

Package ‘googledrive’

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`as_dribble`*Coerce to Drive files*

Description

Converts various representations of Google Drive files into a `dribble`, the object used by `googledrive` to hold Drive file metadata. Files can be specified via

- File path. File name is an important special case.
- File id. Mark with `as_id()` to distinguish from file path.
- Data frame or `dribble`. Once you've successfully used `googledrive` to identify the files of interest, you'll have a `dribble`. Pass it into downstream functions.
- List representing `Files resource` objects. Mostly for internal use.

This is a generic function.

For maximum clarity, get your files into a `dribble` (or capture file id) as early as possible. When specifying via path, it's best to include the trailing slash when you're targeting a folder. If you want the folder `foo`, say `foo/`, not `foo`.

Some functions, such as `drive_cp()`, `drive_mkdir()`, `drive_mv()`, and `drive_upload()`, can accept the new file or folder name as the last part of path, when name is not given. But if you say `a/b/c` (no trailing slash) and a folder `a/b/c/` already exists, it's unclear what you want. A file named `c` in `a/b/` or a file with default name in `a/b/c/?` You get an error and must make your intent clear.

Usage

```
as_dribble(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector of Drive file paths, a vector of file ids marked with <code>as_id()</code> , a list of Files Resource objects, or a suitable data frame.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## specify the path  
as_dribble("abc")  
as_dribble("abc/def")  
  
## specify the file id (substitute one of your own!)  
as_dribble(as_id("0B0Gh-SuuA2nTOGZVTXZTREgwZ2M"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

as_id	<i>Extract and/or mark as file id</i>
-------	---------------------------------------

Description

Gets file ids from various inputs and marks them as such, to distinguish them from file names or paths.

This is a generic function.

Usage

```
as_id(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector of file or Team Drive ids or URLs, a dribble or a suitable data frame.
...	Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

Value

A character vector bearing the S3 class `drive_id`.

Examples

```
as_id("123abc")
as_id("https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/qawsedrf16273849/edit#gid=12345")

## Not run:
x <- drive_find(n_max = 3)
as_id(x)

x <- drive_get("foofy")
as_id(x)

x <- team_drive_find("work-stuff")
as_id(x)

## End(Not run)
```

as_team_drive	<i>Coerce to Team Drive</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Converts various representations of Team Drive into a [dribble](#), the object used by googledrive to hold Drive file metadata. Team Drives can be specified via

- Name.
- Team Drive id. Mark with [as_id\(\)](#) to distinguish from name.
- Data frame or [dribble](#) consisting solely of Team Drives.
- List representing [Team Drive resource](#) objects. Mostly for internal use.

Note: [Team Drives](#) are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

This is a generic function.

Usage

```
as_team_drive(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of Team Drive names, a vector of Team Drive ids marked with as_id() , a list of Team Drive Resource objects, or a suitable data frame.
...	Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## specify the name  
as_team_drive("abc")  
  
## specify the id (substitute one of your own!)  
as_team_drive(as_id("0A0PK1X2jaNckUk9PVA"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dribble

dribble object

Description

googledrive stores the metadata for one or more Drive files or Team Drives as a dribble. It is a "Drive [tibble](#)" with one row per file or Team Drive and, at a minimum, these variables:

- name: a character variable containing file or Team Drive names
- id: a character variable of file or Team Drive ids
- drive_resource: a list-column, each element of which is either a [Files resource](#) or [Team Drive resource](#) object. Note there is no guarantee that all documented fields are always present. We do check if the kind field is present and equal to one of drive#file or drive#teamDrive.

The dribble format is handy because it exposes the file name, which is good for humans, but keeps it bundled with the file's unique id and other metadata, which are needed for API calls.

In general, the dribble class will be retained even after subsetting, as long as the required variables are present and of the correct type.

See Also

[as_dribble\(\)](#)

dribble-checks

Check facts about a dribble

Description

Sometimes you need to check things about a [dribble](#)⁴ or about the files it represents, such as:

- Is it even a dribble?
- Size: Does the dribble hold exactly one file? At least one file? No file?
- File type: Is this file a folder?
- File ownership and access: Is it mine? Published? Shared?

Usage

`is_dribble(d)`

`no_file(d)`

`single_file(d)`

`some_files(d)`

```
confirm_dribble(d)
confirm_single_file(d)
confirm_some_files(d)
is_folder(d)
is_native(d)
is_parental(d)
is_mine(d)
is_team_drive(d)
is_team_drivy(d)
```

Arguments

d A [dribble](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
## most of us have multiple files or folders on Google Drive
d <- drive_find()
is_dribble(d)
no_file(d)
single_file(d)
some_files(d)
confirm_single_file(d)
confirm_some_files(d)
is_folder(d)
is_mine(d)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_about

Get info on Drive capabilities

Description

Gets information about the user, the user's Drive, and system capabilities. This function mostly exists to power [drive_user\(\)](#), which extracts the most useful information (the information on current user) and prints it nicely.

Usage

```
drive_about()
```

Value

A list representation of a Drive [about resource](#)

See Also

Wraps the `about.get` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/about/get>

Examples

```
## Not run:
drive_about()

## explore the names of available Team Drive themes
about <- drive_about()
about[["teamDriveThemes"]] %>%
  purrr::map_chr("id")

## End(Not run)
```

drive_api_key

Retrieve API key

Description

Retrieves the pre-configured API key. Learn more in Google's document [Credentials, access, security, and identity](#). By default, this API key is initialized to one that ships with googledrive. But the user can store their own key via [drive_auth_config\(\)](#), i.e. overwrite the default.

Usage

```
drive_api_key()
```

Value

A Google API key.

Examples

```
drive_api_key()

## Not run:
drive_auth_config(api_key = "123")
drive_api_key()

## End(Not run)
```

drive_auth	<i>Authorize googledrive</i>
------------	------------------------------

Description

Authorize googledrive to view and manage your Drive files. By default, you are directed to a web browser, asked to sign in to your Google account, and to grant googledrive (the tidyverse, actually) permission to operate on your behalf with Google Drive. By default, these user credentials are cached in a file named `.httr-oauth` in the current working directory, from where they can be automatically refreshed, as necessary.

Usage

