

Package ‘RSQLite’

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Title SQLite interface for R

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Description Database Interface R driver for SQLite. This package embeds the SQLite database engine in R and provides an interface compliant with the DBI package. The source for the SQLite engine (version 3.7.17) is included.

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dbBuildTableDefinition
<i>Build the SQL CREATE TABLE definition as a string</i>

Description

Build the SQL CREATE TABLE definition as a string for the input data.frame

Usage

dbBuildTableDefinition(dbObj, name, value, field.types = NULL, row.names = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

dbObj	any DBI object (used only to dispatch according to the engine (e.g., MySQL, SQLite, Oracle))
name	name of the new SQL table
value	data.frame for which we want to create a table
field.types	optional named list of the types for each field in value
row.names	logical, should row.name of value be exported as a row_names field? Default is TRUE
...	reserved for future use

Details

The output SQL statement is a simple CREATE TABLE with suitable for dbGetQuery

Value

An SQL string

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

dbCallProc-methods	<i>Call an SQL stored procedure</i>
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Description

Not yet implemented.

Methods

conn a SQLiteConnection object.
... additional arguments are passed to the implementing method.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

dbCommit-methods	<i>DBMS Transaction Management</i>
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Description

By default, SQLite is in auto-commit mode. dbBeginTransaction starts a SQLite transaction and turns auto-commit off. dbCommit and dbRollback commit and rollback the transaction, respectively and turn auto-commit on.

Methods

conn a SQLiteConnection object, as produced by the function dbConnect.
... any database-specific arguments.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
tfile <- tempfile()
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname = tfile)
data(USArrests)
dbWriteTable(con, "arrests", USArrests)
dbGetQuery(con, "select count(*) from arrests")[1, ]

dbBeginTransaction(con)
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "DELETE from arrests WHERE Murder > 1")
do_commit <- if (dbGetInfo(rs)[["rowsAffected"]] > 40) FALSE else TRUE
dbClearResult(rs)
dbGetQuery(con, "select count(*) from arrests")[1, ]
if (!do_commit)
  dbRollback(con)
dbGetQuery(con, "select count(*) from arrests")[1, ]

dbBeginTransaction(con)
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "DELETE from arrests WHERE Murder > 5")
dbClearResult(rs)
dbCommit(con)
dbGetQuery(con, "select count(*) from arrests")[1, ]

dbDisconnect(con)
```

dbConnect-methods

Create a connection object to an SQLite DBMS

Description

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Methods

drv an object of class `SQLiteDriver`, or the character string "SQLite" or an `SQLiteConnection`.

conn an `SQLiteConnection` object as produced by `dbConnect`.

... As of RSQLite 0.4-1 you may specify values for the two PRAGMAs `cache_size` and `synchronous` when initializing a new connection (this does not apply when cloning an existing connection). RSQLite defaults `synchronous` to 0 (or "OFF"), although SQLite's default as of 3.2.8 is 2 (FULL). Possible values for `synchronous` are 0, 1, or 2 or the corresponding strings "OFF", "NORMAL", or "FULL". Users have reported significant speed ups using `synchronous=0`, and the SQLite documentation itself implies considerable improved performance at the very modest risk of database corruption in the unlikely case of the operating system (*not* the R application) crashing. See the SQLite documentation for the full details of this PRAGMA.

`cache_size` can be a positive integer to change the maximum number of disk pages that SQLite holds in memory (SQLite's default is 2000 pages).

Side Effects

A connection between R/S-Plus and the embeddable SQLite server is established. Note that since the SQLite is embedded in R/S-Plus, connections are not too resource hungry.

SQLite connections only require the file name where the SQLite database reside. For details see [SQLite](#).

References

See the Database Interface definition document `DBI.pdf` in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

dbDataType-methods

Determine the SQL Data Type of an S object

Description

This method is a straight-forward implementation of the corresponding generic function.

Methods

dbObj a SQLiteDriver object, e.g., `ODBCDriver`, `OracleDriver`.

obj R/S-Plus object whose SQL type we want to determine.

... any other parameters that individual methods may need.

References

See the Database Interface definition document `DBI.pdf` in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[isSQLKeyword](#) [make.db.names](#)

Examples

