

# Package ‘reveneraR’

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**Title** Connect to Your 'Revenera' (Formerly 'Revulytics') Data

**Version** 0.1.2

**Description** Facilitates making a connection to the 'Revenera' API and executing various queries. You can use it to get event data and metadata. The 'Revenera' documentation is available at <https://docs.revenera.com/ui560/report/>. This package is not supported by 'Flexera' (owner of the software).

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2

**Depends** R (>= 3.6.0)

**License** CC0

**URL** <https://github.com/chrisumphlett/reveneraR>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/chrisumphlett/reveneraR/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** dplyr (>= 1.0.0), magrittr (>= 1.5), jsonlite (>= 1.6.1), purrr (>= 0.3.3), httr (>= 1.4.1), tidyr (>= 1.0.0), tibble (>= 1.0.0), tidyselct (>= 1.0.0), tidyr (>= 1.0.0), tibble (>= 1.0.3)

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.2

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get_active_users	<i>Get Active Users by Product ID and Various Date Spans</i>
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### Description

For a given period of time (a day, week, or month) Reverera' API summarizes and returns the number of active users. With this function you can return daily, weekly, or monthly active users for multiple product ids.

### Usage

```
get_active_users(
  rev_product_ids,
  rev_date_type,
  rev_start_date,
  rev_end_date,
  rev_session_id,
  rev_username
)
```

### Arguments

rev_product_ids	A vector of Reverera product id's for which you want active user data.
rev_date_type	Level of aggregation, Reverera will accept "day", "week", or "month".
rev_start_date	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD. Reverera may give an error if you try to go back too far.
rev_end_date	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD.
rev_session_id	Session ID established by the connection to Reverera API. This can be obtained with revera_auth().
rev_username	Reverera username.

### Details

You can specify a start and end date but Reverera does not store an indefinite period of historical data. In my experience this is three years but I do not know if this varies on a product or client level. It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

**Value**

Data frame with active users for each product id and unique date within the range

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
start_date <- lubridate::floor_date(Sys.Date(), unit = "months") - months(6)
end_date <- Sys.Date() - 1
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
monthly_active_users <- get_active_users(
  product_ids_list,
  "month",
  start_date,
  end_date,
  session_id,
  rev_user
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

get\_categories\_and\_events

*Get All Categories and Events for a List of Product Ids*

---

**Description**

Returns all of the unique categories and events (basic and advanced) for each product id.

**Usage**

```
get_categories_and_events(rev_product_ids, rev_session_id, rev_username)
```

**Arguments**

rev_product_ids	A vector of Reverera product id's for which you want active user data.
rev_session_id	Session ID established by the connection to Reverera API. This can be obtained with <code>revenera_auth()</code> .
rev_username	Reverera username.

**Details**

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

**Value**

Data frame with categories, events and event type by product id.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
category_event <- get_categories_and_events(
  product_ids_list, session_id,
  rev_user
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

get\_client\_metadata    *Get Metadata on Client Ids for a List of Product Ids*

---

**Description**

Returns metadata (what Revenera calls "properties") for every Client Id installed during user-provided date range for all product Ids in a list.

**Usage**

```
get_client_metadata(
  rev_product_ids,
  rev_session_id,
  rev_username,
  product_properties_df,
  desired_properties,
  installed_start_date,
  installed_end_date,
  chatty = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

rev\_product\_ids    A vector of Revenera product id's for which you want active user data.

rev\_session\_id    Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with `revenera_auth()`.

rev\_username    Revenera username.

product_properties_df	Data frame with available properties for all product ids. Can obtain with the get_product_properties function.
desired_properties	The property names of the metadata you want to collect.
installed_start_date	Date object for the starting date of product installations.
installed_end_date	Date object for the ending date of product installations.
chatty	The function can be chatty, sending a message to the console for every iteration through a product Id. Many API calls may be required and the console may get very long and it may slow down the execution.

### Details

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

This API call can only return 200 Client Ids at a time. It will take a long time to execute if you have many Client Ids, as the function will submit requests to the API repeatedly; this may even result in a timeout error from the server. In order to provide data for troubleshooting this function will write a message to the console after each call. It is recommended that you divert the console output to a text file. You can do this in multiple ways, including with the sink function (see example for how to do this).

For the same reason you are encouraged to break your request into smaller chunks using the install dates and/or splitting up your product Ids.

### Value

Data frame with selected properties for each Client Id.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
product_properties <- get_product_properties(
  product_ids_list, session_id,
  rev_user
)
sink("output_filename.txt")
sink(stdout(), type = "message")
client_metadata <- get_client_metadata(
  product_ids_list, session_id,
  rev_user, product_properties, c("Property1", "Property2"),
  start_date, end_date
)
```

```
sink()

## End(Not run)
```