```
drive_auth(oauth_token = NULL, service_token = NULL, reset = FALSE,
  cache = getOption("httr_oauth_cache"),
  use_oob = getOption("httr_oob_default"), verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>oauth_token</code>	Optional; path to an <code>.rds</code> file with a previously stored OAuth token.
<code>service_token</code>	Optional; a JSON string, URL, or path, giving or pointing to the service token file.
<code>reset</code>	Logical, defaults to FALSE. Set to TRUE if you want to forget any token previously used in this session and start afresh. Disables the <code>.httr-oauth</code> file in current working directory by renaming to <code>.httr-oauth-SUSPENDED</code> .
<code>cache</code>	A logical value or a string. TRUE means to cache using the default cache file <code>.httr-oauth</code> , FALSE means don't cache, and NA means to guess using some sensible heuristics. A string mean use the specified path as the cache file.
<code>use_oob</code>	if FALSE, use a local webserver for the OAuth dance. Otherwise, provide a URL to the user and prompt for a validation code. Defaults to the of the <code>"httr_oob_default"</code> default, or TRUE if <code>httpuv</code> is not installed.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Details

Most users, most of the time, do not need to call `drive_auth()` explicitly – it is triggered by the first action that requires authorization. Even when called, the default arguments will often suffice. However, when necessary, this function allows the user to

- force the adoption of a new token, via `reset = TRUE`
- retrieve current token, e.g., for storage to an `.rds` file
- put a pre-existing OAuth or service account token into force
- prevent the caching of new, interactively-obtained credentials in `.httptr-oauth`

For even deeper control over auth, use `drive_auth_config()` to use your own OAuth app or API key. `drive_auth_config()` also allows you to deactivate auth, sending only an API key in requests, which works if you only need to access public data.

See Also

More detail is available from [Using OAuth 2.0 for Installed Applications](#)

Other auth functions: [drive_auth_config](#), [drive_deauth](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## load/refresh existing credentials, if available
## otherwise, go to browser for authentication and authorization
drive_auth()

## force a new oauth token to be obtained
drive_auth(reset = TRUE)

## store token in an object and then to file
ttt <- drive_auth()
saveRDS(ttt, "ttt.rds")

## load a pre-existing token
drive_auth("ttt.rds") # from .rds file

## use a service account token
drive_auth(service_token = "foofy-83ee9e7c9c48.json")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This function gives advanced users more control over auth. Whereas `drive_auth()` gives control over tokens, `drive_auth_config()` gives control of:

- The googledrive auth state. The default is active, meaning all requests are sent with a token and, if one is not already loaded, OAuth flow is initiated. It is possible, however, to place unauthorized requests to the Drive API, as long as you are accessing public resources. Set active to FALSE to enter this state and never send a token.
- The OAuth app. If you want to use your own app, setup a new project in [Google Developers Console](#). Follow the instructions in [OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps](#) to obtain your own client ID and secret. Provide these to `httr::oauth_app()`.
- The API key. If googledrive auth is deactivated (see above), all requests will be sent with an API key. If you want to provide your own, setup a project as described above and follow the instructions in [Setting up API keys](#).

Usage

```
drive_auth_config(active = TRUE, app = NULL, api_key = NULL,  
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

active	Logical. TRUE means a token will be sent. FALSE means it will not.
app	OAuth app. Defaults to a tidyverse app that ships with googledrive.
api_key	API key. Defaults to a key that ships with googledrive. Necessary in order to make unauthorized "token-free" requests for public resources.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

A list of class `auth_config`, with the current auth configuration.

See Also

Other auth functions: [drive_auth](#), [drive_deauth](#)

Examples

```
drive_auth_config()
```

drive_browse	<i>Visit Drive file in browser</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Visits a file on Google Drive in your default browser.

Usage

```
drive_browse(file = .Last.value)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with as_id() , or a dribble .
------	---

Value

Character vector of file hyperlinks, from [drive_link\(\)](#), invisibly.

Examples

```
## Not run:
drive_find(n_max = 1) %>% drive_browse()

## End(Not run)
```

drive_cp	<i>Copy a Drive file</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

Copies an existing Drive file into a new file id.

Usage

```
drive_cp(file, path = NULL, name = NULL, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with as_id() , or a dribble .
path	Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with as_id() , or a dribble . If specified as an actual path, it is best to explicitly indicate if it's a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. Defaults to "Copy of FILE-NAME".

name	Character, new file name if not specified as part of path. This will force path to be treated as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Defaults to "Copy of FILE-NAME".
...	Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `files.copy` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/copy>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create a file to copy
file <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), "chicken-cp.txt")

## Make a "Copy of" copy in same folder as the original
drive_cp("chicken-cp.txt")

## Make an explicitly named copy in same folder as the original
drive_cp("chicken-cp.txt", "chicken-cp-two.txt")

## Make an explicitly named copy in a different folder
folder <- drive_mkdir("new-folder")
drive_cp("chicken-cp.txt", path = folder, name = "chicken-cp-three.txt")

## Make an explicitly named copy and star it.
## The starring is an example of providing metadata via `...`.
## `starred` is not an actual argument to `drive_cp()`,
## it just gets passed through to the API.
drive_cp("chicken-cp.txt", name = "chicken-cp-starred.txt", starred = TRUE)

## Behold all of our copies!
drive_find("chicken-cp")

## Delete all of our copies and the new folder!
drive_find("chicken-cp") %>% drive_rm()
drive_rm(folder)

## upload a csv file to copy
csv_file <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.csv"))

## copy AND AT THE SAME TIME convert it to a Google Sheet
chicken_sheet <- drive_cp(
```

```
    csv_file,
    name = "chicken-cp",
    mime_type = drive_mime_type("spreadsheet")
)

## go see the new Sheet in the browser
## drive_browse(chicken_sheet)

## clean up
drive_rm(csv_file, chicken_sheet)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_deauth	<i>Suspend authorization</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Suspend googledrive's authorization to place requests to the Drive API on behalf of the authenticated user.

Usage

```
drive_deauth(clear_cache = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

clear_cache	logical indicating whether to disable the <code>.httr-oauth</code> file in working directory, if such exists, by renaming to <code>.httr-oauth-SUSPENDED</code>
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

See Also

Other auth functions: [drive_auth_config](#), [drive_auth](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
drive_deauth()

## End(Not run)
```

drive_download	<i>Download a Drive file</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

This function downloads a file from Google Drive. Native Google file types, such as Google Docs, Google Sheets, and Google Slides, must be exported to a conventional local file type. This can be specified:

- explicitly via `type`
- implicitly via the file extension of `path`
- not at all, i.e. rely on default built into `googledrive`

To see what export file types are even possible, see the [Drive API documentation](#). Returned `dribble` contains local path to downloaded file in `local_path`.

Usage

```
drive_download(file, path = NULL, type = NULL, overwrite = FALSE,
              verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
<code>path</code>	Character. Path for output file. If absent, the default file name is the file's name on Google Drive and the default location is working directory, possibly with an added file extension.
<code>type</code>	Character. Only consulted if <code>file</code> is a native Google file. Specifies the desired type of the downloaded file. Will be processed via <code>drive_mime_type()</code> , so either a file extension like "pdf" or a full MIME type like "application/pdf" is acceptable.
<code>overwrite</code>	A logical scalar. If <code>path</code> already exists, do you want to overwrite it?
<code>verbose</code>	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Upload a csv file into a Google Sheet
file <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.csv"),
  type = "spreadsheet"
)
```

```
## Download Sheet as csv, explicit type
(downloaded_file <- drive_download(file, type = "csv"))

## See local path to new file
downloaded_file$local_path

## Download as csv, type implicit in file extension
drive_download(file, path = "my_csv_file.csv")

## Download with default name and type (xlsx)
drive_download(file)

## Clean up
unlink(c("chicken.csv", "chicken.csv.xlsx", "my_csv_file.csv"))
drive_rm(file)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_empty_trash *Empty Drive Trash*

Description

Caution, this will permanently delete files in your Drive trash.

