token_fetch

Fetch a token for the given scopes

Description

This is a rather magical function that calls a series of concrete credential-fetching functions, each wrapped in a tryCatch(). token_fetch() keeps trying until it succeeds or there are no more functions to try. See the vignette("how-gargle-gets-tokens") for a full description of token_fetch().

Usage

```
token_fetch(scopes = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| scopes | A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes . For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to all credential functions. |

Value

An `httr::Token` (often an instance of something that inherits from `httr::Token`) or `NULL`.

See Also

`cred_funs_list()` reveals the current registry of credential-fetching functions, in order.

Other credential functions: `credentials_app_default()`, `credentials_byo_oauth2()`, `credentials_external_account()`, `credentials_gce()`, `credentials_service_account()`, `credentials_user_oauth2()`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
token_fetch(scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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