```
data(quakes)
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
sapply(quakes, function(x) dbDataType(drv, x))

dbDataType(drv, 1)
dbDataType(drv, as.integer(1))
dbDataType(drv, "1")
dbDataType(drv, charToRaw("1"))
```

dbDriver-methods	<i>SQLite implementation of the Database Interface (DBI) classes and drivers</i>
------------------	--

Description

SQLite driver initialization and closing

Methods

drvName character name of the driver to instantiate.

drv an object that inherits from SQLiteDriver as created by dbDriver.

... any other arguments are passed to the driver drvName.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbListTables](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
# create an SQLite instance for capacity of up to 25 simultaneous
# connections.
m <- dbDriver("SQLite", max.con = 25)

con <- dbConnect(m, dbname="sqlite.db")
rs <- dbSubmitQuery(con,
```

```
      "select * from HTTP_ACCESS where IP_ADDRESS = '127.0.0.1'")
df <- fetch(rs, n = 50)
df2 <- fetch(rs, n = -1)
dbClearResult(rs)

pcon <- dbConnect(p, "user", "password", "dbname")
dbListTables(pcon)

## End(Not run)
```

dbGetInfo-methods	<i>Database interface meta-data</i>
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Description

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Methods

dbObj any object that implements some functionality in the R/S-Plus interface to databases (a driver, a connection or a result set).

res an `SQLiteResult`.

... currently not being used.

References

See the Database Interface definition document `DBI.pdf` in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbDriver](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbListTables](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
data(USArrests)
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname=":memory:")
dbWriteTable(con, "t1", USArrests)
dbWriteTable(con, "t2", USArrests)

dbListTables(con)

rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "select * from t1 where UrbanPop >= 80")
dbGetStatement(rs)
dbHasCompleted(rs)

info <- dbGetInfo(rs)
```

```
names(info)
info$fields

fetch(rs, n=2)
dbHasCompleted(rs)
info <- dbGetInfo(rs)
info$fields
dbClearResult(rs)

names(dbGetInfo(drv))

# DBIConnection info
names(dbGetInfo(con))

dbDisconnect(con)
```

dbListTables-methods *List items from an SQLite DBMS and from objects*

Description

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Methods

drv an SQLiteDriver.
conn an SQLiteConnection.
name a character string with the table name.
... currently not used.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbColumnInfo](#), [dbDriver](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
# after working awhile...
for(con in dbListConnections(odbc)){
  dbGetStatement(dbListResults(con))
}

## End(Not run)
```

dbObjectId-class	<i>Class dbObjectId</i>
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Description

A helper (mixin) class to provide external references in an R/S-Plus portable way.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

Id: Object of class "integer" this is an integer vector holding an opaque reference into a C struct (may or may not be a C pointer, may or may not have length one).

Methods

coerce signature(from = "dbObjectId", to = "integer"): ...

coerce signature(from = "dbObjectId", to = "numeric"): ...

coerce signature(from = "dbObjectId", to = "character"): ...

format signature(x = "dbObjectId"): ...

print signature(x = "dbObjectId"): ...

show signature(object = "dbObjectId"): ...

Note

A cleaner mechanism would use external references, but historically this class has existed mainly for R/S-Plus portability.

Examples

```
sqlite <- dbDriver("SQLite")
con <- dbConnect(sqlite, ":memory:")
is(sqlite, "dbObjectId") ## True
is(con, "dbObjectId") ## True
isIdCurrent(con) ## True
dbDisconnect(con)
isIdCurrent(con) ## False
```

Description

These functions mimic their R/S-Plus counterpart `get`, `assign`, `exists`, `remove`, and `objects`, except that they generate code that gets remotely executed in a database engine.

Value

A `data.frame` in the case of `dbReadTable`; otherwise a logical indicating whether the operation was successful.

Methods

conn an `SQLiteConnection` database connection object.

name a character string specifying a table name.

value a `data.frame` (or coercible to `data.frame`) object or a file name (character). In the first case, the `data.frame` is written to a temporary file and then imported to SQLite; when `value` is a character, it is interpreted as a file name and its contents imported to SQLite.

row.names in the case of `dbReadTable`, this argument can be a string or an index specifying the column in the DBMS table to be used as `row.names` in the output `data.frame` (a `NULL`, `""`, or `0` specifies that no column should be used as `row.names` in the output).