Usage

```
drive_empty_trash(verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

verbose Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

drive_endpoints *List Drive endpoints*

Description

Returns a list of selected Drive API v3 endpoints, as stored inside the googledrive package. The names of this list (or the id sub-elements) are the nicknames that can be used to specify an endpoint in [generate_request\(\)](#). For each endpoint, we store its nickname or id, the associated HTTP verb, the path, and details about the parameters. This list is derived programmatically from the [Drive API v3 Discovery Document](#).

Usage

```
drive_endpoints(i = NULL)
```


Arguments

`i` The name(s) or integer index(ices) of the endpoints to return. Optional. By default, the entire list is returned.

Value

A list containing some or all of the subset of the Drive API v3 endpoints that are used internally by googledrive.

Examples

```
str(drive_endpoints(), max.level = 2)
drive_endpoints("drive.files.delete")
drive_endpoints(4)
```

drive_example	<i>Get path to example file</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

googledrive comes bundled with a few small files to use in examples. This function make them easy to access.

Usage

```
drive_example(path = NULL)
```

Arguments

`path` Name of file. If NULL, the example files will be listed.

Examples

```
drive_example()
drive_example("chicken.jpg")
```

drive_extension	<i>Lookup extension from MIME type</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This is a helper to determine which extension should be used for a file. Two types of input are acceptable:

- MIME types accepted by Google Drive.
- File extensions, such as "pdf", "csv", etc. (these are simply passed through).

Usage

```
drive_extension(type = NULL)
```

Arguments

type Character. MIME type or file extension.

Value

Character. File extension.

Examples

```
## get the extension for mime type image/jpeg
drive_extension("image/jpeg")

## it's vectorized
drive_extension(c("text/plain", "pdf", "image/gif"))
```

drive_fields	<i>Request partial resources</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

Description

You may be able to improve the performance of your API calls by requesting only the metadata that you actually need. This function is primarily for internal use and is currently focused on the [Files resource](#). Note that high-level googledrive functions assume that the name, id, and kind fields are included, at a bare minimum. Assuming that resource = "files" (the default), input provided via fields is checked for validity against the known field names and the validated fields are returned. To see a tibble containing all possible fields and a short description of each, call drive_fields(expose()).

prep_fields() prepares fields for inclusion as query parameters.

Usage

```
drive_fields(fields = NULL, resource = "files")

prep_fields(fields, resource = "files")
```

Arguments

fields Character vector of field names. If `resource = "files"`, they are checked for validity. Otherwise, they are passed through.

resource Character, naming the API resource of interest. Currently, only the Files resource is anticipated.

Value

`drive_fields()`: Character vector of field names. `prep_fields()`: a string.

See Also

[Working with partial resources](#), in the Drive API documentation.

Examples

```
## get a tibble of all fields for the Files resource + indicator of defaults
drive_fields(expose())

