Package ‘rdhs’

October 10, 2023

Type Package
Title API Client and Dataset Management for the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Data
Version 0.8.0
Maintainer OJ Watson <oj.watson@hotmail.co.uk>
URL https://docs.ropensci.org/rdhs/
Description Provides a client for (1) querying the DHS API for survey indicators and metadata (<https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/index.html>), (2) identifying surveys and datasets for analysis, (3) downloading survey datasets from the DHS website, (4) loading datasets and associate metadata into R, and (5) extracting variables and combining datasets for pooled analysis.
LazyData TRUE
Depends R (>= 3.3.0)
Imports brio, R6, httr, jsonlite, foreign, magrittr, rappdirs, digest, storrr, xml2, qdapRegex, getPass, haven, iotools, sf, cli, rlang
Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2, survey, data.table, microbenchmark
License MIT + file LICENSE
RoxygenNote 7.2.3
VignetteBuilder knitr
Language en-GB
Encoding UTF-8
NeedsCompilation no
Author OJ Watson [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2374-0741>),
Jeff Eaton [aut] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7728-728x>),
Lucy D'Agostino McGowan [rev] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7297-9359>),
Duncan Gillespie [rev]
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2023-10-10 21:40:03 UTC
R topics documented:

as_factor.labelled ................................. 3
authenticate_dhs ................................. 4
available_datasets .............................. 5
client_cache_date .............................. 6
client_dhs .................................. 6
collapse_api_responses ....................... 10
data_and_labels ............................... 11
delabel_df ...................................... 11
dhs_countries .................................. 12
dhs_data ....................................... 14
dhs_datasets .................................... 17
dhs_data_updates ............................... 19
dhs_geometry .................................. 21
dhs_gps_data_format ......................... 23
dhs_indicators .................................. 23
dhs_info ....................................... 25
dhs_publications ................................. 27
dhs_surveys .................................... 29
dhs_survey_characteristics .................. 32
dhs_tags ....................................... 34
dhs_ui_updates .................................. 36
download_boundaries ......................... 37
download_datasets .............................. 39
extraction ....................................... 40
extract_dhs ...................................... 40
factor_format .................................. 41
file_dataset_format ............................. 42
get_available_datasets ..................... 42
get_datasets ..................................... 43
get_downloaded_datasets .................... 45
get_labels_from_dataset .................... 45
get_rdhss_config ................................ 46
get_variable_labels ............................ 46
last_api_update .................................. 47
model_datasets .................................. 48
parse_map ....................................... 49
parse_meta ....................................... 49
rbind_labelled .................................. 50
rbind_list_base ................................ 52
rdhs ............................................. 52
read_dhs_dataset ............................... 53
read_dhs_dta ................................... 53
read_dhs_flat .................................. 55
read_zipdata .................................... 56
response_is_json ................................ 57
response_to_json ................................ 57
as_factor.labelled

Description

Changes in 'haven' have meant that 'labelled' class are now referred to as 'haven_labelled' classes. If 'haven::as_factor' is used on old datasets they will fail to find the suitable method. rdhs::as_factor.labelled will work on old archived datasets that have a 'labelled' class.

Usage

as_factor.labelled(
  x,
  levels = c("default", "labels", "values", "both"),
  ordered = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

x Object to coerce to a factor.
levels How to create the levels of the generated factor:
  • "default": uses labels where available, otherwise the values. Labels are sorted by value.
  • "both": like "default", but pastes together the level and value
  • "label": use only the labels; unlabelled values become NA
  • "values": use only the values
ordered If TRUE create an ordered (ordinal) factor, if FALSE (the default) create a regular (nominal) factor.
...

Details

For more details see haven::as_factor
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# create a data.frame using the new haven_labelled class
df1 <- data.frame(
    area = haven::labelled(c(1L, 2L, 3L), c("reg 1"=1,"reg 2"=2,"reg 3"=3)),
    climate = haven::labelled(c(0L, 1L, 1L), c("cold"=0,"hot"=1))
)
# manually change it to the old style
class(df1$area) <- "labelled"
class(df1$climate) <- "labelled"

# with rdhs attached, i.e. library(rdhs), we can now do the following
haven::as_factor(df1$area)

# we can also use this on the data.frame by using the only_labelled argument
haven::as_factor(df1, only_labelled = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

authenticate_dhs

DHS Website Authentication

Description

Authenticate Users for DHS website

Usage

```r
authenticate_dhs(config)
```

Arguments

- **config**: Object of class ‘rdhs_config’ as produced by ‘read_rdhs_config’ that must contain a valid ‘email’, ‘project’ and ‘password’.

Details

If the user has more than one project that contains the first 30 characters of the provided project they will be prompted to choose which project they want. This choice will be saved so they do not have to enter it again in this R session.

Value

Returns list of length 3:

- “user_name” your email usually
- “user_pass” your password you provided
- “proj_id” your project number
available.datasets

Note
Credit for some of the function to https://github.com/ajdamico/lodown/blob/master/R/dhs.R

available.datasets Create a data frame of datasets that your log in can download

Description
DHS datasets that can be downloaded

Usage
available.datasets(
  config,
  datasets_api_results = NULL,
  surveys_api_results = NULL
)

Arguments
config Object of class 'rdhs_config' as produced by 'read_rdhs_config' that must contain a valid 'email', 'project' and 'password'.
datasets_api_results Data.table for the api results for the datasets endpoint. Default = NULL and generated by default if not declared.
surveys_api_results Data.table for the api results for the surveys endpoint. Default = NULL and generated by default if not declared.

Value
Returns "data.frame" of length 14:
  • "FileFormat"
  • "FileSize"
  • "DatasetType"
  • "SurveyNum"
  • "SurveyId"
  • "FileType"
  • "FileDateLastModified"
  • "SurveyYearLabel"
  • "SurveyType"
  • "SurveyYear"
client_dhs

- "DHS_CountryCode"
- "FileName"
- "CountryName"
- "URLS"

Note


---

client_cache_date  Pull last cache date

Description

Pull last cache date

Usage

client_cache_date(root)

Arguments

- **root**  Character for root path to where client, caches, surveys etc. will be stored.

---

client_dhs  Make a dhs client

Description

Make a DHS API client

Usage

client_dhs(config = NULL, root = rappdirs_rdhs(), api_key = NULL)

Arguments

- **config**  config object, as created using read_rdhs_config
- **root**  Character for root directory to where client, caches, surveys etc. will be stored. Default = rappdirs_rdhs()
- **api_key**  Character for DHS API KEY. Default = NULL
Methods

dhs_api_request Makes a call to the DHS websites API. You can make requests to any of their declared api endpoints (see vignette(rdhs) for more on these). API queries can be filtered by providing query terms, and you can control how many search results you want returned. The default parameters will return all of the results, and will format it nicely into a data.frame for you. N.B. This is easier to now do by using the bespoke functions that are included within the package. These take the form dhs_<endpoint>, e.g. dhs_data. These functions can also take your client as an argument that will cache the response for you

Usage: dhs_api_request(api_endpoint, query = list(), api_key = private$api_key, num_results = 100, just_results = TRUE)

Arguments:

• api_endpoint: API endpoint. Must be one of the 12 possible endpoints.
• query: List of query filters. To see possible query filter terms for each endpoint then head to the DHS api website.
• api_key: DHS API key. Default will grab the key provided when the client was created.
• num_results: The Number of results to return. Default = "ALL" which will loop through all the api search results pages for you if there are more results than their API will allow you to fetch in one page. If you specify a number this many results will be returned (but probably best to just leave default).
• just_results: Boolean whether to return just the results or all the http API response. Default = TRUE (probably best again to leave as this.)

Value: Data.frame with search results if just_results=TRUE, otherwise a nested list with all the API responses for each page required.

available_datasets Searches the DHS website for all the datasets that you can download. The results of this function are cached in the client. If you have recently requested new datasets from the DHS website then you can specify to clear the cache first so that you get the new set of datasets available to you.

Usage: available_datasets(clear_cache_first = FALSE)

Arguments:

• clear_cache_first: Boolean detailing if you would like to clear the cached available datasets first. The default is set to FALSE. This option is available so that you can make sure your client fetches any new datasets that you have recently been given access to.

Value: Data.frame object with 14 variables that detail the surveys you can download, their url download links and the country, survey, year etc info for that link.

get_datasets Gets datasets from your cache or downloads from the DHS website. By providing the filenames, as specified in one of the returned fields from dhs_datasets, the client will log in for you and download all the files you have requested. If any of the requested files are unavailable for your log in, these will be flagged up first as a message so you can make a note and request them through the DHS website. You also have the option to control whether the downloaded zip file is then extracted and converted into a more convenient R data.frame. This converted object will then be subsequently saved as a ".rds" object within the client root directory datasets folder, which can then be more quickly loaded when needed with readRDS. You also have the option to reformat the dataset, which will ensure that a suitable parser is used to preserve the meta information in your dataset, such as what different survey response codes mean.
Usage: `get_datasets(dataset_filenames, download_option = "rds", reformat = FALSE, all_lower = TRUE, output_dir_root = file.path(private$root, "datasets"), clear_cache = FALSE, ...)`

Arguments:

- `dataset_filenames`: The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the returned fields from `dhs_datasets`. Alternatively you can also pass the desired rows from `dhs_datasets`.
- `download_option`: Character specifying whether the dataset should be just downloaded ("zip"), imported and saved as an .rds object ("rds"), or both extract and rds ("both"). Conveniently you can just specify any letter from these options.
- `reformat`: Boolean concerning whether to reformat read in datasets by removing all factors and labels. Default = FALSE.
- `all_lower`: Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to ‘TRUE’.
- `output_dir_root`: Root directory where the datasets will be stored within. The default will download datasets to a subfolder of the client root called "datasets".
- `clear_cache`: Should your available datasets cache be cleared first. This will allow newly accessed datasets to be available. Default = ‘TRUE’
- `...`: Any other arguments to be passed to `read_dhs_dataset`

Value: Depends on the download_option requested, but ultimately it is a file path to where the dataset was downloaded to, so that you can interact with it accordingly.