In the case of `dbWriteTable`, this argument should be a logical specifying whether the `row.names` should be output to the output DBMS table; if `TRUE`, an extra field whose name will be whatever the R/S-Plus identifier `"row.names"` maps to the DBMS (see [make.db.names](#)).

overwrite a logical specifying whether to overwrite an existing table or not. Its default is `FALSE`. (See the BUGS section below).

append a logical specifying whether to append to an existing table in the DBMS. Its default is `FALSE`.

... optional arguments.

When `dbWriteTable` is used to import data from a file, you may optionally specify `header=`, `row.names=`, `col.names=`, `sep=`, `eol=`, `field.types=`, and `skip=`.

`header` is a logical indicating whether the first data line (but see `skip`) has a header or not. If missing, its value is determined following [read.table](#) convention, namely, it is set to `TRUE` if and only if the first row has one fewer field than the number of columns.

`row.names` is a logical to specify whether the first column is a set of row names. If missing its default follows the [read.table](#) convention.

`col.names` a character vector with column names (these names will be filtered with [make.db.names](#) to ensure valid SQL identifiers. (See also `field.types` below.)

The field separator `sep=` defaults to `' '`.

The end-of-line delimiter `eol` defaults to `'\n'`.

`skip` specifies number of lines to skip before reading the data and it defaults to `0`.

`field.types` is a list of named field SQL types where `names(field.types)` provide the new table's column names (if missing, field types are inferred using [dbDataType](#)).

BUGS

These RSQLite methods do not use transactions, thus it is dangerous to specify `overwrite=TRUE` in `dbWriteTable` (the table is first removed and in case the data exporting fails the original table is lost forever).

Note

Note that the `data.frame` returned by `dbReadTable` only has primitive data, e.g., it does not coerce character data to factors.

SQLite table names are *not* case sensitive, e.g., table names ABC and abc are considered equal.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[sqliteImportFile](#), [SQLite](#), [dbDriver](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbListTables](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
conn <- dbConnect("SQLite", dbname = "sqlite.db")
if(dbExistsTable(conn, "fuel_frame")){
  dbRemoveTable(conn, "fuel_frame")
  dbWriteTable(conn, "fuel_frame", fuel.frame)
}
if(dbExistsTable(conn, "RESULTS")){
  dbWriteTable(conn, "RESULTS", results2000, append = TRUE)
} else {
  dbWriteTable(conn, "RESULTS", results2000)
}

## End(Not run)
```

dbSendQuery-methods

Execute a SQL statement on a database connection

Description

These are the primary methods for interacting with a database via SQL queries.

Methods

conn a SQLiteConnection object.

statement a character vector of length one specifying the SQL statement that should be executed.
Only a single SQL statment should be provided.

res a SQLiteResult object.

... additional parameters.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbDriver](#), [dbConnect](#), [fetch](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
con <- dbConnect(SQLite(), ":memory:")
data(USArrests)
dbWriteTable(con, "arrests", USArrests)

res <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * from arrests")
data <- fetch(res, n = 2)
data
dbClearResult(res)

dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT * from arrests limit 3")

tryCatch(dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM tableDoesNotExist"),
  error=function(e) { print("caught") })
dbGetException(con)

## The following example demonstrates the use of
## transactions and bound parameters in prepared
## statements.

set.seed(0x4554)

make_data <- function(n)
{
  alpha <- c(letters, as.character(0:9))
  make_key <- function(n)
  {
    paste(sample(alpha, n, replace = TRUE), collapse = "")
  }
  keys <- sapply(sample(1:5, replace=TRUE), function(x) make_key(x))
  counts <- sample(seq_len(1e4), n, replace = TRUE)
  data.frame(key = keys, count = counts, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
}
```

```

key_counts <- make_data(100)

db <- dbConnect(SQLite(), dbname = ":memory:")

sql <- "
create table keys (key text, count integer)
"

dbGetQuery(db, sql)

bulk_insert <- function(sql, key_counts)
{
  dbBeginTransaction(db)
  dbGetPreparedQuery(db, sql, bind.data = key_counts)
  dbCommit(db)
  dbGetQuery(db, "select count(*) from keys")[[1]]
}

## for all styles, you can have up to 999 parameters

## anonymous
sql <- "insert into keys values (?, ?)"
bulk_insert(sql, key_counts)

## named w/ :, $, @
## names are matched against column names of bind.data

sql <- "insert into keys values (:key, :count)"
bulk_insert(sql, key_counts[, 2:1])

sql <- "insert into keys values ($key, $count)"
bulk_insert(sql, key_counts)

sql <- "insert into keys values (@key, @count)"
bulk_insert(sql, key_counts)

## indexed (NOT CURRENTLY SUPPORTED)
## sql <- "insert into keys values (?1, ?2)"
## bulk_insert(sql)

sql <- "select * from keys where count = :cc"
dbGetPreparedQuery(db, sql, data.frame(cc = c(95, 403)))

dbDisconnect(db)

```

Description

Not yet implemented

Methods

res a SQLiteResult object as returned by dbSendQuery.

flds a data.frame with field descriptions as returned by dbColumnInfo.