## invalid fields are removed and throw warning
drive_fields(c("name", "parents", "ownedByMe", "pancakes!"))

## prepare fields for query
prep_fields(c("name", "parents", "kind"))
```

drive_find

Find files on Google Drive

Description

This is the closest googledrive function to what you can do at <https://drive.google.com>: by default, you just get a listing of your files. You can also search in various ways, e.g., filter by file type or ownership or even work with [Team Drive files](#), if you have access. This is a very powerful function. Together with the more specific `drive_get()`, this is the main way to identify files to target for downstream work.

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
drive_find(pattern = NULL, trashed = FALSE, type = NULL, n_max = Inf,
           team_drive = NULL, corpus = NULL, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pattern	Character. If provided, only the items whose names match this regular expression are returned. This is implemented locally on the results returned by the API.
trashed	Logical. Whether to search files that are not in the trash (the default), only files that are in the trash (<code>trashed = TRUE</code>), or to search regardless of trashed status (<code>trashed = NA</code>).
type	Character. If provided, only files of this type will be returned. Can be anything that <code>drive_mime_type()</code> knows how to handle. This is processed by googledrive and sent as a query parameter.
n_max	Integer. An upper bound on the number of items to return. This applies to the results requested from the API, which may be further filtered locally, via the pattern argument.
team_drive	Anything that identifies one specific Team Drive: its name, its id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . Is pre-processed with <code>as_team_drive()</code> . Read more about Team Drives .
corpus	Character, specifying the search collection. Only relevant in the Team Drives context. If specified, must be one of "user", "all", or "domain". Read more about Team Drives .
...	Other parameters to pass along in the request. The most likely candidate is <code>q</code> . See below and the API's Search for Files guide .
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

File type

The type argument is pre-processed with `drive_mime_type()`, so you can use a few shortcuts and file extensions, in addition to full-blown MIME types. googledrive forms a search clause to pass to `q`.

Search parameters

Do advanced search on file properties by providing search clauses to the `q` parameter that is passed to the API via `...`. Multiple `q` clauses or vector-valued `q` are combined via `'and'`.

Trash

By default, `drive_find()` sets `trashed = FALSE` and does not include files in the trash. Literally, it adds `q = "trashed = false"` to the query. To search *only* the trash, set `trashed = TRUE`. To see files regardless of trash status, set `trashed = NA`, which adds `q = "(trashed = true or trashed = false)"` to the query.

Team Drives

If you have access to Team Drives, you'll know. Use `team_drive` or `corpus` to search one or more Team Drives or a domain. See [Access Team Drives](#) for more.

See Also

Wraps the `files.list` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/list>

Helpful resource for forming your own queries:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/web/search-parameters>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## list "My Drive" w/o regard for folder hierarchy
drive_find()

## filter for folders, the easy way and the hard way
drive_find(type = "folder")
drive_find(q = "mimeType = 'application/vnd.google-apps.folder'")

## filter for Google Sheets, the easy way and the hard way
drive_find(type = "spreadsheet")
drive_find(q = "mimeType='application/vnd.google-apps.spreadsheet'")

## files whose names match a regex
drive_find(pattern = "jt")

## search for files located directly in your root folder
drive_find(q = "'root' in parents")
## FYI: this is equivalent to
drive_ls("~/")

## control page size or cap the number of files returned
drive_find(pageSize = 50)
## all params passed through `...` can be camelCase or snake_case
drive_find(page_size = 50)
drive_find(n_max = 58)
drive_find(page_size = 5, n_max = 15)

## various ways to specify q search clauses
## multiple q's
drive_find(q = "name contains 'TEST'",
          q = "modifiedTime > '2017-07-21T12:00:00'")
## vector q
drive_find(q = c("starred = true", "visibility = 'anyoneWithLink'"))

## default `trashed = FALSE` excludes files in the trash
## `trashed = TRUE` consults ONLY file in the trash
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)
```

```
## `trashed = NA` disregards trash status completely
drive_find(trashed = NA)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_get

Get Drive files by path or id

Description

Retrieve metadata for files specified via path or via file id.

If the files are specified via path, the returned `dribble` will include a path variable. To add path information to any `dribble` that lacks it, use `drive_reveal()`, e.g., `drive_reveal(d, "path")`. If you want to list the contents of a folder, use `drive_ls()`. For general searching, use `drive_find()`.

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
drive_get(path = NULL, id = NULL, team_drive = NULL, corpus = NULL,
          verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Character vector of path(s) to get. Use a trailing slash to indicate explicitly that a path is a folder, which can disambiguate if there is a file of the same name (yes this is possible on Drive!). A character vector marked with <code>as_id()</code> is treated as if it was provided via the <code>id</code> argument.
id	Character vector of Drive file ids or URLs (it is first processed with <code>as_id()</code>). If both <code>path</code> and <code>id</code> are non-NULL, <code>id</code> is silently ignored.
team_drive	Anything that identifies one specific Team Drive: its name, its id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . Is pre-processed with <code>as_team_drive()</code> . Read more about Team Drives .
corpus	Character, specifying the search collection. Only relevant in the Team Drives context. If specified, must be one of "user", "all", or "domain". Read more about Team Drives .
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Special considerations for paths

Note that Google Drive does NOT behave like your local file system:

- File and folder names need not be unique, even at a given level of the hierarchy. A single name or file path can be associated with multiple files (or zero or exactly one).
- A file can have more than one direct parent. This implies that a single file can be represented by multiple paths.

Bottom line: Do not assume there is a one-to-one relationship between file name or path and a Drive file or folder. This implies the length of the input (i.e. the number of input paths or the number of rows in a dribble) will not necessarily equal the number rows in the output.

See Also

Wraps the `files.get` endpoint and, if you specify files by name or path, also calls `files.list`:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/update>
- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/list>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## get info about your "My Drive" root folder
drive_get("~/")
## the API reserves the file id "root" for your root folder
drive_get(id = "root")
drive_get(id = "root") %>% drive_reveal("path")

## multiple names
drive_get(c("abc", "def"))

## multiple names, one of which must be a folder
drive_get(c("abc", "def/"))

## query by file id(s)
drive_get(id = "abcdefgeh123456789")
drive_get(as_id("abcdefgeh123456789"))
drive_get(id = c("abcdefgh123456789", "jklmnopq123456789"))

## access the Team Drive named "foo"
## team_drive params must be specified if getting by path
foo <- team_drive_get("foo")
drive_get(c("this.jpg", "that-file"), team_drive = foo)
## team_drive params are not necessary if getting by id
drive_get(as_id("123456789"))

## search all Team Drives and other files user has accessed
drive_get(c("this.jpg", "that-file"), corpus = "all")

## End(Not run)
```

drive_link	<i>Retrieve Drive file links</i>
------------	----------------------------------

Description

Returns the "webViewLink" for one or more files, which is the "link for opening the file in a relevant Google editor or viewer in a browser".

Usage

```
drive_link(file)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
------	---

Value

Character vector of file hyperlinks.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## get a few files into a dribble  
three_files <- drive_find(n_max = 3)  
  
## get their browser links  
drive_link(three_files)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

drive_ls	<i>List contents of a folder or Team Drive</i>
----------	--

Description

List the contents of a folder or Team Drive, recursively or not. This is a thin wrapper around `drive_find()`, that simply adds one constraint: the search is limited to direct or indirect children of path.

Usage

```
drive_ls(path = NULL, ..., recursive = FALSE)
```


Arguments

path	Specifies a single folder on Google Drive whose contents you want to list. Can be an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . If it is a Team Drive or is a folder on a Team Drive, it must be passed as a <code>dribble</code> .
...	Any parameters that are valid for <code>drive_find()</code> .
recursive	Logical, indicating if you want only direct children of path (<code>recursive = FALSE</code> , the default) or all children, including indirect (<code>recursive = TRUE</code>).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## get contents of the folder 'abc' (non-recursive)
drive_ls("abc")

## get contents of folder 'abc' whose names contain the letters 'def'
drive_ls(path = "abc", pattern = "def")

## get all Google spreadsheets in folder 'abc'
## whose names contain the letters 'def'
drive_ls(path = "abc", pattern = "def", type = "spreadsheet")

## get all the files below 'abc', recursively, that are starred
drive_ls(path = "abc", q = "starred = true", recursive = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_mime_type	<i>Lookup MIME type</i>
-----------------	-------------------------

Description

This is a helper to determine which MIME type should be used for a file. Three types of input are acceptable:

- Native Google Drive file types. Important examples:
 - "document" for Google Docs
 - "folder" for folders
 - "presentation" for Google Slides
 - "spreadsheet" for Google Sheets
- File extensions, such as "pdf", "csv", etc.
- MIME types accepted by Google Drive (these are simply passed through).

Usage

```
drive_mime_type(type = NULL)
```

Arguments

type Character. Google Drive file type, file extension, or MIME type. Pass the sentinel `expose()` if you want to get the full table used for validation and lookup, i.e. all MIME types known to be relevant to the Drive API.

Value

Character. MIME type.

Examples

```
## get the mime type for Google Spreadsheets
drive_mime_type("spreadsheet")

## get the mime type for jpegs
drive_mime_type("jpeg")

## it's vectorized
drive_mime_type(c("presentation", "pdf", "image/gif"))

## see the internal tibble of MIME types known to the Drive API
drive_mime_type(expose())
```

drive_mkdir	<i>Create a Drive folder</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

Creates a new Drive folder. To update the metadata of an existing Drive file, including a folder, use [drive_update\(\)](#).

Usage

```
drive_mkdir(name, parent = NULL, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

name Name for the new folder or, optionally, a path that specifies an existing parent folder, as well as the new name.

parent Target destination for the new folder, i.e. a folder or a Team Drive. Can be given as an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with [as_id\(\)](#), or a [dribble](#). Defaults to your "My Drive" root folder.

... Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint.

verbose Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `files.create` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/create>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create folder named 'ghi', then another below named it 'jkl' and star it
ghi <- drive_mkdir("ghi")
jkl <- drive_mkdir("ghi/jkl", starred = TRUE)

## is 'jkl' really starred? YES
purrr::pluck(jkl, "drive_resource", 1, "starred")

## Another way to create folder 'mno' in folder 'ghi'
drive_mkdir("mno", parent = "ghi")

## Yet another way to create a folder named 'pqr' in folder 'ghi',
## this time with parent folder stored in a dribble,
## and setting the new folder's description
pqr <- drive_mkdir("pqr", parent = ghi, description = "I am a folder")

## Did we really set the description? YES
purrr::pluck(pqr, "drive_resource", 1, "description")

## clean up
drive_rm(ghi)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_mv

Move a Drive file

Description

Move a Drive file to a different folder, give it a different name, or both. Note that folders on Google Drive are not like folders on your local filesystem. They are more like a label, which implies that a Drive file can have multiple folders as direct parent! However, most people still use and think of them like "regular" folders. When we say "move a Drive file", it actually means: "add a new folder to this file's parents and remove the old one".

Usage

```
drive_mv(file, path = NULL, name = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
path	Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . If specified as an actual path, it is best to explicitly indicate if it's a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. Defaults to current name.
name	Character, new file name if not specified as part of path. This will force path to be treated as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Defaults to current name.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## create a file to move
file <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), "chicken-mv.txt")

## rename it, but leave in current folder (root folder, in this case)
file <- drive_mv(file, "chicken-mv-renamed.txt")

## create a folder to move the file into
folder <- drive_mkdir("mv-folder")

## move the file and rename it again,
## specify destination as a dribble
file <- drive_mv(file, path = folder, name = "chicken-mv-re-renamed.txt")

## verify renamed file is now in the folder
drive_ls(folder)

## move the file back to root folder
file <- drive_mv(file, "~/")

## move it again
## specify destination as path with trailing slash
## to ensure we get a move vs. renaming it to "mv-folder"
file <- drive_mv(file, "mv-folder/")

## Clean up
drive_rm(file, folder)
```

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

drive_publish	<i>Publish native Google files</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

Publish (or un-publish) native Google files to the web. Native Google files include Google Docs, Google Sheets, and Google Slides. The returned `dribble` will have extra columns, `published` and `revisions_resource`. Read more in `drive_reveal()`.

Usage

```
drive_publish(file, ..., verbose = TRUE)
drive_unpublish(file, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
...	Name-value pairs to add to the API request body (see API docs linked below for details). For <code>drive_publish()</code> , we include <code>publishAuto = TRUE</code> and <code>publishedOutsideDomain = TRUE</code> , if user does not specify other values.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `revisions.update` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/revisions/update>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Upload file to publish
file <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.csv"),
  type = "spreadsheet"
)

## Publish file
```

```
file <- drive_publish(file)
file$published

## Unpublish file
file <- drive_unpublish(file)
file$published

## Clean up
drive_rm(file)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_rename	<i>Rename a Drive file</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

This is a wrapper for `drive_mv()` that only renames a file. If you would like to rename AND move the file, see `drive_mv()`.

Usage

```
drive_rename(file, name = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
name	Character. Name you would like the file to have.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create a folder to rename
folder <- drive_mkdir("folder-to-rename")

## Rename folder
folder <- folder %>%
  drive_rename(name = "renamed-folder")

## Clean up
drive_rm(folder)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_reveal	<i>Add column(s) with new information</i>
--------------	---

Description

drive_reveal() adds extra information about your Drive files that is not automatically present in the default `dribble` produced by googledrive. Why is this info not always present?

1. You don't always care about it.
2. It may require calling different endpoints in the Drive API. Example: getting a file's permissions.
3. It might require additional API calls. Example: figuring out the path(s) associated with a specific file.

Usage

```
drive_reveal(file, what = c("path", "trashed", "mime_type", "permissions",
  "published"))
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
what	Character, describing the type of info you want to add: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • path. Warning: this can be slow, especially if called on many files. • trashed • mime_type • permissions. Who is this file shared with and in which roles? • published

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Special considerations for paths

Note that Google Drive does NOT behave like your local file system:

- File and folder names need not be unique, even at a given level of the hierarchy. A single name or file path can be associated with multiple files (or zero or exactly one).
- A file can have more than one direct parent. This implies that a single file can be represented by multiple paths.

Bottom line: Do not assume there is a one-to-one relationship between file name or path and a Drive file or folder. This implies the length of the input (i.e. the number of input paths or the number of rows in a `dribble`) will not necessarily equal the number rows in the output.

Trashed

When `what = "trashed"`, the `dribble` gains a logical variable that indicates whether a file is in the trash..

MIME type

When `what = "mime_type"`, the `dribble` gains a variable of MIME types.

Permissions

When `what = "permissions"` the `dribble` gains a logical variable `shared` that indicates whether a file is shared and a new list-column `permissions_resource` containing lists of **Permissions resources**.

Publishing

When `what = "published"` the `dribble` gains a logical variable `published` that indicates whether a file is published and a new list-column `revision_resource` containing lists of **Revisions resources**.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Get a nice, random selection of files
files <- drive_find(n_max = 10, trashed = NA)

## Reveal
## * paths (warning: can be slow for many files!)
## * if `trashed` or not
## * MIME type
## * permissions, i.e. sharing status
## * if `published` or not
drive_reveal(files, "path")
drive_reveal(files, "trashed")
drive_reveal(files, "mime_type")
drive_reveal(files, "permissions")
drive_reveal(files, "published")

## 'root' is a special file id that always represents your root folder
drive_get(id = "root") %>% drive_reveal("path")

## End(Not run)
```

drive_rm

Delete files from Drive

Description

Caution: this will permanently delete your files! For a safer, reversible option, see `drive_trash()`.