`survey_questions` Use this function after `download_survey` to query downloaded surveys for what questions they asked. This function will look for the downloaded and imported survey datasets from the cache, and will download them if not previously downloaded.

Usage: `survey_questions(dataset_filenames, search_terms = NULL, essential_terms = NULL, regex = NULL, rm_na = TRUE, ...)`

Arguments:

- `dataset_filenames`: The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the returned fields from `dhs_datasets`.
- `search_terms`: Character vector of search terms. If any of these terms are found within the surveys question descriptions, the corresponding code and description will be returned.
- `essential_terms`: Character pattern that has to be in the description of survey questions. I.e. the function will first find all `survey_questions` that contain your search terms (or regex) OR essential_terms. It will then remove any questions that did not contain your essential_terms. Default = NULL.
- `regex`: Regex character pattern for matching. If you want to specify your regex search pattern, then specify this argument. N.B. If both search_terms and regex are supplied as arguments then regex will be ignored.
- `rm_na`: Should NAs be removed. Default is ‘TRUE’
- `...`: Any other arguments to be passed to `download_datasets`

Value: Data frame of the surveys where matches were found and then all the resultant codes and descriptions.

`survey_variables` Use this function after `download_survey` to look up all the surveys that have the provided codes.
Usage: survey_variables(dataset_filenames, variables, essential_variables = NULL, rm_na = TRUE, ...)

Arguments:

• dataset_filenames: The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the returned fields from dhs_datasets.
• variables: Character vector of survey variables to be looked up
• essential_variables: Character vector of variables that need to be present. If any of the codes are not present in that survey, the survey will not be returned by this function. Default = NULL.
• rm_na: Should NAs be removed. Default is ‘TRUE’
• ...: Any other arguments to be passed to download_datasets

Value: Data frame of the surveys where matches were found and then all the resultant codes and descriptions.

extract Function to extract datasets using a set of survey questions as taken from the output from survey_questions
Usage: extract(questions, add_geo = FALSE)

Arguments:

• questions: Questions to be queried, in the format from survey_questions
• add_geo: Add geographic information to the extract. Default = TRUE

get_variable_labels Returns information about a dataset’s survey variables and definitions.
Usage: get_variable_labels(dataset_filenames = NULL, dataset_paths = NULL, rm_na = FALSE)

Arguments:

• dataset_filenames: Vector of dataset filenames to look up
• dataset_paths: Vector of dataset file paths to where datasets have been saved to
• rm_na: Should variables and labels with NAs be removed. Default = FALSE

Value: Data frame of survey variable names and definitions

get_cache_date Returns the private member variable cache-date, which is the date the client was last created/validated against the DHS API.
Usage: get_cache_date()

Value: POSIXct and POSIXt time

get_root Returns the file path to the client’s root directory
Usage: get_root()

Value: Character string file path

get_config Returns the client’s configuration
Usage: get_config()

Value: Config data.frame

get_downloaded_datasets Returns a named list of all downloaded datasets and their file paths
Usage: get_downloaded_datasets()

Value: List of dataset names and file paths.
set_cache_date  Sets the private member variable cache-date, which is the date the client was last created/validated against the DHS API. This should never really be needed but is included to demonstrate the cache clearing properties of the client in the vignette.

Usage: set_cache_date(date)

Arguments:
  • date: POSIXct and POSIXt time to update cache time to.

save_client  Internally save the client object as an .rds file within the root directory for the client.

Usage: save_client()

clear_namespace  Clear the keys and values associated within a cache context. The dhs client caches a number of different tasks, and places these within specific contexts using the package stor::stor_rds.

Usage: clear_namespace(namespace)

Arguments:
  • namespace: Character string for the namespace to be cleared.

Examples

## Not run:
# create an rdhs config file at "rdhs.json"
conf <- set_rdhs_config(
  config_path = "rdhs.json",global = FALSE, prompt = FALSE
)
td <- tempdir()
cli <- rdhs::client_dhs(api_key = "DEMO_1234", config = conf, root = td)

## End(Not run)

---

collapse_api_responses

collapse API response list

Description

collapse API response list

Usage

collapse_api_responses(x)

Arguments

  x          List of lists from API to be collapsed
data_and_labels

Create list of dataset and its variable names

Description

Function to give the former output of get_datasets as it can be nice to have both the definitions and the dataset attached together.

Usage

data_and_labels(dataset)

Arguments

dataset Any read in dataset created by get_datasets, either as the file path or after having been read using readRDS

Examples

## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download one of them

g <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[1])
dl <- data_and_labels(g$zzbr62dt)

# now we easily have our survey question labels easily accessible
grep("bed net", dl$variable_names$description, value = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

delabel_df

convert labelled data frame to data frame of just characters

Description

convert labelled data frame to data frame of just characters

Usage

delabel_df(df)

Arguments

df data frame to convert labelled elements of. Likely this will be the output of extract_dhs.
Value

A data frame of de-labelled elements

Examples

df1 <- data.frame(
  area = haven::labelled(c(1L, 2L, 3L), c("reg 1"=1,"reg 2"=2,"reg 3"=3)),
  climate = haven::labelled(c(0L, 1L, 1L), c("cold"=0,"hot"=1))
)

df_char <- delabel_df(df = df1)

dhs_countries

API request of DHS Countries

Description

API request of DHS Countries

Usage

dhs_countries(
  countryIds = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  surveyCharacteristicIds = NULL,
  tagIds = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

countryIds Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))
indicatorIds Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))
surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))
surveyYear Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
surveyYearStart Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Countries on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Countries on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.
surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.
surveyCharacteristicIds Specify a survey characteristic id to filter countries in surveys with the specified survey characteristic. For a list of survey characteristics use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId"))
tagIds Specify a tag id to filter countries with surveys containing indicators with the specified tag. For a list of tags use dhs_tags()
f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.
returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.
perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.
page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.
client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs
force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE
all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 12 (or less if returnFields is provided) countries with their corresponding details. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/countries/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# A common use for the countries API endpoint is to query which countries
# ask questions about a given topic. For example to find all countries that
# record data on malaria prevalence by RDT:

dat <- dhs_countries(indicatorIds = "ML_PMAL_C_RDT")

# Additionally you may want to know all the countries that have conducted
# MIS (malaria indicator surveys):
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyType="MIS")

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the countries API
# endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of
# the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-countries.cfm

dat <- dhs_countries(countryIds="EG",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyIds="SN2010DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyYear="2010",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyType="DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(surveyCharacteristicIds="32",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(tagIds="1",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_countries(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

dhs_data

**API request of DHS Indicator Data**

**Description**

API request of DHS Indicator Data

**Usage**

dhs_data(
  countryIds = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  selectSurveys = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  surveyCharacteristicIds = NULL,
  characteristicCategory = NULL,
  characteristicLabel = NULL,
  tagIds = NULL,
  breakdown = NULL,
  returnGeometry = NULL,
  f = NULL,
)
Arguments

countryIds Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))

indicatorIds Specify a comma separated list of indicator ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))

surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))

selectSurveys Specify to filter Data from the latest survey by adding 'selectSurveys="latest"' in conjunction with a Country Code and/or Survey Type. Please Note: Not all indicators are present in the latest surveys. To filter your API Indicator Data call to return the latest survey data in which a specific set of indicators is present, add 'selectSurveys="byIndicator"' in conjunction with Indicator IDs, Country Code, and/or Survey Type instead of using 'selectSurveys="latest"'

surveyYear Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
surveyYearStart Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Data on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Data on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.
surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.
surveyCharacteristicIds Specify a survey characteristic id to filter data on surveys with the specified survey characteristic. For a list of survey characteristics use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyType","CountryName"))

characteristicCategory Specify a survey characteristic category to filter data on surveys with the specified survey characteristic category. This query is case insensitive, but it only recognizes exact phrase matches. For example, 'characteristicCategory="wealth"' will return results that have a characteristic category of 'Wealth' while 'characteristicCategory="wealth quintile"' will return results that have a characteristic category of 'Wealth Quintile'.

characteristicLabel Specify a survey characteristic category to filter data on surveys with the specified survey characteristic category. This query is case insensitive, but it only recognizes exact phrase matches. You can use characteristicLabel on its own or in conjunction with characteristicCategory.
tagIds
Specify a tag id to filter data on indicators with the specified tag. For a list of tags use dhs_tags()

breakdown
Data can be requested at different levels via the breakdown parameter. By default national data is returned and provides totals on a national level. 'breakdown="subnational"' data provides values on a subnational level. 'breakdown="background"' provides totals on categorized basis. Examples are urban/rural, education and wealth level. 'breakdown="all"' provides all the data including disaggregated data.