... any additional arguments are passed to the implementing method.

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

SQLite, dbSendQuery, fetch, dbColumnInfo.

Examples

```
## Not run:
makeImage <- function(x) {
  .C("make_Image", as.integer(x), length(x))
}

res <- dbSendQuery(con, statement)
flds <- dbColumnInfo(res)
flds[3, "Sclass"] <- makeImage

dbSetDataMappings(rs, flds)

im <- fetch(rs, n = -1)

## End(Not run)
```

fetch-methods

Fetch records from a previously executed query

Description

This method is a straight-forward implementation of the corresponding generic function.

Details

The RSQLite implementations retrieves all records into a buffer internally managed by the RSQLite driver (thus this memory is not managed by R but is part of the R process), and fetch simply returns records from this internal buffer.

Methods

res an SQLiteResult object.

n maximum number of records to retrieve per fetch. Use `n = -1` to retrieve all pending records; use a value of `n = 0` for fetching the default number of rows `fetch.default.rec` defined in the [SQLite](#) initialization invocation.

... currently not used.

References

See the Database Interface definition document `DBI.pdf` in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbConnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [dbClearResult](#), [dbCommit](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbReadTable](#).

Examples

```
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
tfile <- tempfile()
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname = tfile)
data(USJudgeRatings)
dbWriteTable(con, "jratings", USJudgeRatings)

res <- dbSendQuery(con, statement = paste(
  "SELECT row_names, ORAL, DILG, FAMI",
  "FROM jratings"))

# we now fetch the first 10 records from the resultSet into a data.frame
data1 <- fetch(res, n = 10)
dim(data1)

dbHasCompleted(res)

# let's get all remaining records
data2 <- fetch(res, n = -1)

dbClearResult(res)
dbDisconnect(con)
```

isIdCurrent

Check whether an dbObjectId handle object is valid or not

Description

Support function that verifies that an `dbObjectId` holding a reference to a foreign object is still valid for communicating with the RDBMS

Usage

```
isIdCurrent(obj)
```

Arguments

obj any dbObjectId (e.g., dbDriver, dbConnection, dbResult).

Details

dbObjectId are R/S-Plus remote references to foreign (C code) objects. This introduces differences to the object's semantics such as persistence (e.g., connections may be closed unexpectedly), thus this function provides a minimal verification to ensure that the foreign object being referenced can be contacted.

Value

a logical scalar.

See Also

[dbDriver](#) [dbConnect](#) [dbSendQuery](#) [dbGetQuery](#) [fetch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
cursor <- dbSendQuery(con, sql.statement)
isIdCurrent(cursor)

## End(Not run)
```

make.db.names-methods *Make R/S-Plus identifiers into legal SQL identifiers*

Description

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Methods

dbObj any SQLite object (e.g., SQLiteDriver).

snames a character vector of R/S-Plus identifiers (symbols) from which we need to make SQL identifiers.

name a character vector of SQL identifiers we want to check against keywords from the DBMS.

unique logical describing whether the resulting set of SQL names should be unique. Its default is TRUE. Following the SQL 92 standard, uniqueness of SQL identifiers is determined regardless of whether letters are upper or lower case.

allow.keywords logical describing whether SQL keywords should be allowed in the resulting set of SQL names. Its default is TRUE

keywords a character vector with SQL keywords, namely .SQL92Keywords defined in the DBI package.

case a character string specifying whether to make the comparison as lower case, upper case, or any of the two. it defaults to any.

... currently not used.

References

The set of SQL keywords is stored in the character vector .SQL92Keywords and reflects the SQL ANSI/ISO standard as documented in "X/Open SQL and RDA", 1994, ISBN 1-872630-68-8. Users can easily override or update this vector.

SQLite does not add keywords to the SQL 92 standard.

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

[SQLite](#), [dbReadTable](#), [dbWriteTable](#), [dbExistsTable](#), [dbRemoveTable](#), [dbListTables](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
# This example shows how we could export a bunch of data.frames
# into tables on a remote database.

con <- dbConnect("SQLite", dbname = "sqlite.db")

export <- c("trantime.email", "trantime.print", "round.trip.time.email")
tabs <- make.db.names(con, export, unique = TRUE, allow.keywords = TRUE)

for(i in seq_along(export) )
  dbWriteTable(con, name = tabs[i], get(export[i]))

## End(Not run)
```