---

```
get_daily_client_properties
```

*Get Daily Property Values for All Clients for a List of Product Ids*

---

### **Description**

Returns the list of daily client properties for all the client Ids installed during a user provided date range for all the Product Ids.

### **Usage**

```
get_daily_client_properties(
  rev_product_ids,
  rev_session_id,
  rev_username,
  product_properties_df,
  desired_properties,
  installed_start_date,
  installed_end_date,
  daily_start_date,
  daily_end_date,
  chatty = FALSE
)
```

### **Arguments**

`rev_product_ids` A vector of Revenera product id.

`rev_session_id` Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with `revenera_auth()`.

`rev_username` Revenera username.

`product_properties_df` Data frame with available properties for all product ids. Can obtain with the `get_product_properties` function.

`desired_properties` The property names of the metadata you want to collect.

`installed_start_date` Date object for the starting date of product installations.

`installed_end_date` Date object for the ending date of product installations.

<code>daily_start_date</code>	Date object for the starting date of desired properties of the product.
<code>daily_end_date</code>	Date object for the ending date of desired properties of the product.
<code>chatty</code>	The function can be chatty, sending a message to the console for every iteration through a product Id. Many API calls may be required and the console may get very long and it may slow down the execution.

## Details

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

This API call can only return 200 Client Ids at a time. It will take a long time to execute if you have many Client Ids, as the function will submit requests to the API repeatedly; this may even result in a timeout error from the server. In order to provide data for troubleshooting this function will write a message to the console after each call. It is recommended that you divert the console output to a text file. You can do this in multiple ways, including with the sink function (see example for how to do this).

For the same reason you are encouraged to break your request into smaller chunks using the install dates and/or splitting up your product Ids.

## Value

Data frame with selected properties for each Client Id.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
product_properties <- get_product_properties(
  product_ids_list,
  session_id, rev_user
)
sink("output_filename.txt")
sink(stdout(), type = "message")
daily_client_properties <- get_daily_client_properties(product_ids_list,
  session_id, rev_user,
  product_properties, c("Property1", "Property2"), start_date, end_date,
  daily_start_date = "01-01-2020", daily_end_date = "01-31-2020"
)
sink()

## End(Not run)
```

---

`get_new_users`*Get New Users by Product ID and Various Date Spans*

---

### Description

For a given period of time (a day, week, or month) Revenera' API summarizes and returns the number of new users. With this function you can return daily, weekly, or monthly new users for multiple product ids.

### Usage

```
get_new_users(  
  rev_product_ids,  
  rev_date_type,  
  rev_start_date,  
  rev_end_date,  
  rev_session_id,  
  rev_username  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>rev_product_ids</code>	A vector of Revenera product id's for which you want new user data.
<code>rev_date_type</code>	Level of aggregation, Revenera will accept "day", "week", or "month".
<code>rev_start_date</code>	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD. Revenera may give an error if you try to go back too far.
<code>rev_end_date</code>	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD.
<code>rev_session_id</code>	Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with <code>revenera_auth()</code> .
<code>rev_username</code>	Revenera username.

### Details

You can specify a start and end date but Revenera does not store an indefinite period of historical data. In my experience this is three years but I do not know if this varies on a product or client level.

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

### Value

Data frame with new users for each product id and unique date within the range



**Examples**

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
start_date <- lubridate::floor_date(Sys.Date(), unit = "months") - months(6)
end_date <- Sys.Date() - 1
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
monthly_new_users <- get_new_users(
  product_ids_list,
  "month",
  start_date,
  end_date,
  session_id,
  rev_user
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

get\_product\_properties

*Get All Properties for a List of Product Ids*

---

**Description**

Returns all of the unique properties (standard and custom) for each product id by property category.