returnGeometry
Coordinates can be requested from the API by including ‘returnGeometry=TRUE’ in your request. The default for this value is false.

f
You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

returnFields
Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

perPage
Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

page
Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

client
If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

force
Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results
Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE

Value
Returns a data.table of 27 (or less if returnFields is provided) data for your particular query. Details of properties returned with each row of data are provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/data/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# A common use for the indicator data API will be to search for a specific
# health indicator for a given country. For example to return the total
# malaria prevalence according to RDT, given by the indicator ML_PMAL_C_RDT,
# in Senegal since 2010:

dat <- dhs_data(
  indicatorIds="ML_PMAL_C_RDT",
  countryIds="SN",
  surveyYearStart="2006"
)

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the data api
# endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of
# the examples listed in the API at:
# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-data.cfm

dat <- dhs_data(countryIds="EG", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyIds="SN2010DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(selectSurveys="latest", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(selectSurveys="byIndicator", indicatorIds="FE_CEBA_W_CH0", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyYear="2010", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyYearStart="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyType="DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(surveyCharacteristicIds="32", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(characteristicCategory="wealth quintile", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(breakdown="all", countryIds="AZ", characteristicLabel="6+", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(tagIds="1", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(breakdown="subnational", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(breakdown="background", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(breakdown="all", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(f="html", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data(f="geojson", returnGeometry="true", all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

---

dhs_datasets  

API request of DHS Datasets

### Description

API request of DHS Datasets

### Usage

dhs_datasets(
  countryIds = NULL,
  selectSurveys = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  fileFormat = NULL,
  fileType = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
)
perPage = NULL,
page = NULL,
client = NULL,
force = FALSE,
all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

countryIds Specification a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))
sselectSurveys Specify to filter data from the latest survey by including 'selectSurveys=TRUE' in your request. Note: Please use this parameter in conjunction with countryCode, surveyType, or indicatorIds for best results.
surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))
surveyYear Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
surveyYearStart Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Datasets on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Datasets on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.
surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.
fileFormat Specify the file format for the survey. Can use file format type name (SAS, Stata, SPSS, Flat, Hierarchical) or file format code. View list of file format codes - https://dhsprogram.com/data/File-Types-and-Names.cfm
fileType Specify the type of dataset generated for the survey (e.g. household, women, men, children, couples, etc.). View list of file type codes - https://dhsprogram.com/data/File-Types-and-Names.cfm
f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.
returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.
perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.
page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.
client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs
force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE
all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.
**Value**

Returns a data.table of 13 (or less if returnFields is provided) datasets with their corresponding details. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at [https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/datasets/fields](https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/datasets/fields)

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# The API endpoint for the datasets available within the DHS website
# is a very useful endpoint, which is used a lot within `rdhs`. For example,
# it is used to find the file names and size of the dataset files, as well
# as when they were last modified. This enables us to see which datasets
# have been updated and may thus be out of date. For example to find all
# datasets that have been modified in 2018:

dat <- dhs_datasets()
dates <- rdhs:::mdy_hms(dat$FileDateLastModified)
years <- as.POSIXlt(dates, tz = tz(dates))$year + 1900
modified_in_2018 <- which(years == 2018)

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the datasets
# API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a
# copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:
# [https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-datasets.cfm](https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-datasets.cfm)

dat <- dhs_datasets(countryIds="EG",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(selectSurveys="latest",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(surveyIds="SN2010DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(surveyYear="2010",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(surveyType="DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(fileFormat="stata",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(fileFormat="DT",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(fileType="KR",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_datasets(f="geojson",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

API request of DHS Data Updates
Usage

dhs_data_updates(
  lastUpdate = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

lastUpdate Specify a date or Unix time to filter the updates by. Only results for data that have been updated on or after the specified date will be returned.
f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.
returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.
perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.
page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.
client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs
force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE
all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 9 (or less if returnFields is provided) indicators or surveys that have been added/updated or removed. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/dataupdates/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# The API endpoint for the data updates available within the DHS
# is a very useful endpoint, which is used a lot within 'rdhs'. For example,
# we use it to keep the end user's cache up to date. For example to find all
# updates that have occurred in 2018:

dat <- dhs_data_updates(lastUpdate="20180101")
# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the data updates API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-dataupdates.cfm

dat <- dhs_data_updates(lastUpdate="20150901",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_data_updates(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

dhs_geometry

## Description

API request of DHS Geometry

## Usage

```r
dhs_geometry(
  countryIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

- **countryIds**: Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use `dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))`

- **surveyIds**: Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use `dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))`

- **surveyYear**: Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.

- **surveyYearStart**: Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Geometry on. `surveyYearStart` is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with `surveyYearEnd`. 
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Geometry on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.

surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.

f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 7 (or less if returnFields is provided) geometry with their corresponding details. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/geometry/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# The geometry API endpoint returns the spatial geometry for countries, and
# can then be used to recreate the spatial polygon for a given country. For
# example to return the coordinates for the Senegal 2010 DHS survey:

dat <- dhs_geometry(surveyIds="SN2010DHS")

# At the moment there is no function to convert the coordinates returned by
# the API but this will be in the next version of rdhs. For those interested
# look at the geojson vignette for an alternative way to produce plots.

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the geometry
# API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a
# copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-geometry.cfm

dat <- dhs_geometry(countryIds="EG",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_geometry(surveyIds="SN2010DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_geometry(surveyYear="2010",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_geometry(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
**dhs_gps_data_format**

Data frame to describe the data encoded in DHS GPS files

**Usage**

```r
data(dhs_gps_data_format)
```

**Format**

A dataframe of 20 observations of 3 variables:

- **dhs_gps_data_format**: A dataframe of GPS data descriptions.
  - "Name"
  - "Type"
  - "Description"

---

**dhs_indicators**

API request of DHS Indicators

**Description**

API request of DHS Indicators

**Usage**

```r
dhs_indicators(
  countryIds = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  surveyCharacteristicIds = NULL,
)```
tagIds = NULL,
f = NULL,
returnFields = NULL,
perPage = NULL,
page = NULL,
client = NULL,
force = FALSE,
all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

countryIds Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))

indicatorIds Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))

surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))

surveyYear Specify a survey year to filter by.
surveyYearStart Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Indicators on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Indicators on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.
surveyType Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
surveyCharacteristicIds Specify a survey characteristic id to filter indicators in surveys with the specified survey characteristic. For a list of survey characteristics use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))
tagIds Specify a tag id to filter indicators with the specified tag. For a list of tags use dhs_tags()
f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.
returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.
perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.
page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.
client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs
force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE
all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.


**Value**

Returns a data.table of 18 (or less if `returnFields` is provided) indicators with attributes for each indicator. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/indicators/fields

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# A common use for the indicators data API will be to search for a list of
# health indicators within a given characteristic category, such as anemia
# testing, HIV prevalence, micronutrients etc. For example to return all the
# indicators relating to malaria testing by RDTs:

dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyCharacteristicIds="90")

# A list of the different `surveyCharacteristicIds` can be found
# [here](https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/surveycharacteristics?f=html)

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the indicator API
# endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of
# the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-indicators.cfm

dat <- dhs_indicators(countryIds="EG", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyIds="SN2010DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyYear="2010", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyYearStart="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyType="DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(surveyCharacteristicIds="32", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(tagIds="1", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_indicators(f="html", all_results=FALSE)
```

## End(Not run)
Usage

dhs_info(
    infoType = NULL,
    f = NULL,
    returnFields = NULL,
    perPage = NULL,
    page = NULL,
    client = NULL,
    force = FALSE,
    all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

  infoType Specify a type of info to obtain the information requested. Default is version. 'infoType="version"' (default) Provides the version of the API. Example: https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/info?infoType=version Provides the citation for the API to include with your application or data. Example: https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/info?infoType=citation

  f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

  returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

  perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

  page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

  client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

  force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

  all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 2 (or less if returnFields is provided) fields describing the type of information that was requested and a value corresponding to the information requested. https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/info/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# The main use for the info API will be to confirm the version of the API
# being used to providing the most current citation for the data.

dat <- dhs_info(infoType="version")
# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the info API # endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of # the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-info.cfm

dat <- dhs_info(infoType="version",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_info(infoType="citation",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_info(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

---

**dhs_publications**  
**API request of DHS Publications**

**Description**

API request of DHS Publications

**Usage**

```r
dhs_publications(
  countryIds = NULL,
  selectSurveys = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  surveyCharacteristicIds = NULL,
  tagIds = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `countryIds` Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use `dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))`
selectSurveys Specify to filter data from the latest survey by including 'selectSurveys=TRUE' in your request. Note: Please use this parameter in conjunction with countryCode, surveyType, or indicatorIds for best results.

indicatorIds Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))

surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))

surveyYear Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.

surveyYearStart Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Publications on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.

surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Publications on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.

surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.

surveyCharacteristicIds Specify a survey characteristic id to filter publications with countries with the specified survey characteristics. For a list of survey characteristics use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))

tagIds Specify a tag id to filter publications with surveys containing indicators with the specified tag. For a list of tags use dhs_tags()

f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 10 (or less if returnFields is provided) publications with detailed information for each publication. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/publications/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# A main use for the publications API endpoint is to find which surveys have
# a published report resulting from the conducted survey:
dat <- dhs_publications()

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the publications
# API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a
# copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-publications.cfm

dat <- dhs_publications(countryIds="EG",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(selectSurveys="latest",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyIds="SN2010DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyYear="2010",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyYearStart="1991",surveyYearEnd="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyType="DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(surveyCharacteristicIds="32",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(tagIds=1,all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_publications(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
page = NULL,
client = NULL,
force = FALSE,
all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

**countryIds** Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use `dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))`.