Usage

```
drive_rm(..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

... One or more Drive files, specified in any valid way, i.e. as a [dribble](#), by name or path, or by file id or URL marked with `as_id()`. Or any combination thereof. Elements are processed with `as_dribble()` and row-bound prior to deletion.

verbose Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

Logical vector, indicating whether the delete succeeded.

See Also

Wraps the `files.delete` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/delete>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create something to remove
drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), name = "chicken-rm.txt")

## Remove it by name
drive_rm("chicken-rm.txt")

## Create several things to remove
x1 <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), name = "chicken-abc.txt")
drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), name = "chicken-def.txt")
x2 <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), name = "chicken-ghi.txt")

## Remove them all at once, specified in different ways
drive_rm(x1, "chicken-def.txt", as_id(x2))

## End(Not run)
```

drive_share

Share Drive files

Description

Grant individuals or other groups access to files, including permission to read, comment, or edit. The returned [dribble](#) will have extra columns, `shared` and `permissions_resource`. Read more in [drive_reveal\(\)](#).

Usage

```
drive_share(file, role = c("reader", "commenter", "writer", "owner",
  "organizer"), type = c("user", "group", "domain", "anyone"), ...,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
role	Character. The role to grant. Must be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizer (applies only to Team Drives) • owner • writer • commenter • reader
type	Character. Describes the grantee. Must be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • user • group • domain • anyone
...	Name-value pairs to add to the API request. This is where you provide additional information, such as the <code>emailAddress</code> (when grantee type is "group" or "user") or the <code>domain</code> (when grantee type is "domain"). Read the API docs linked below for more details.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `permissions.update` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/permissions/create>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Upload a file to share
file <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.txt"),
  name = "chicken-share.txt",
  type = "document"
)
```

```
## Let a specific person comment
file <- file %>%
  drive_share(
    role = "commenter",
    type = "user",
    emailAddress = "susan@example.com"
  )

## Let a different specific person edit and customize the email notification
file <- file %>%
  drive_share(
    role = "writer",
    type = "user",
    emailAddress = "carol@example.com",
    emailMessage = "Would appreciate your feedback on this!"
  )

## Let anyone read the file
file <- file %>%
  drive_share(role = "reader", type = "anyone")

## Clean up
drive_rm(file)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_token

Produce Google token

Description

For internal use or for those programming around the Drive API. Produces a token prepared for use with [generate_request\(\)](#) and [build_request\(\)](#). Most users do not need to handle tokens "by hand" or, even if they need some control, [drive_auth\(\)](#) is what they need. If there is no current token, [drive_auth\(\)](#) is called to either load from cache or initiate OAuth2.0 flow. If auth has been deactivated via [drive_auth_config\(\)](#), [drive_token\(\)](#) returns NULL.

Usage

```
drive_token(verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

verbose Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

a request object (an S3 class provided by [httr](#))

See Also

Other low-level API functions: [generate_request](#), [make_request](#), [process_response](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
req <- generate_request(
  "drive.files.get",
  list(fileId = "abc"),
  token = drive_token()
)
req

## End(Not run)
```

drive_trash	<i>Move Drive files to or from trash</i>
-------------	--

Description

Move Drive files to or from trash

Usage

```
drive_trash(file, verbose = TRUE)

drive_untrash(file, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with as_id() , or a dribble .
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class [dribble](#), a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create a file and put it in the trash.
file <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.txt"), "chicken-trash.txt")
drive_trash("chicken-trash.txt")

## Confirm it's in the trash
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)
```

```
## Remove it from the trash and confirm
drive_untrash("chicken-trash.txt")
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)

## Clean up
drive_rm("chicken-trash.txt")

## End(Not run)
```

drive_update	<i>Update an existing Drive file</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Update an existing Drive file id with new content ("media" in Drive API-speak), new metadata, or both.

Usage

```
drive_update(file, media = NULL, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> .
media	Character, path to the local file to upload.
...	Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `files.update` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/update>

This function supports media upload:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/web/manage-uploads>

Examples

```

## Not run:
## Create a new file, so we can update it
x <- drive_upload(drive_example("chicken.csv"))

## Update the file with new media
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(drive_example("chicken.txt"))

## Update the file with new metadata.
## Notice here `name` is not an argument of `drive_update()`, we are passing
## this to the API via the `...`
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(name = "CHICKENS!")

## We can add a parent folder by passing `addParents` via `...`.
folder <- drive_mkdir("second-parent-folder")
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(addParents = as_id(folder))
## Verify the file now has multiple parents
purrr::pluck(x, "drive_resource", 1, "parents")

## Update the file with new media AND new metadata
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(drive_example("chicken.txt"), name = "chicken-poem-again.txt")

## Clean up
drive_rm(x, folder)

## End(Not run)

```

drive_upload

Upload into a new Drive file

Description

Uploads a local file into a new Drive file. To update the content or metadata of an existing Drive file, use [drive_update\(\)](#).

Usage

```
drive_upload(media, path = NULL, name = NULL, type = NULL, ...,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

media Character, path to the local file to upload.

path	Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . If specified as an actual path, it is best to explicitly indicate if it's a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. Will default to its local name.
name	Character, new file name if not specified as part of path. This will force path to be treated as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Will default to its local name.
type	Character. If <code>type = NULL</code> , a MIME type is automatically determined from the file extension, if possible. If the source file is of a suitable type, you can request conversion to Google Doc, Sheet or Slides by setting <code>type</code> to <code>document</code> , <code>spreadsheet</code> , or <code>presentation</code> , respectively. All non-NULL values for <code>type</code> are pre-processed with <code>drive_mime_type()</code> .
...	Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `files.create` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/files/create>

MIME types that can be converted to native Google formats:

- https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/web/manage-uploads#importing_to_google_docs_types_wzxhzdk18wzxhzdk19

Examples

```
## Not run:
## upload a csv file
chicken_csv <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.csv"),
  "chicken-upload.csv"
)

## or convert it to a Google Sheet
chicken_sheet <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.csv"),
  name = "chicken-sheet-upload.csv",
  type = "spreadsheet"
)

## check out the new Sheet!
```

```
drive_browse(chicken_sheet)

## clean-up
drive_find("chicken.*upload") %>% drive_rm()

## Upload a file and, at the same time, star it
chicken <- drive_upload(
  drive_example("chicken.jpg"),
  starred = "true"
)

## Is it really starred? YES
purrr::pluck(chicken, "drive_resource", 1, "starred")

## Clean up
drive_rm(chicken)

## End(Not run)
```

drive_user	<i>Get info on current user</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

Reveals information about the user associated with the current token. This is a thin wrapper around [drive_about\(\)](#) that just extracts the most useful information (the information on current user) and prints it nicely.

Usage

```
drive_user(verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`verbose` Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

A list of class `drive_user`.