SQLite

Initialize the SQLite engine for the current R session.

Description

This function initializes the SQLite engine. It returns an object that allows you to connect to the SQLite engine embedded in R.

Usage

```
SQLite(max.con = 200, fetch.default.rec = 500, force.reload = FALSE,
       shared.cache=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>max.con</code>	IGNORED. As of RSQLite 0.9.0, connections are managed dynamically and there is no predefined limit to the number of connections you can have in a given R session.
<code>fetch.default.rec</code>	default number of records to fetch at one time from the database. The <code>fetch</code> method will use this number as a default, but individual calls can override it.
<code>force.reload</code>	should the package code be reloaded (reinitialized)? Setting this to TRUE allows you to change default settings. Notice that all connections should be closed before re-loading.
<code>shared.cache</code>	logical describing whether shared-cache mode should be enabled on the SQLite driver. The default is FALSE.

Details

This object is a singleton, that is, on subsequent invocations it returns the same initialized object.

This implementation allows the R embedded SQLite engine to work with multiple database instances through multiple connections simultaneously.

SQLite keeps each database instance in one single file. The name of the database *is* the file name, thus database names should be legal file names in the running platform.

Value

An object of class `RSQLiteDriver` which extends `dbDriver` and `dbObjectId`. This object is needed to create connections to the embedded SQLite database. There can be many SQLite database instances running simultaneously.

Side Effects

The R client part of the database communication is initialized, but note that connecting to database instances needs to be done through calls to `dbConnect`.

User authentication

SQLite is a single-user database engine, so no authentication is required.

References

See the Omega Project for Statistical Computing <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI> for more details on the R database interface.

See the Adobe PDF file `DBI.pdf` under the `doc` subdirectory of the DBI package, i.e., `system.file("doc", "DBI.pdf", package="RSQLite")`.

See the documentation at the SQLite Web site <http://www.sqlite.org> for details.

Author(s)

David A. James

See Also

On database drivers:

[dbDriver](#), [dbUnloadDriver](#), [dbListConnections](#).

On connections, SQL statements and resultSets:

[dbConnect](#), [dbDisconnect](#), [dbSendQuery](#), [dbGetQuery](#), [fetch](#), [dbListResults](#).

On transaction management:

[dbCommit](#), [dbRollback](#).

On meta-data:

[summary](#), [dbGetInfo](#), [dbListTables](#), [dbListFields](#), [dbColumnInfo](#), [dbGetException](#), [dbGetStatement](#), [dbHasCompleted](#), [dbGetRowCount](#), [dbGetRowsAffected](#).

Examples

```
# create a SQLite instance and create one connection.
m <- dbDriver("SQLite")

# initialize a new database to a tempfile and copy some data.frame
# from the base package into it
tfile <- tempfile()
con <- dbConnect(m, dbname = tfile)
data(USArrests)
dbWriteTable(con, "USArrests", USArrests)

# query
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "select * from USArrests")
d1 <- fetch(rs, n = 10)      # extract data in chunks of 10 rows
dbHasCompleted(rs)
d2 <- fetch(rs, n = -1)     # extract all remaining data
dbHasCompleted(rs)
dbClearResult(rs)
dbListTables(con)