**indicatorIds** Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use `dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))`.

**selectSurveys** Specify to filter data from the latest survey by including `selectSurveys=TRUE` in your request. Note: Please use this parameter in conjunction with countryCode, surveyType, or indicatorIds for best results.

**surveyIds** Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use `dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))`.

**surveyYear** Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.

**surveyYearStart** Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Surveys on. `surveyYearStart` is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with `surveyYearEnd`.

**surveyYearEnd** Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Surveys on. `surveyYearEnd` is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with `surveyYearStart`.

**surveyType** Specify a survey type to filter by.

**surveyStatus** Every survey is assigned a surveys status and can be queried based on the surveyStatus parameter. `surveyStatus="available"` (default) provides a list of all surveys for which the DHS API contains Indicator Data. `surveyStatus="Completed"` provides a list of all completed surveys. NOTE: Data may not be available for every completed survey. `surveyStatus="Ongoing"` provides a list of all ongoing surveys. `surveyStatus="all"` provides a list of all surveys.

**surveyCharacteristicIds** Specify a survey characteristic id to filter surveys with the specified survey characteristic. For a list of survey characteristics use `dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))`.

**tagIds** Specify a tag id to filter surveys containing indicators with the specified tag. For a list of tags use `dhs_tags()`.

**f** You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

**returnFields** Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

**perPage** Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

**page** Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

**client** If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by `client_dhs`.
force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 28 (or less if returnFields is provided) surveys with detailed information for each survey. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/surveys/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# A common use for the surveys API endpoint is to query which countries # have conducted surveys since a given year, e.g. since 2010

dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyYearStart="2010")

# Additionally, some countries conduct non DHS surveys, but the data for # these is also available within the DHS website/API. To query these:

dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyType="MIS")

# Lastly, you may be interested to know about anything peculiar about a # particular survey's implementation. This can be found by looking within # the footnotes variable within the data frame returned. For example, the # Madagascar 2013 MIS:

dat$Footnotes[dat$SurveyId == "MD2013MIS"]

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the surveys API # endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of # the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-surveys.cfm

dat <- dhs_surveys(countryIds="EG",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(selectSurveys="latest",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyIds="SN2010DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyYear="2010",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyType="DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyStatus="Surveys",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyStatus="Completed",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyStatus="Ongoing",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_surveys(surveyStatus="All",all_results=FALSE)
### dhs_survey_characteristics

**API request of DHS Survey Characteristics**

**Description**

API request of DHS Survey Characteristics

**Usage**

```r
dhs_survey_characteristics(
  countryIds = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `countryIds`: Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use `dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))`
- `indicatorIds`: Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use `dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))`
- `surveyIds`: Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use `dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))`
- `surveyYear`: Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
- `surveyYearStart`: Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Survey Characteristics on. `surveyYearStart` is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with `surveyYearEnd`.  
- `surveyYearEnd`: Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Survey Characteristics on. `surveyYearEnd` is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with `surveyYearStart`.  
- `surveyType`: Specify a comma separated list of survey types to filter by.
- `f`: Specify a file format.
- `returnFields`: Specify a comma separated list of fields to return.
- `perPage`: Specify the number of records to return per page.
- `page`: Specify the page number to return.
- `client`: Specify the client.
- `force`: Specify if the request should be forced.
- `all_results`: Specify if all results should be returned.
surveyYearEnd Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Survey Characteristics on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.

surveyType Specify a survey type to filter by.

f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

force Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value

Returns a data.table of 2 (or less if returnFields is provided) survey characteristics. A survey can be labelled with one or more of these survey characteristics. A description of all the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/surveycharacteristics/fields

Examples

## Not run:
# A good use for the survey characteristics API endpoint is to query what the
# IDs are for each survey characteristic. These are useful for passing as
# arguments to other API endpoints. For example to show all the ids:

dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics()

# Or if your analysis is focused on a particular country, and you want to
# see all the characteristics surveyed for e.g. Senegal

dat <- dhs_countries(countryIds="SN")

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the survey
# characteristics API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a
# copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-surveycharacteristics.cfm

dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(countryIds="EG", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(surveyIds="SN2010DHS,all_results=FALSE")
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(surveyYear="2010,all_results=FALSE")
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(surveyYearStart="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(surveyType="DHS",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_survey_characteristics(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

dhs_tags  

API request of DHS Tags

Description

API request of DHS Tags

Usage

dhs_tags(
  countryIds = NULL,
  indicatorIds = NULL,
  surveyIds = NULL,
  surveyYear = NULL,
  surveyYearStart = NULL,
  surveyYearEnd = NULL,
  surveyType = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

countryIds Specify a comma separated list of country ids to filter by. For a list of countries use dhs_countries(returnFields=c("CountryName","DHS_CountryCode"))

indicatorIds Specify a comma separated list of indicators ids to filter by. For a list of indicators use dhs_indicators(returnFields=c("IndicatorId","Label","Definition"))

surveyIds Specify a comma separated list of survey ids to filter by. For a list of surveys use dhs_surveys(returnFields=c("SurveyId","SurveyYearLabel","SurveyType","CountryName"))

surveyYear Specify a comma separated list of survey years to filter by.
surveyYearStart
Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Tags on. surveyYearStart is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearEnd.

surveyYearEnd
Specify a range of Survey Years to filter Tags on. surveyYearEnd is an inclusive value. Can be used alone or in conjunction with surveyYearStart.

surveyType
Specify a survey type to filter by.

f
You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PIJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.

returnFields
Specify a list of attributes to be returned.

perPage
Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.

page
Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.

client
If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs

force
Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

all_results
Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

Value
Returns a data.table of 4 (or less if returnFields is provided) tags with detailed information. An indicators can be tagged with one or more tags to help identify certain topics an indicator can be identified by. A description of the attributes returned is provided at https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/tags/fields

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# A good use for the tags API endpoint is to query what the
# IDs are for each tag. These are useful for passing as
# arguments to other API endpoints. For example to show all the ids:

dat <- dhs_tags()

# Or if your analysis is focussed on a particular country, and you want to
# see all the characteristics surveyed for e.g. Senegal

dat <- dhs_tags(countryIds="SN")

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the survey
tags API endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a
# copy of each of the examples listed in the API at:

# https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-tags.cfm
```
dat <- dhs_tags(countryIds="EG", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(indicatorIds="FE_FRTR_W_TFR", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(surveyIds="SN2010DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(surveyYear="2010", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(surveyYearStart="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(surveyYearStart="1991", surveyYearEnd="2006", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(surveyType="DHS", all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_tags(f="html", all_results=FALSE)
## End(Not run)

dhs_ui_updates  

API request of DHS UI Updates

Description

API request of DHS UI Updates

Usage

dhs_ui_updates(
  lastUpdate = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  returnFields = NULL,
  perPage = NULL,
  page = NULL,
  client = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  all_results = TRUE
)

Arguments

lastUpdate Specify a date or Unix time to filter the updates by. Only results for interfaces that has been updated on or after the specified date will be returned.
f You can specify the format of the data returned from the query as HTML, JSON, PJSON, geoJSON, JSONP, XML or CSV. The default data format is JSON.
returnFields Specify a list of attributes to be returned.
perPage Specify the number of results to be returned per page. By default the API will return 100 results.
page Allows specifying a page number to obtain for the API request. By default the API will return page 1.
client If the API request should be cached, then provide a client object created by client_dhs
**force**  Should we force fetching the API results, and ignore any cached results we have. Default = FALSE

**all_results**  Boolean for if all results should be returned. If FALSE then the specified page only will be returned. Default = TRUE.