See Also

Wraps the `about.get` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/about/get>

Examples

```
## Not run:
drive_user()

## more info is returned than is printed
user <- drive_user()
user[["permissionId"]]

## End(Not run)
```

generate_request *Build a request for the Google Drive v3 API*

Description

Build a request, using some knowledge of the [Drive v3 API](#). Most users should, instead, use higher-level wrappers that facilitate common tasks, such as uploading or downloading Drive files. The functions here are intended for internal use and for programming around the Drive API.

Usage

```
generate_request(endpoint = character(), params = list(), key = NULL,
  token = drive_token())

build_request(path = "", method, params = list(), body = list(),
  token = NULL)
```

Arguments

endpoint	Character. Nickname for one of the selected Drive v3 API endpoints built into googledrive. Learn more in drive_endpoints() .
params	Named list. Parameters destined for endpoint URL substitution, the query, or, for generate_request() only, the body.
key	API key. Will be needed for requests that don't contain a token. The need for an API key in the absence of a token is explained in Google's document Credentials, access, security, and identity . In order of precedence, these sources are consulted: the formal key argument, a key parameter in params, a pre-configured API key fetched via drive_api_key() . googledrive ships with a built-in key or users can override with their own via drive_auth_config() .
token	Drive token. Set to NULL to suppress the inclusion of a token. Note that, if auth has been de-activated via drive_auth_config() , drive_token() will actually return NULL.
path	Character, e.g., "drive/v3/files/{fileId}". It can include variables inside curly brackets, as the example does, which are substituted using named parameters found in the params argument.
method	Character, should match an HTTP verb, e.g., GET, POST, PATCH or PUT
body	List, values to pass to the API request body.

Details

There are two functions:

- `generate_request()` lets you provide the bare minimum of input. It takes a nickname for an endpoint and:
 - Uses the API spec to look up the path and method.
 - Checks params for validity and completeness with respect to the endpoint. Separates body parameters from those destined for path substitution or the query.
 - Adds an API key to the query if `token = NULL`. Or, at least, we try.
 - Adds `supportsTeamDrives = TRUE` to the query if the endpoint requires.

`generate_request()` then passes things along to `build_request()`. Use `drive_endpoints()` to see which endpoints can be accessed this way.

- `build_request()` builds a request from explicit parts. It is quite dumb, only doing URL endpoint substitution and URL formation. It's up to the caller to make sure the path, method, params, body, and token are valid. Use this to call a Drive API endpoint that doesn't appear in the list returned by `drive_endpoints()`.

Value

`list()`

Components are `method`, `path`, `query`, `body`, `token`, and `url`, suitable as input for `make_request()`. The path is post-substitution and the query is a named list of all the non-body params that were not used during this substitution. `url` is the full URL after prepending the base URL for the Drive v3 API and appending the query.

See Also

Other low-level API functions: [drive_token](#), [make_request](#), [process_response](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
req <- generate_request(
  "drive.files.get",
  list(fileId = "abc"),
  token = drive_token()
)
req

## End(Not run)
## re-create the previous request, but the hard way, i.e. "by hand"
req <- build_request(
  path = "drive/v3/files/{fileId}",
  method = "GET",
  list(fileId = "abc", key = "an-api-key"),
  token = NULL
)
req
```

```

## call an endpoint not used by googledrive
## List a file's comments
## https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/comments/list
## Not run:
req <- build_request(
  path = "drive/v3/files/{fileId}/comments",
  method = "GET",
  params = list(
    fileId = "your-file-id-goes-here",
    fields = "*"
  ),
  token = drive_token()
)
process_response(make_request(req))

## End(Not run)

```

googledrive

googledrive.

Description

googledrive.

make_request

Make a request for the Google Drive v3 API

Description

Low-level functions to execute one or more Drive API requests and, perhaps, process the response(s). Most users should, instead, use higher-level wrappers that facilitate common tasks, such as uploading or downloading Drive files. The functions here are intended for internal use and for programming around the Drive API. Three functions are documented here:

- `make_request()` does the bare minimum: just calls an HTTP method, only adding the googledrive user agent. Typically the input is created with `generate_request()` or `build_request()` and the output is processed with `process_response()`.
- `do_request()` is simply `process_response(make_request(x, ...))`. It exists only because we had to make `do_paginated_request()` and it felt weird to not make the equivalent for a single request.
- `do_paginated_request()` executes the input request **with page traversal**. It is impossible to separate paginated requests into a "make request" step and a "process request" step, because the token for the next page must be extracted from the content of the current page. Therefore this function does both and returns a list of processed responses, one per page.

Usage

```
make_request(x, ...)
```

```
do_request(x, ...)
```

```
do_paginated_request(x, ..., n_max = Inf, n = function(res) 1,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	List, holding the components for an HTTP request, presumably created with generate_request() or build_request() . Should contain the method, path, query, body, token, and url.
...	Optional arguments passed through to the HTTP method.
n_max	Maximum number of items to return. Defaults to Inf, i.e. there is no limit and we keep making requests until we get all items.
n	Function that computes the number of items in one response or page. The default function always returns 1 and therefore treats each page as an item. If you know more about the structure of the response, you can pass another function to count and threshold, for example, the number of files or comments.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

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

`do_request()`: List representing the content returned by a single request.

`do_paginated_request()`: List of lists, representing the returned content, one component per page.

See Also

Other low-level API functions: [drive_token](#), [generate_request](#), [process_response](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## build a request for an endpoint that is:
## * paginated
## * NOT privileged in googledrive, i.e. not covered by generate_request()
## "comments" are a great example
## https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/comments
##
## Practice with a target file with > 2 comments
## Note that we request 2 items (comments) per page
req <- build_request(
  path = "drive/v3/files/{fileId}/comments",
  method = "GET",
  params = list(
```

```

        fileId = "your-file-id-goes-here",
        fields = "*",
        pageSize = 2
    ),
    token = googledrive::drive_token()
)
## make the paginated request, but cap it at 1 page
## should get back exactly two comments
do_paginated_request(req, n_max = 1)

## End(Not run)

```

process_response *Process a response from the Google Drive v3 API*

Description

Process a response from the Google Drive v3 API

Usage