# clean up
dbDisconnect(con)
file.info(tfile)
file.remove(tfile)
```

 SQLiteConnection-class

Class SQLiteConnection

Description

SQLite connection class.

Generators

The method `dbConnect` is the main generator.

Extends

Class "DBIConnection", directly. Class "SQLiteObject", directly. Class "DBIObject", by class "DBIConnection". Class "dbObjectId", by class "SQLiteObject".

Methods

`coerce` signature(from = "SQLiteConnection", to = "SQLiteResult"): ...
`dbCallProc` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbCommit` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbConnect` signature(drv = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbDisconnect` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbExistsTable` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", name = "character"): ...
`dbGetException` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbGetInfo` signature(dbObj = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbGetQuery` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", statement = "character"): ...
`dbListFields` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", name = "character"): ...
`dbListResults` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbListTables` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbReadTable` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", name = "character"): ...
`dbRemoveTable` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", name = "character"): ...
`dbRollback` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection"): ...
`dbSendQuery` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", statement = "character"): ...
`dbWriteTable` signature(conn = "SQLiteConnection", name = "character", value = "data.frame"): ...
 ...
`summary` signature(object = "SQLiteConnection"): ...

Author(s)

R-SIG-DB

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

DBI classes: [SQLiteObject-class](#) [SQLiteDriver-class](#) [SQLiteConnection-class](#) [SQLiteResult-class](#)

Examples

```
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
tfile <- tempfile()
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname = tfile)
dbDisconnect(con)
dbUnloadDriver(drv)
```

sqliteCopyDatabase	<i>Copy a SQLite database</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------

Description

This function copies a database connection to a file or to another database connection. It can be used to save an in-memory database (created using `dbname = ":memory:"`) to a file or to create an in-memory database as a copy of another database.

Usage

```
sqliteCopyDatabase(from, to)
```

Arguments

<code>from</code>	A <code>SQLiteConnection</code> object. The main database in <code>from</code> will be copied to <code>to</code> .
<code>to</code>	Either a string specifying the file name where the copy will be written or a <code>SQLiteConnection</code> object pointing to an empty database. If <code>to</code> specifies an already existing file, it will be overwritten without a warning. When <code>to</code> is a database connection, it is assumed to point to an empty and unused database; the behavior is undefined otherwise.

Details

This function uses SQLite's experimental online backup API to make the copy.

Value

Returns `NULL`.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

References<http://www.sqlite.org/backup.html>**Examples**

```
## Create an in memory database
db <- dbConnect(SQLite(), dbname = ":memory:")
df <- data.frame(letters=letters[1:4], numbers=1:4, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
ok <- dbWriteTable(db, "table1", df, row.names = FALSE)
stopifnot(ok)

## Copy the contents of the in memory database to
## the specified file
backupDbFile <- tempfile()
sqliteCopyDatabase(db, backupDbFile)
diskdb <- dbConnect(SQLite(), dbname = backupDbFile)
stopifnot(identical(df, dbReadTable(diskdb, "table1")))

## Copy from one connection to another
db2 <- dbConnect(SQLite(), dbname = ":memory:")
sqliteCopyDatabase(db, db2)
stopifnot(identical(df, dbReadTable(db2, "table1")))

## cleanup
dbDisconnect(db)
dbDisconnect(diskdb)
dbDisconnect(db2)
unlink(backupDbFile)
```

SQLiteDriver-class	<i>Class SQLiteDriver</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

An SQLite driver implementing the R/S-Plus database (DBI) API.

Generators

The main generators are [dbDriver](#) and [SQLite](#).

Extends

Class "DBIDriver", directly. Class "SQLiteObject", directly. Class "DBIObject", by class "DBIDriver". Class "dbObjectId", by class "SQLiteObject".

Methods

coerce signature(from = "SQLiteObject", to = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
dbConnect signature(drv = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
dbGetInfo signature(dbObj = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
dbListConnections signature(drv = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
dbUnloadDriver signature(drv = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
summary signature(object = "SQLiteDriver"): ...

Author(s)

R-SIG-DB

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

DBI classes: [SQLiteObject-class](#) [SQLiteDriver-class](#) [SQLiteConnection-class](#) [SQLiteResult-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname="path/to/dbfile")

## End(Not run)
```

SQLiteObject-class	<i>Class SQLiteObject</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Base class for all SQLite-specific DBI classes

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Extends

Class "DBIObject", directly. Class "dbObjectId", directly.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "SQLiteObject", to = "SQLiteDriver"): ...
dbDataType signature(dbObj = "SQLiteObject"): ...
isSQLKeyword signature(dbObj = "SQLiteObject", name = "character"): ...
make.db.names signature(dbObj = "SQLiteObject", snames = "character"): ...
SQLKeywords signature(dbObj = "SQLiteObject"): ...