**Value**

Returns a data.table of 3 (or less if returnFields is provided) interfaces that have been added/updated or removed. A detailed description of all the attributes returned is provided at [https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/uiupdates/fields](https://api.dhsprogram.com/rest/dhs/uiupdates/fields)

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# The main use for the ui updates API will be to search for the last time # there was a change to the UI. For example to return all the # changes since 2018:

dat <- dhs_ui_updates(lastUpdate="20180101")

# A complete list of examples for how each argument to the ui updates API # endpoint can be provided is given below, which is a copy of each of # the examples listed in the API at:

# [https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-uiupdates.cfm](https://api.dhsprogram.com/#/api-uiupdates.cfm)

dat <- dhs_ui_updates(lastUpdate="20150901",all_results=FALSE)
dat <- dhs_ui_updates(f="html",all_results=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**download_boundaries**  

**DHS Spatial Boundaries**

**Description**

Download Spatial Boundaries

**Usage**

```r
download_boundaries(
    surveyNum = NULL,
    surveyId = NULL,
    countryId = NULL,
    method = "sf",
    quiet_download = FALSE,
    quiet_parse = TRUE,
)```

Arguments

**surveyNum**

Numeric for the survey number to be downloaded. Values for surveyNum can be found in the datasets or surveys endpoints in the DHS API that can be accessed using `dhs_datasets` and `dhs_surveys`. Default is NULL, which will cause the SurveyId to be used to find the survey.

**surveyId**

Numeric for the survey ID to be downloaded. Values for surveyId can be found in the datasets or surveys endpoints in the DHS API that can be accessed using `dhs_datasets` and `dhs_surveys`. Default is NULL, which will cause the SurveyNum to be used to find the survey.

**countryId**

2-letter DHS country code for the country of the survey being downloaded. Default = NULL, which will cause the countrycode to be looked up from the API.

**method**

Character for how the downloaded shape file is read in. Default = "sf", which uses sf::st_read. Currently, this is the only option available (rgdal 'used to be available) but for development reasons this will be left as a parameter option for possible future alternatives to read in spatial files. To just return the file paths for the files use method = "zip".

**quiet_download**

Whether to download file quietly. Passed to [download_file()]. Default is 'FALSE'.

**quiet_parse**

Whether to read boundaries dataset quietly. Applies to 'method = "sf"'. Default is 'TRUE'.

**server_sleep**

Numeric for length of sleep prior to downloading file from their survey. Default 5 seconds.

Details

Downloads the spatial boundaries from the DHS spatial repository, which can be found at [https://spatialdata.dhsprogram.com/home/](https://spatialdata.dhsprogram.com/home/).

Value

Returns either the spatial file as a `sf` (see [sf::sf]) object, or a vector of the file paths of where the boundary was downloaded to.

Examples

```r
# Not run:
# using the surveyNum
res <- download_boundaries(surveyNum = 471, countryId = "AF")

# using the surveyId and no countryID
res <- download_boundaries(surveyId = "AF2010OTH")
```

## End(Not run)
download_datasets

Create a data frame of datasets that your login can download

Description

Download datasets specified using output of available_datasets.

Usage

```r
download_datasets(
  config, 
  desired_dataset, 
  download_option = "both", 
  reformat = TRUE, 
  all_lower = TRUE, 
  output_dir_root = NULL, 
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Object of class 'rdhs_config' as produced by 'read_rdhs_config' that must contain a valid 'email', 'project' and 'password'.
- `desired_dataset` Row from `available_datasets`
- `download_option` Character dictating how the survey is stored when downloaded. Must be one of:
  - "zip" - Just the zip. "z", "i", "p" or "zip" will match
  - "rds" - Just the read in and saved rds. "r", "d", "s" or "rdhs" will match
  - "both" - Both the rds and extract. "b", "o", "t", "h" or "both" will match
- `reformat` Boolean detailing whether dataset rds should be reformatted for ease of use later. Default = TRUE
- `all_lower` Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to 'TRUE'.
- `output_dir_root` Directory where files are to be downloaded to
- `...` Any other arguments to be passed to `read_dhs_dataset`
extraction

**DHS survey questions extracted from datasets**

**Description**
Create a list of survey responses extracted using output of `R6_client_dhs$public_methods$survey_questions`

**Usage**

```r
extraction(questions, available_datasets, geo_surveys, add_geo = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `questions` Output of `R6_client_dhs$public_methods$survey_questions`
- `available_datasets` Datasets that could be available. Output of `R6_client_dhs$public_methods$available_datasets`
- `geo_surveys` Geographic Data Survey file paths.
- `add_geo` Boolean detailing if geographic datasets should be added.

**Value**

Returns `data.frame` with variables corresponding to the requested variables in the questions object. Will also have geographic data related columns if `add_geo=TRUE` is set. Lastly a SurveyId variable will also be appended corresponding to `dhs_datasets$SurveyId`

---

**extract_dhs**

**Extract Data**

**Description**
Extracts data from your downloaded datasets according to a data.frame of requested survey variables or survey definitions

**Usage**

```r
extract_dhs(questions, add_geo = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `questions` Questions to be queried, in the format from `search_variables` or `search_variable_labels`
- `add_geo` Add geographic information to the extract. Default = ‘TRUE’

**Details**

Function to extract datasets using a set of survey questions as taken from the output from `search_variables` or `search_variable_labels`
**factor_format**

A list of ‘data.frames’ for each survey data extracted.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download one of them
g <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[1])

# create some terms of data me may want to extrac
t <- search_variable_labels(names(g), "bed net")

# and now extract it
ex <- extract_dhs(t)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**factor_format**  
reformat haven and labelled read ins to have no factors or labels

**Description**

reformat haven and labelled read ins to have no factors or labels

**Usage**

```r
factor_format(res, reformat = FALSE, all_lower = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `res`: dataset to be formatted
- `reformat`: Boolean whether to remove all factors and labels and just return the unfactored data. Default = FALSE
- `all_lower`: Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to TRUE.

**Value**

list with the formatted dataset and the code descriptions
**file_dataset_format**  Returns what the dataset file ending should be for a given filename

**Description**

Returns what the dataset file ending should be for a given filename

**Usage**

```r
file_dataset_format(file_format)
```

**Arguments**

- `file_format`  FileFormat for a file as taken from the API, e.g. `dhs_datasets(returnFields = "FileFormat")`

**Value**

One of "dat","dat","sas7bdat","sav" or "dta"

**Examples**

```r
file_format <- "Stata dataset (.dta)"
identical(rdhs:::file_dataset_format(file_format),"dta")
```

---

**get_available_datasets**

*Get Available Datasets*

**Description**

Details the datasets that your login credentials have access to

**Usage**

```r
general_available_datasets(clear_cache = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `clear_cache`  Boolean detailing if you would like to clear the cached available datasets first. The default is set to FALSE. This option is available so that you can make sure your client fetches any new datasets that you have recently been given access to.
Details

Searches the DHS website for all the datasets that you can download. The results of this function are cached in the client. If you have recently requested new datasets from the DHS website then you can specify to clear the cache first so that you get the new set of datasets available to you. This function is used by `get_datasets` and should thus be used with `clear_cache_first = TRUE` before using `get_datasets` if you have recently requested new datasets.

Value

A `data.frame` with 14 variables that detail the surveys you can download, their url download links and the country, survey, year etc info for that link.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# grab the datasets
datasets <- get_available_datasets()

# and if we look at the last one it will be the model datasets from DHS
tail(datasets, 1)

## End(Not run)
```

get_datasets

Arguments

dataset_filenames
   The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the
   returned fields from `dhs_datasets`. Alternatively you can also pass the desired
   rows from `codedhss_datasets`.

download_option
   Character specifying whether the dataset should be just downloaded ("zip"), im-
   ported and saved as an .rds object ("rds"), or both extract and rds ("both"). Con-
   veniently you can just specify any letter from these options.

reformat
   Boolean concerning whether to reformat read in datasets by removing all factors
   and labels. Default = FALSE.

all_lower
   Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to
   'TRUE'.

output_dir_root
   Root directory where the datasets will be stored within. The default will down-
   load datasets to a subfolder of the client root called "datasets"

clear_cache
   Should your available datasets cache be cleared first. This will allow newly
   accessed datasets to be available. Default = 'FALSE'

... Any other arguments to be passed to `read_dhs_dataset`

Details

Gets datasets from your cache or downloads from the DHS website. By providing the filenames,
as specified in one of the returned fields from `dhs_datasets`, the client will log in for you and
download all the files you have requested. If any of the requested files are unavailable for your log
in, these will be flagged up first as a message so you can make a note and request them through
the DHS website. You also have the option to control whether the downloaded zip file is then
extracted and converted into a more convenient R `data.frame`. This converted object will then
be subsequently saved as a ".rds" object within the client root directory datasets folder, which can
then be more quickly loaded when needed with `readRDS`. You also have the option to reformat the
dataset, which will ensure that the datasets returned are encoded simply as character strings, i.e.
there are no factors or labels.

Value

Depends on the download_option requested, but ultimately it is a file path to where the dataset was
downloaded to, so that you can interact with it accordingly.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download one of them
f <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[1])
```

## End(Not run)
get_downloaded_datasets

Get Downloaded Datasets

Description

Detail the datasets that you have already downloaded

Usage

get_downloaded_datasets()

Details

Returns a data.frame of the datasets that have been downloaded within this client. This could be useful if you are without an internet connection and wish to know which saved dataset files in your root directory correspond to which dataset

Value

A data.frame of downloaded datasets

Examples

## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download one of them
g <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[1])

# these will then be stored so that we know what datasets we have downloaded
d <- get_downloaded_datasets()

# which returns a names list of file paths to the datasets
d[1]

## End(Not run)

get_labels_from_dataset

Return variable labels from a dataset

Description

Returns variable labels stored as "label" attribute.
get_variable_labels

Usage

get_labels_from_dataset(data, return_all = TRUE)

Arguments

data
A data.frame from which to extract variable labels.

return_all
Logical whether to return all variables (TRUE) or only those with labels.

Value

A data.frame consisting of the variable name and labels.

Description

Gets the rdhs config being used

Usage

get_rdhs_config()

Details

Returns the config being used by rdhs at the moment. This will either be a 'data.frame' with class 'rdhs_config' or will be NULL if this has not been set up yet

Value

A data.frame containing your rdhs config

describe_table

Description

Describe a table

Usage

callออท (object, digits = 3)

Arguments

table
An object to describe.

digits
Number of digits to display.