**Usage**

```
get_product_properties(rev_product_ids, rev_session_id, rev_username)
```

**Arguments**

rev_product_ids	A vector of Revenera product id's for which you want active user data.
rev_session_id	Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with <code>revenera_auth()</code> .
rev_username	Revenera username.

**Details**

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

**Value**

Data frame with properties and property attributes by product id.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
product_properties <- get_product_properties(
  product_ids_list,
  session_id, rev_user
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

get\_raw\_data\_files      *Get Raw Data Files*

---

## Description

Retrieves a list of raw data file exports that are available for a list of product IDs and the download URL for each file.

## Usage

```
get_raw_data_files(rev_product_ids, rev_session_id, rev_username)
```

## Arguments

`rev_product_ids`      A vector of Revenera product id's for which you want active user data.

`rev_session_id`      Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with `revenera_auth()`.

`rev_username`      Revenera username.

## Details

Raw data files are an add-on service available through Revenera. If these files are available they can be downloaded manually from the user portal, or downloaded via R. This function uses the API to first retrieve the list of files, and then get the download URL for each file.

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

## Value

Data frame with available files and URLs.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
files_df <- get_raw_data_files(product_ids_list, session_id, rev_user)
file_list <- dplyr::pull(files_df, var = file_name)
for (f in file_list) {
  url <- dplyr::filter(files_df, file_name == f) %>%
    dplyr::pull(download_url)
  download.file(url, mode = "wb", destfile = "download_file_location.zip")
}

## End(Not run)
```

get\_users

*Get Users by Product ID, Type, and Various Date Spans***Description**

For a given period of time (a day, week, or month) Revenera's API summarizes and returns the number of active users. With this function you can return daily, weekly, or monthly active users for multiple product ids.

**Usage**

```
get_users(
  rev_product_ids,
  user_type,
  rev_date_type,
  rev_start_date,
  rev_end_date,
  rev_session_id,
  rev_username,
  lost_days = 30,
  lost_reported = "dateLastSeen",
  optional_json = ""
)
```

**Arguments**

rev\_product\_ids      A vector of Revenera product id's for which you want active user data.

user\_type            One of "active," "new", or "lost."

rev\_date\_type        Level of aggregation, Revenera will accept "day", "week", or "month".

rev_start_date	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD. Revenera may give an error if you try to go back too far.
rev_end_date	Date formatted YYYY-MM-DD.
rev_session_id	Session ID established by the connection to Revenera API. This can be obtained with <code>revenera_auth()</code> .
rev_username	Revenera username.
lost_days	Required for lost users, the number of consecutive days of inactivity before a client is considered lost.
lost_reported	Required for lost users, should the lost date be the first day of inactivity ("dateLastSeen") or date client is considered lost ("dateDeclaredLost").
optional_json	Optional JSON text to add to the request body for things like global filters.

### Details

You can specify a start and end date but Revenera does not store an indefinite period of historical data.

It is not recommended that your username be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

The `optional_json` parameter is available so that other optional arguments can be added to the api request. This will require the user to consult the API documentation. See README for an example.

### Value

Data frame with active users for each product id and unique date within the range

### Examples

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
start_date <- lubridate::floor_date(Sys.Date(), unit = "months") - months(6)
end_date <- Sys.Date() - 1
session_id <- revenera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)
global_filter <- paste0(
  ", \"globalFilters\": { \"licenseType\": ",
  "{ \"type\": \"string\", \"value\": \"purchased\" } }"
)
monthly_active_users <- get_users(product_ids_list,
  "active",
  "month",
  start_date,
  end_date,
  session_id,
  rev_user,
  optional_json = global_filter
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

revera_auth	<i>Login and Obtain Revera API Session Id</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

A session must first be established before querying the API. This is done using your Revera username and password.

### Usage

```
revera_auth(rev_username, rev_password)
```

### Arguments

rev_username	Revera username.
rev_password	Revera password.

### Details

It is not recommended that these values be stored directly in your code. There are various methods and packages available that are more secure; this package does not require you to use any one in particular.

### Value

A list with details on connection to the Revera API.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
rev_user <- "my_username"
rev_pwd <- "super_secret"
product_ids_list <- c("123", "456", "789")
start_date <- lubridate::floor_date(Sys.Date(), unit = "months") - months(6)
end_date <- Sys.Date() - 1
session_id <- revera_auth(rev_user, rev_pwd)

## End(Not run)
```

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