```
process_response(res)
```

Arguments

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

Value

List.

See Also

Other low-level API functions: [drive_token](#), [generate_request](#), [make_request](#)

team_drives *Access Team Drives*

Description

How to capture a Team Drive or files/folders that live on a Team Drive for downstream use:

- [drive_find\(\)](#) and [drive_get\(\)](#) return a [dribble](#) with metadata on files, including folders. Both can be directed to search on Team Drives, using the optional arguments `team_drive` or `corpus` (documented below).

- `team_drive_find()` and `team_drive_get()` return a `dribble` with metadata on Team Drives themselves. You will need this in order to use a Team Drive in certain file operations. For example, you can specify a Team Drive as the parent folder via the `path` argument for `upload`, `move`, `copy`, etc.

Regard the functions above as the official "port of entry" for Team Drives and Team Drive files and folders. Use them to capture your target(s) in a `dribble` to pass along to other googledrive functions. The general flexibility to refer to files by name, path, or id does not apply to Team Drive files. While it's always a good idea to get things into a `dribble` early, for Team Drives it's absolutely required.

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Specific Team Drive

To search one specific Team Drive, pass its name, marked id, or `dribble` to `team_drive` somewhere in the call, like so:

```
drive_find(..., team_drive = "i_am_a_team_drive_name")
drive_find(..., team_drive = as_id("i_am_a_team_drive_id"))
drive_find(..., team_drive = i_am_a_team_drive_dribble)
```

The value of `team_drive` is pre-processed with `as_team_drive()`.

Other collections

To search other collections, pass the `corpus` parameter somewhere in the call, like so:

```
drive_find(..., corpus = "user")
drive_find(..., corpus = "all")
drive_find(..., corpus = "domain")
```

Possible values of `corpus` and what they mean:

- "user": Queries files that the user has accessed, including both Team and non-Team Drive files.
- "all": Queries files that the user has accessed and all Team Drives in which they are a member. If you're reading the Drive API docs, this is a googledrive convenience short cut for "user,allTeamDrives".
- "domain": Queries files that are shared to the domain, including both Team Drive and non-Team Drive files.

API docs

googledrive implements Team Drive support as outlined here:

- https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/web/enable-teamdrives#including_team_drive_content_fileslist

Users shouldn't need to know any of this, but here are details for the curious. The extra information needed to search Team Drives consists of the following query parameters:

- corpora: Where to search? Formed from googledrive's corpus argument.
- teamDriveId: The id of a specific Team Drive. Only allowed – and also absolutely required – when corpora = "teamDrive". When user specifies a Team Drive, googledrive sends its id and also infers that corpora should be set to "teamDrive" and sent.
- includeTeamDriveItems: Do you want to see Team Drive items? Obviously, this should be TRUE and googledrive sends this whenever Team Drive parameters are detected
- supportsTeamDrives: Does the sending application (googledrive, in this case) know about Team Drives? Obviously, this should be TRUE and googledrive sends it for all applicable endpoints, all the time.

team_drive_create	<i>Create a new Team Drive</i>
-------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Create a new Team Drive

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
team_drive_create(name, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

name	Character. Name of the new Team Drive. Must be non-empty and not entirely whitespace.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `teamdrives.create` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/teamdrives/create>

Examples

```
## Not run:
team_drive_create("my-awesome-team-drive")

## clean up
team_drive_rm("my-awesome-team-drive")

## End(Not run)
```

team_drive_find	<i>Find Team Drives</i>
-----------------	-------------------------

Description

This is the closest googledrive function to what you get from visiting <https://drive.google.com> and clicking "Team Drives".

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
team_drive_find(pattern = NULL, n_max = Inf, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pattern	Character. If provided, only the items whose names match this regular expression are returned. This is implemented locally on the results returned by the API.
n_max	Integer. An upper bound on the number of items to return. This applies to the results requested from the API, which may be further filtered locally, via the pattern argument.
...	Other parameters to pass along in the request, such as pageSize.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `teamdrives.list` endpoint::

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/teamdrives/list>

Examples

```
## Not run:
team_drive_find()

## End(Not run)
```

team_drive_get	<i>Get Team Drives by name or id</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve metadata for Team Drives specified via name or id. Note that Google Drive does NOT behave like your local file system:

- You can get zero, one, or more Team Drives back for each name! Team Drive names need not be unique.

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
team_drive_get(name = NULL, id = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

name	Character vector of names. A character vector marked with <code>as_id()</code> is treated as if it was provided via the <code>id</code> argument.
id	Character vector of Team Drive ids or URLs (it is first processed with <code>as_id()</code>). If both <code>name</code> and <code>id</code> are non-NULL, <code>id</code> is silently ignored.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

Examples

```
## Not run:
team_drive_get("my-awesome-team-drive")
team_drive_get(c("apple", "orange", "banana"))
team_drive_get(as_id("KCmiHLXUK9PVA-0AJNG"))
team_drive_get(as_id("https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/KCmiHLXUK9PVA-0AJNG"))
team_drive_get(id = "KCmiHLXUK9PVA-0AJNG")
team_drive_get(id = "https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/KCmiHLXUK9PVA-0AJNG")

## End(Not run)
```

team_drive_rm	<i>Delete Team Drives</i>
---------------	---------------------------

Description

Delete Team Drives

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
team_drive_rm(team_drive = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

team_drive	Anything that identifies the Team Drive(s) of interest. Can be a character vector of names, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> consisting only of Team Drives.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

Logical vector, indicating whether the delete succeeded.

See Also

Wraps the `teamdrives.delete` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/teamdrives/delete>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Create Team Drives to remove in various ways
team_drive_create("testdrive-01")
td02 <- team_drive_create("testdrive-02")
team_drive_create("testdrive-03")
td04 <- team_drive_create("testdrive-04")

## remove by name
team_drive_rm("testdrive-01")
## remove by id
team_drive_rm(as_id(td02))
## remove by URL (or, rather, id found in URL)
team_drive_rm(as_id("https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/Q5DqUk9PVA"))
## remove by dribble
team_drive_rm(td04)

## End(Not run)
```

team_drive_update	<i>Update an existing Team Drive</i>
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Update the metadata of an existing Team Drive, e.g. its background image or theme.

Note: **Team Drives** are only available to users of certain enhanced Google services, such as G Suite Enterprise, G Suite Business, or G Suite for Education.

Usage

```
team_drive_update(team_drive, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

team_drive	Anything that identifies one specific Team Drive: its name, its id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code> , or a <code>dribble</code> . Is pre-processed with <code>as_team_drive()</code> . Read more about Team Drives .
...	Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint.
verbose	Logical, indicating whether to print informative messages (default TRUE).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per item.

See Also

Wraps the `teamdrives.update` endpoint:

- <https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/teamdrives/update>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## create a Team Drive
td <- team_drive_create("I love themes!")

## see the themes available to you
themes <- drive_user(fields = "teamDriveThemes")$teamDriveThemes
purrr::map_chr(themes, "id")

## cycle through various themes for this Team Drive
td <- team_drive_update(td, themeId = "bok_choy")
td <- team_drive_update(td, themeId = "cocktails")

## clean up
team_drive_rm(td)
```

End(Not run)

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