Output

A description of the table with the specified number of digits.
last_api_update

Arguments

dataset Can be either the file path to a dataset, the dataset as a ‘data.frame’ or the filenames of datasets. See details for more information
return_all Logical whether to return all variables (TRUE) or only those with labels.

Details

Returns variable names and their labels from a dataset. You can pass for the ‘data’ argument any of the following:

- The file path to a saved dataset. This would be the direct output of get_datasets
- A read in dataset, i.e. produced by using readRDS to load a dataset from a file path produced by get_datasets
- Dataset filenames. These can be found as one of the returned fields from dhs_datasets. If these datasets have not been downloaded before this will download them for you.

Value

A data.frame consisting of the variable name and labels.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download one of them
g <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[[1]])

# we can pass the list of filepaths to the function
head(get_variable_labels(g))

# or we can pass the full dataset
r <- readRDS(g[[1]])
head(get_variable_labels(r))

## End(Not run)
```

last_api_update Pull last DHS API database update time

Description

Pull last DHS API database update time

Usage

last_api_update(timeout = 30)
**Arguments**

- **timeout** Numeric for API timeout. Default = 30

---

**model_datasets** *DHS model datasets*

---

**Description**

The model datasets from the DHS website in a `data.frame` that is analogous to those returned by `get_available_datasets()`

**Usage**

```r
data(model_datasets)
```

**Format**

A dataframe of 36 observations of 14 variables:

- `model_datasets`: A dataframe of model datasets

  - "FileFormat"
  - "FileSize"
  - "DatasetType"
  - "SurveyNum"
  - "SurveyId"
  - "FileType"
  - "FileDateLastModified"
  - "SurveyYearLabel"
  - "SurveyType"
  - "SurveyYear"
  - "DHS_CountryCode"
  - "FileName"
  - "CountryName"
  - "URLS"
parse_map

Create dictionary from DHS .MAP codebook

Description

Create dictionary from DHS .MAP codebook

Usage

parse_map(map, all_lower = TRUE)

Arguments

map  A character vector containing .MAP file, e.g. from `readLines()`.
all_lower Logical indicating whether all value labels should be converted to lower case

Details

Currently hardcoded for 111 char width .MAP files, which covers the vast majority of DHS Phase V, VI, and VIII. To be extended in the future and perhaps add other useful options.

Value

A data frame containing metadata, principally variable labels and a vector of value labels.

Examples

mrdt_zip <- tempfile()
download.file("https://dhsprogram.com/data/model_data/dhs/zzmr61fl.zip",
              mrdt_zip, mode="wb")

map <- rdhs::read_zipdata(mrdt_zip, "\.MAP", readLines)
dct <- rdhs::parse_map(map)

parse_meta

Parse fixed-width file metadata

Description

Parse dataset metadata
Usage

parse_dcf(dcf, all_lower = TRUE)
parse_sps(sps, all_lower = TRUE)
parse_do(do, dct, all_lower = TRUE)

Arguments

dcf ... .DCF file path to parse
all_lower ... logical indicating whether to convert variable labels to lower case. Defaults to "TRUE".
sps ... .SPS file as character vector (e.g. from readLines / brio::read_lines)
do ... .DO file as character vector (e.g. from readLines / brio::read_lines)
dct ... .DCT file as character vector (e.g. from readLines / brio::read_lines)

Value

data.frame with metadata for parsing fixed-width flat file

Examples

mrfl_zip <- tempfile()
download.file("https://dhsprogram.com/data/model_data/dhs/zzmr61fl.zip",
  mrfl_zip, mode = "wb")
dcf <- rdhs::read_zipdata(mrfl_zip, "\.DCF", readLines)
dct <- rdhs::parse_dcf(dcf)
sps <- rdhs::read_zipdata(mrfl_zip, "\.SPS", readLines)
dct <- rdhs::parse_sps(sps)
do <- rdhs::read_zipdata(mrfl_zip, "\.DO", readLines)
dctin <- rdhs::read_zipdata(mrfl_zip, "\.DCT", readLines)
dct <- rdhs::parse_do(do, dctin)

rrbind_labelled

Combine data frames with columns of class ‘labelled’

Description

Combine data frames with columns of class ‘labelled’

Usage

rrbind_labelled(..., labels = NULL, warn = TRUE)
Arguments

... data frames to bind together, potentially with columns of class "labelled". The
first argument can be a list of data frames, similar to 'plyr::rbind.fill'.

labels A named list providing vectors of value labels or describing how to handle
columns of class 'labelled'. See details for usage.

warn Logical indicating to warn if combining variables with different value labels.
Defaults to TRUE.

Details

The argument ‘labels’ provides options for how to handle binding of columns of class ‘labelled’. Typical use is to provide a named list with elements for each labelled column. Elements of the list are either a vector of labels that should be applied to the column or the character string "concatenated", which indicates that labels should be concatenated such that all unique labels are distinct values in the combined vector. This is accomplished by converting to character strings, binding, and then casting back to labelled. For labelled columns for which labels are not provided in the ‘label’ argument, the default behaviour is that the labels from the first data frame with labels for that column are inherited by the combined data.

See examples.

Value

A data frame.

Examples

```r
df1 <- data.frame(
  area = haven::labelled(c(1L, 2L, 3L), c("reg 1"=1,"reg 2"=2,"reg 3"=3)),
  climate = haven::labelled(c(0L, 1L, 1L), c("cold"=0,"hot"=1))
)
df2 <- data.frame(
  area = haven::labelled(c(1L, 2L), c("reg A"=1,"reg B"=2)),
  climate = haven::labelled(c(1L, 0L), c("cold"=0,"warm"=1))
)

# Default: all data frames inherit labels from first df. Incorrect if
# "reg 1" and "reg A" are from different countries, for example.
dfA <- rbind_labelled(df1, df2)
haven::as_factor(dfA)

# Concatenate value labels for "area". Regions are coded separately,
# and original integer values are lost (by necessity of more levels now).
# For "climate", codes "1 = hot" and "1 = warm", are coded as the same
# outcome, inheriting "1 = hot" from df1 by default.
dfB <- rbind_labelled(df1, df2, labels=list(area = "concatenate"))
dfB
haven::as_factor(dfB)

# We can specify to code as "1 = warm/hot" rather than inheriting "hot".
dfC <- rbind_labelled(df1, df2,
```
labels=list(area = "concatenate", climate = c("cold"=0, "warm/hot"=1)))

dfC$climate
haven::as_factor(dfC)

# Or use 'climate="concatenate"' to code "warm" and "hot" as different.
dfD <- rbind_labelled(df1, df2, labels=list(area = "concatenate", climate="concatenate"))

dfD
haven::as_factor(dfD)

### rbind_list_base

**Implementation of data.tables rbindlist**

**Description**

Implementation of data.tables rbindlist

**Usage**

`rbind_list_base(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` List of lists to be converted to a data.frame

### rdhs

**DHS database through R**

**Description**

Provides a client for (1) querying the DHS API for survey indicators and metadata, (2) identifying surveys and datasets for analysis, (3) downloading survey datasets from the DHS website, (4) loading datasets and associate metadata into R, and (5) extracting variables and combining datasets for pooled analysis.

**Author(s)**

**Maintainer:** OJ Watson <oj.watson@hotmail.co.uk> [ORCID]

Authors:

- Jeff Eaton [ORCID]

Other contributors:

- Lucy D’Agostino McGowan [ORCID] [reviewer]
- Duncan Gillespie [reviewer]
read_dhs_dataset

See Also

Useful links:

- https://docs.ropensci.org/rdhs/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/ropensci/rdhs/issues

---

**read_dhs_dataset**

**read in dhs standard file types**

**Description**

read in dhs standard file types

**Usage**

```
read_dhs_dataset(file, dataset, reformat = FALSE, all_lower = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `file` path to zip file to be read
- `dataset` row from dhs_datasets that corresponds to the file
- `reformat` boolean detailing if datasets should be nicely reformatted. Default = ‘FALSE’
- `all_lower` Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to ‘TRUE’.
- `...` Extra arguments to be passed to either read_dhs_dta or read_dhs_flat

---

**read_dhs_dta**

**Read DHS Stata data set**

**Description**

This function reads a DHS recode dataset from the zipped Stata dataset. By default (‘mode = "haven"‘), it reads in the stata data set using read_dta