Author(s)

R-SIG-DB

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

DBI classes: [SQLiteObject-class](#) [SQLiteDriver-class](#) [SQLiteConnection-class](#) [SQLiteResult-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
drv <- dbDriver("SQLite")
con <- dbConnect(drv, dbname = "rsdbi.db")

## End(Not run)
```

sqliteQuickColumn	<i>Return an entire column from a SQLite database</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Return an entire column from a table in a SQLite database as an R vector of the appropriate type. This function is experimental and subject to change.

Usage

```
sqliteQuickColumn(con, table, column)
```

Arguments

con	a SQLiteConnection object as produced by <code>sqliteNewConnection</code> .
table	a string specifying the name of the table
column	a string specifying the name of the column in the specified table to retrieve.

Details

This function relies upon the SQLite internal ROWID column to determine the number of rows in the table. This may not work depending on the table schema definition and pattern of update.

Value

an R vector of the appropriate type (based on the type of the column in the database).

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

SQLiteResult-class	<i>Class SQLiteResult</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

SQLite's query results class. This class encapsulates the result of an SQL statement (either select or not).

Generators

The main generator is [dbSendQuery](#).

Extends

Class "DBIResult", directly. Class "SQLiteObject", directly. Class "DBIObject", by class "DBIResult". Class "dbObjectId", by class "SQLiteObject".

Methods

coerce signature(from = "SQLiteConnection", to = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbClearResult signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbColumnInfo signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbGetException signature(conn = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbGetInfo signature(dbObj = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbGetRowCount signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbGetRowsAffected signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbGetStatement signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbHasCompleted signature(res = "SQLiteResult"): ...
dbListFields signature(conn = "SQLiteResult", name = "missing"): ...
fetch signature(res = "SQLiteResult", n = "numeric"): ...
fetch signature(res = "SQLiteResult", n = "missing"): ...
summary signature(object = "SQLiteResult"): ...

Author(s)

R-SIG-DB

References

See the Database Interface definition document DBI.pdf in the base directory of this package or <http://stat.bell-labs.com/RS-DBI>.

See Also

DBI classes: [SQLiteObject-class](#) [SQLiteDriver-class](#) [SQLiteConnection-class](#) [SQLiteResult-class](#)

 sqliteSupport

Support Functions

Description

These functions are the workhorses behind the RSQLite package, but users need not invoke these directly.

Usage

```
## SQLiteDriver-related
sqliteInitDriver(max.con=16, fetch.default.rec = 500, force.reload=FALSE,
                 shared.cache=FALSE)
sqliteDriverInfo(obj, what, ...)
sqliteDescribeDriver(obj, verbose = FALSE, ...)
sqliteCloseDriver(drv, ...)

## SQLiteConnection-related
sqliteNewConnection(drv, dbname, loadable.extensions=TRUE, cache_size=NULL,
                    synchronous=0, flags = NULL, vfs = NULL)
sqliteConnectionInfo(obj, what, ...)
sqliteDescribeConnection(obj, verbose = FALSE, ...)
sqliteCloseConnection(con, ...)

## SQLiteResult-related
sqliteExecStatement(con, statement, bind.data=NULL)
sqliteTransactionStatement(con, statement)
sqliteFetch(res, n=0, ...)
sqliteQuickSQL(con, statement, bind.data=NULL, ...)
sqliteResultInfo(obj, what, ...)
sqliteDescribeResult(obj, verbose = FALSE, ...)
sqliteCloseResult(res, ...)