**Usage**

```
read_dhs_dta(zfile, mode = "haven", all_lower = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `zfile` Path to '.zip' file containing Stata dataset, usually ending in filename ‘XXXXXXDT.zip’
- `mode` Read mode for Stata '.dta' file. Defaults to "haven", see 'Details' for other options.
- `all_lower` Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to ‘TRUE’.
- `...` Other arguments to be passed to read_zipdata. Here this will be arguments to pass to either read_dta or read.dta depending on the mode provided
Details

The default `mode="haven"` uses `read_dta` to read in the dataset. We have chosen this option as it is more consistent with respect to variable labels and descriptions than others. The other options either use `read.dta` or they use the `.MAP` dictionary file provided with the DHS Stata datasets to reconstruct the variable labels and value labels. In this case, value labels are stored are stored using the the `labelled` class from `haven`. See `?haven::labelled` for more information. Variable labels are stored in the "label" attribute of each variable, the same as `haven::read_dta()`. Currently, `mode="map"` is only implemented for 111 character fixed-width .MAP files, which comprises the vast majority of recode data files from DHS Phases V, VI, and VII and some from Phase IV. Parsers for other .MAP formats will be added in future.

Other available modes read labels from the Stata dataset with various options available in R:

* `mode="map"` uses the `.MAP` dictionary file provided with the DHS Stata datasets to reconstruct the variable labels and value labels. In this case, value labels are stored are stored using the the 'labelled' class from 'haven'. See '?haven::labelled' for more information. Variable labels are stored in the "label" attribute of each variable, the same as 'haven::read_dta()'.
* `mode="haven"`: use `haven::read_dta()` to read dataset. This option retains the native value codings with value labels affixed with the 'labelled' class.
* `mode="foreign"`: use `foreign::read.dta()`, with default options `convert.factors=TRUE` to add variable labels. Note that variable labels will not be added if labels are not present for all values, but variable labels are available via the "val.labels" attribute.
* `mode="foreignNA"`: use `foreign::read.dta(..., convert.factors=NA)`, which converts any values without labels to 'NA'. This risks data loss if labelling is incomplete in Stata datasets.
* `mode="raw"`: use `foreign::read.dta(..., convert.factors=FALSE)`, which simply loads underlying value coding. Variable labels and value labels are still available through dataset attributes (see examples).

Value

A data frame. If mode = 'map', value labels for each variable are stored as the 'labelled' class from 'haven'.

See Also

`read.dta, labelled, read_dta`

For more information on the DHS filetypes and contents of distributed dataset .ZIP files, see https://dhsprogram.com/data/Type-Names.cfm#CP_JUMP_10334.

Examples

```r
mrdt_zip <- tempfile()
download.file("https://dhsprogram.com/data/model_data/dhs/zzmr61dt.zip",
    mrdt_zip, mode="wb")

mr <- rdhs::read_dhs_dta(mrdt_zip,mode="map")
attr(mr$mv213, "label")
class(mr$mv213)
head(mr$mv213)
```
read_dhs_flat 55

table(mr$mv213)
table(haven::as_factor(mr$mv213))

## If Stata file codebook is complete, `mode="map"` and `"haven"
## should be the same.
mr_hav <- rdhs::read_dhs_dta(mrdt_zip, mode="haven")
attr(mr_hav$mv213, "label")
class(mr_hav$mv213)
head(mr_hav$mv213)  # "9=missing" omitted from .dta codebook
table(mr_hav$mv213)
table(haven::as_factor(mr_hav$mv213))

## Parsing codebook when using foreign::read.dta()
# foreign issues with duplicated factors
# Specifying foreignNA can help but often will not as below.
# Thus we would recommend either using mode = "haven" or mode = "raw"
## Not run:
mr_for <- rdhs::read_dhs_dta(mrdt_zip, mode="foreign")
mr_for <- rdhs::read_dhs_dta(mrdt_zip, mode = "foreignNA")

## End(Not run)
## Don't convert factors
mr_raw <- rdhs::read_dhs_dta(mrdt_zip, mode="raw")
table(mr_raw$mv213)

---

**read_dhs_flat**

*Read DHS flat file data set*

**Description**

This function reads a DHS recode dataset from the zipped flat file dataset.

**Usage**

```r
read_dhs_flat(zfile, all_lower = TRUE, meta_source = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `zfile`  
  Path to `.zip` file containing flat file dataset, usually ending in filename `XXXXXXXFL.zip`

- `all_lower`  
  Logical indicating whether all value labels should be lower case. Default to `TRUE`.

- `meta_source`  
  Character string indicating metadata source file for data dictionary. Default NULL first tried to use `.DCF` and then `.SPS` if not found.

**Value**

A data frame. Value labels for each variable are stored as the ‘labelled’ class from ‘haven’.
See Also

* labelled, read_dhs_dta*

For more information on the DHS filetypes and contents of distributed dataset \_ZIP files, see [https://dhsprogram.com/data/File-Types-and-Names.cfm#CP_JUMP_10334](https://dhsprogram.com/data/File-Types-and-Names.cfm#CP_JUMP_10334).

Examples

```r
mrfl_zip <- tempfile()
download.file("https://dhsprogram.com/data/model_data/dhs/zzmr61fl.zip",
             mrfl_zip, mode="wb")

mr <- rdhs:::read_dhs_flat(mrfl_zip)
attr(mr$mv213, "label")
class(mr$mv213)
head(mr$mv213)
table(mr$mv213)
table(haven::as_factor(mr$mv213))
```

---

**read_zipdata**

Read filetype from a zipped folder based on the file ending

**Description**

Read filetype from a zipped folder based on the file ending

**Usage**

```r
read_zipdata(zfile, pattern = ".dta\$", readfn = haven::read_dta, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `zfile` Path to `.zip` file containing flat file dataset, usually ending in filename ‘XXXXXXFL.zip’
- `pattern` String detailing which filetype is to be read from within the zip by means of a grep. Default = ".dta\$
- `readfn` Function object to be used for reading in the identified file within the zip. Default = `haven::read_dta`
- `...` additional arguments to `readfn`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included in the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download just the zip
g <- get_datasets(
```
dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[[1]],
download_option = "zip"
)

# and then read from the zip. This function is used internally by rdhs
# when using `get_datasets` with `download_option = .rds` (default)
r <- read_zipdata(
g[[1]], pattern = ".dta"
)

# and we can pass a function to read the file and any other args with ...
r <- read_zipdata(
g[[1]], pattern = ".dta", readfn = haven::read_dta, encoding = "UTF-8"
)

## End(Not run)

---

### response_is_json

checks if the response is json or not by looking at the responses headers

**Description**

checks if the response is json or not by looking at the responses headers

**Usage**

response_is_json(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  A response

---

### response_to_json

converts response to json by first converting the response to text

**Description**

converts response to json by first converting the response to text

**Usage**

response_to_json(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  A response
search_variables

Search Survey Variables

Description

Searches across datasets specified for requested survey variables. This function (or `search_variable_labels`) should be used to provide the ‘questions’ argument for `extract_dhs`.

Usage

```r
search_variables(dataset_filenames, variables, essential_variables = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `dataset_filenames` The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the returned fields from `dhs_datasets`.
- `variables` Character vector of survey variables to be looked up
- `essential_variables` Character vector of variables that need to present. If any of the codes are not present in that survey, the survey will not be returned by this function. Default = `NULL`.
- `...` Any other arguments to be passed to `download_datasets`

Details

Use this function after `get_datasets` to look up all the survey variables that have the required variable.

Value

A `data.frame` of the surveys where matches were found and then all the resultant codes and descriptions.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
model_datasets <- model_datasets

# download two of them
g <- get_datasets(dataset_filenames = model_datasets$FileName[1:2])

# and now search within these for survey variables
search_variables(
  dataset_filenames = names(g), variables = c("v002", "v102", "m113"),
)
# if we specify an essential variable then that dataset has to have that
# variable or else no variables will be returned for that datasets
search_variables(
  dataset_filenames = names(g),
  variables = c("v002","v102","ml13"),
  essential_variables = "ml13"
)

## End(Not run)

search_variable_labels

*Search Survey Variable Definitions*

**Description**

Searches across datasets specified for requested survey variable definitions. This function (or `search_variable_labels`) should be used to provide the 'questions' argument for `extract_dhs`.

**Usage**

```r
search_variable_labels(
  dataset_filenames,
  search_terms = NULL,
  essential_terms = NULL,
  regex = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **dataset_filenames**
  The desired filenames to be downloaded. These can be found as one of the returned fields from `dhs_datasets`.

- **search_terms**
  Character vector of search terms. If any of these terms are found within the survey question definitions, the corresponding survey variable and definitions will be returned.

- **essential_terms**
  Character pattern that has to be in the definitions of survey question definitions. I.e. the function will first find all survey variable definitions that contain your 'search_terms' (or regex) OR 'essential_terms'. It will then remove any questions that did not contain your 'essential_terms'. Default = 'NULL'.

- **regex**
  Regex character pattern for matching. If you want to specify your regex search pattern, then specify this argument. N.B. If both 'search_terms' and 'regex' are supplied as arguments then regex will be ignored.

- **...**
  Any other arguments to be passed to `download_datasets`
Details

Use this function after `get_datasets` to query downloaded datasets for what survey questions they asked. This function will look for your downloaded and imported survey datasets from your cached files, and will download them if not downloaded.

Value

A `data.frame` of the surveys where matches were found and then all the resultant codes and descriptions.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get the model datasets included with the package
test_datasets <- get_datasets()

# and now search within these for survey variable labels of interest
vars <- search_variable_labels(
  dataset_filenames = names(test_datasets),
  search_terms = "fever"
)

head(vars)

# if we specify an essential term then no results will be returned from
# a dataset if it does not have any results from the search with this term
search_variable_labels(
  dataset_filenames = names(test_datasets),
  search_terms = "fever",
  essential_terms = "primaquine",
)

# we can also use regex queries if we prefer, by passing `regex = TRUE`
vars <- search_variable_labels(
  dataset_filenames = names(test_datasets),
  search_terms = "fever\|net", regex = TRUE
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Sets the configuration settings for using rdhs.
Usage

```r
set_rdhs_config(
  email = NULL,
  project = NULL,
  cache_path = NULL,
  config_path = NULL,
  global = TRUE,
  verbose_download = FALSE,
  verbose_setup = TRUE,
  data_frame = NULL,
  timeout = 30,
  password_prompt = FALSE,
  prompt = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `email` Character for email used to login to the DHS website.
- `project` Character for the name of the DHS project from which datasets should be downloaded.
- `cache_path` Character for directory path where datasets and API calls will be cached. If left bank, a suitable directory will be created within your user cache directory for your operating system (permission granting).
- `config_path` Character for where the config file should be saved. For a global configuration, ‘config_path’ must be ‘~/rdhs.json’. For a local configuration, ‘config_path’ must be ‘rdhs.json’. If left bank, the config file will be stored within your user cache directory for your operating system (permission granting).
- `global` Logical for the config_path to be interpreted as a global config path or a local one. Default = TRUE.
- `verbose_download` Logical for dataset download progress bars to be shown. Default = FALSE.
- `verbose_setup` Logical for rdhs setup and messages to be printed. Default = TRUE.
- `data_frame` Function with which to convert API calls into. If left blank data_frame objects are returned. Must be passed as a character. Examples could be: `data.table::as.data.table`, `tibble::as.tibble`.
- `timeout` Numeric for how long in seconds to wait for the DHS API to respond. Default = 30.
- `password_prompt` Logical whether user is asked to type their password, even if they have previously set it. Default = FALSE. Set to TRUE if you have mistyped your password when using `set_rdhs_config`.
- `prompt` Logical for whether the user should be prompted for permission to write to files. This should not need be changed by the user. Default = TRUE.
Details

Setting up a configuration will enable API results to be cached, as well as enabling datasets from the DHS website to be downloaded and also cached. To enable results to be cached you have to either provide a valid ‘cache_path’ argument, or allow rdhs to write to the user cache directory for your operating system. To do the later, leave the ‘cache_path’ argument blank and you will be explicitly prompted to give permission to ‘rdhs’ to save your results in this directory. If you do not then your API calls and any downloaded datasets will be saved in the temp directory and deleted after your R session closes. To allow ‘rdhs’ to download datasets from the DHS website, you have to provide both an ‘email’ and ‘project’ argument. You will then be prompted to type in your login password securely. Your provided config (email, project, password, cache_path etc) will be saved at the location provided by ‘config_path’. If no argument is provided ‘config_path’ will be either set to within your user cache directory if you have given permission to do so, otherwise it will be placed within your temp directory.

When creating your config you also have the option to specify whether the ‘config_path’ provided should be used as a local configuration or a global one. This is controlled using the ‘global’ argument, which by default is set equal to ‘TRUE’. A global config is saved within your R root directory (the directory that a new R session will start in). If you set ‘global’ to ‘FALSE’ the config file will be saved within the current directory. This can be useful if you create a new DHS project for each new piece of work, and want to keep the datasets you download for this project separate to another. If you want to have your config file saved in a different directory, then you must create a file ”rdhs.json” first in that directory before specifying the full path to it, as well as setting ‘global’ equal to ‘FALSE’.

As an aside, it is useful for the DHS program to see how the surveys they conducted are being used, and thus it is helpful for them if you do create a new project for each new piece of work (e.g. a different publication). However, we would still recommend setting up a global config and using the same ‘cache_path’ for different projects as this will save you time downloading the same datasets as you have downloaded before.

Lastly, you can decide how API calls from the DHS API are formatted by providing an argument for ‘data_frame’. If left blank API calls will be returned as ‘data.frame’ objects, however, you could return API calls as ‘data.table’ objects using ‘data.table:::as.data.table’.

Value

Invisibly returns the rdhs config object

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# normal set up we would prvide the email and project, and be prompted for
# the password. (not run as it requires a prompt)
set_rdhs_config(email = "blah@gmail.com", project = "Blahs",
config_path = "rdhs.json", global = FALSE)

# otherwise we can do this by specifying prompt to FALSE
set_rdhs_config(
config_path = "rdhs.json", global = FALSE, prompt = FALSE
)```


unzip_special

# you can look at what you have set these to using \code{get_rdhs_config}
config <- get_rdhs_config()

## End(Not run)

unzip_special unzip special that catches for 4GB+

Description

unzip special that catches for 4GB+

Usage

unzip_special(
  zipfile,
  files = NULL,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  junkpaths = FALSE,
  exdir = ".",
  unzip = "internal",
  setTimes = FALSE
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zipfile</td>
<td>The pathname of the zip file: tilde expansion (see \code{path.expand} will be performed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>A character vector of recorded filepaths to be extracted: the default is to extract all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>If TRUE, overwrite existing files (the equivalent of \code{unzip -o}), otherwise ignore such files (the equivalent of \code{unzip -n}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junkpaths</td>
<td>If TRUE, use only the basename of the stored filepath when extracting. The equivalent of \code{unzip -j}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exdir</td>
<td>The directory to extract files to (the equivalent of \code{unzip -d}). It will be created if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unzip</td>
<td>The method to be used. An alternative is to use \code{getOption(&quot;unzip&quot;)}, which on a Unix-alike may be set to the path to a unzip program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setTimes</td>
<td>logical. For the internal method only, should the file times be set based on the times in the zip file? (NB: this applies to included files, not to directories.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
update_rdhs_config    Update your current rdhs config

Description

update_rdhs_config allows you to update elements of your rdhs config, without having to set it completely via set_rdhs_config. For each config element, provide the new changes required. To update your password, set password = TRUE and you will be asked securely for your new password.

Usage

update_rdhs_config(
  password = FALSE,
  email = NULL,
  project = NULL,
  cache_path = NULL,
  config_path = NULL,
  global = NULL,
  verbose_download = NULL,
  verbose_setup = NULL,
  timeout = NULL,
  data_frame = NULL,
  project_choice = NULL
)

Arguments

password  Logical for updating your password securely. Default = FALSE
email     Character for email used to login to the DHS website.
project   Character for the name of the DHS project from which datasets should be downloaded.
cache_path Character for directory path where datasets and API calls will be cached. If left bank, a suitable directory will be created within your user cache directory for your operating system (permission granting).
cconfig_path Character for where the config file should be saved. For a global configuration, ‘config_path’ must be ‘~/.rdhs.json’. For a local configuration, ‘config_path’ must be ‘rdhs.json’. If left bank, the config file will be stored within your user cache directory for your operating system (permission granting).
global    Logical for the config_path to be interpreted as a global config path or a local one. Default = TRUE.
verbose_download Logical for dataset download progress bars to be shown. Default = FALSE.
verbose_setup Logical for rdhs setup and messages to be printed. Default = TRUE.
timeout    Numeric for how long in seconds to wait for the DHS API to respond. Default = 30.
**update_rdhs_config**

**data_frame** Function with which to convert API calls into. If left blank `data_frame` objects are returned. Must be passed as a character. Examples could be: `data.table::as.data.table` `tibble::as.tibble`

**project_choice** Numeric for project choice. See `authenticate_dhs` for more info.
Index

* datasets
  dhs_gps_data_format, 23
  model_datasets, 48
  as_factor.labelled, 3
  authenticate_dhs, 4
  available_datasets, 5
  client_cache_date, 6
  client_dhs, 6, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36
  collapse_api_responses, 10
  data_and_labels, 11
  delabel_df, 11
  dhs_countries, 12
  dhs_data, 7, 14
  dhs_data_updates, 19
  dhs_datasets, 7–9, 17, 38, 40, 44, 47, 53, 58, 59
  dhs_geometry, 21
  dhs_gps_data_format, 23
  dhs_indicators, 23
  dhs_info, 25
  dhs_publications, 27
  dhs_survey_characteristics, 32
  dhs_surveys, 29, 38
  dhs_tags, 34
  dhs_ui_updates, 36
  download_boundaries, 37
  download_datasets, 8, 9, 39, 58, 59
  extract_dhs, 11, 40, 58, 59
  extraction, 40
  factor_format, 41
  file_dataset_format, 42
  get_available_datasets, 42
  get_datasets, 43, 43, 47, 58, 60
  get_downloaded_datasets, 45
  get_labels_from_dataset, 45
  get_rdhs_config, 46
  get_variable_labels, 46
  labelled, 54, 56
  last_api_update, 47
  model_datasets, 48
  parse_dcf (parse_meta), 49
  parse_do (parse_meta), 49
  parse_map, 49
  parse_meta, 49
  parse_sps (parse_meta), 49
  path.expand, 63
  rbind_labelled, 50
  rbind_list_base, 52
  rdhs, 52
  rdhs-package (rdhs), 52
  read.dta, 53, 54
  read_dhs_dataset, 8, 39, 44, 53
  read_dhs_dta, 53, 53, 56
  read_dhs_flat, 53, 55
  read_dta, 53, 54
  read_zipdata, 53, 56
  readRDS, 47
  response_is_json, 57
  response_to_json, 57
  search_variable_labels, 40, 58, 59, 59
  search_variables, 40, 58
  set_rdhs_config, 60
  unzip_special, 63
  update_rdhs_config, 64