## data mappings and convenience functions
sqliteDataType(obj, ...)
```

```

sqliteReadTable(con, name, row.names = "row_names", check.names = TRUE, ...)
sqliteImportFile(con, name, value, field.types, overwrite=FALSE,
  append=FALSE, header, row.names, nrows=50, sep=",", eol="\n",
  skip = 0, ...)
sqliteWriteTable(con, name, value, row.names = TRUE,
  overwrite = FALSE, append = FALSE,
  field.types = NULL, ...)
sqliteTableFields(con, name, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>max.con</code>	positive integer specifying maximum number of open connections. The default is 10. Note that since SQLite is embedded in R/S-Plus connections are simple, very efficient direct C calls.
<code>fetch.default.rec</code>	default number of rows to fetch (move to R/S-Plus). This default is used in <code>sqliteFetch</code> . The default is 500.
<code>force.reload</code>	logical indicating whether to re-initialize the driver. This may be useful if you want to change the defaults (e.g., <code>fetch.default.rec</code>). Note that the driver is a singleton (subsequent inits just returned the previously initialized driver, thus this argument).
<code>obj</code>	any of the SQLite DBI objects (e.g., <code>SQLiteConnection</code> , <code>SQLiteResult</code>).
<code>what</code>	character vector of metadata to extract, e.g., "version", "statement", "isSelect".
<code>verbose</code>	logical controlling how much information to display. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>drv</code>	an <code>SQLiteDriver</code> object as produced by <code>sqliteInit</code> .
<code>con</code>	an <code>SQLiteConnection</code> object as produced by <code>sqliteNewConnection</code> .
<code>res</code>	an <code>SQLiteResult</code> object as produced by <code>sqliteExecStatement</code> .
<code>dbname</code>	character string with the SQLite database file name (SQLite, like Microsoft's Access, stores an entire database in one file).
<code>loadable.extensions</code>	logical describing whether loadable extensions will be enabled for this connection. The default is FALSE.
<code>flags</code>	An integer that will be interpreted as a collection of flags by the SQLite API. If NULL, the flags will default to <code>SQLITE_RWC</code> which will open the file in read/write mode and create the file if it does not exist. You can use <code>SQLITE_RW</code> to open in read/write mode and <code>SQLITE_RO</code> to open in read only mode. In both cases, an error is raised if the database file does not already exist. See http://sqlite.org/c3ref/open.html for more details.
<code>shared.cache</code>	logical describing whether shared-cache mode should be enabled on the SQLite driver. The default is FALSE.
<code>bind.data</code>	a data frame which will be used to bind variables in the statement.
<code>cache_size</code>	positive integer to pass to the <code>PRAGMA cache_size</code> ; this changes the maximum number of disk pages that SQLite will hold in memory (SQLite's default is 2000 pages).

synchronous	values the PRAGMA synchronous flag, possible values are 0, 1, or 2 or the corresponding strings "OFF", "NORMAL", or "FULL". The RSQLite package uses a default of 0 (OFF), although SQLite's default is 2 (FULL) as of version 3.2.8. Users have reported significant speed ups using synchronous="OFF", and the SQLite documentation itself implies considerably improved performance at the very modest risk of database corruption in the unlikely case of the operating system (<i>not</i> the R application) crashing.																								
vfs	The name of the SQLite virtual filesystem module to use. If NULL, the default module will be used. Module availability depends on your operating as summarized by the following table: <table><tr><td>module</td><td>OSX</td><td>Unix (not OSX)</td><td>Windows</td></tr><tr><td>"unix-none"</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>"unix-dotfile"</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>"unix-flock"</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>"unix-afp"</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>"unix-posix"</td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	module	OSX	Unix (not OSX)	Windows	"unix-none"	Y	Y	N	"unix-dotfile"	Y	Y	N	"unix-flock"	Y	N	N	"unix-afp"	Y	N	N	"unix-posix"	Y	N	N
module	OSX	Unix (not OSX)	Windows																						
"unix-none"	Y	Y	N																						
"unix-dotfile"	Y	Y	N																						
"unix-flock"	Y	N	N																						
"unix-afp"	Y	N	N																						
"unix-posix"	Y	N	N																						
	See http://www.sqlite.org/compile.html for details.																								
force	logical indicating whether to close a connection that has open result sets. The default is FALSE.																								
statement	character string holding SQL statements.																								
n	number of rows to fetch from the given result set. A value of -1 indicates to retrieve all the rows. The default of 0 specifies to extract whatever the fetch.default.rec was specified during driver initialization sqliteInit.																								
name	character vector of names (table names, fields, keywords).																								
value	a data.frame.																								
field.types	a list specifying the mapping from R/S-Plus fields in the data.frame value to SQL data types. The default is sapply(value, SQLDataType), see SQLiteSQLType.																								
row.names	a logical specifying whether to prepend the value data.frame row names or not. The default is TRUE.																								
check.names	a logical specifying whether to convert DBMS field names into legal S names. Default is TRUE.																								
overwrite	logical indicating whether to replace the table name with the contents of the data.frame value. The defaults is FALSE.																								
append	logical indicating whether to append value to the existing table name.																								
header	logical, does the input file have a header line? Default is the same heuristic used by read.table, i.e., TRUE if the first line has one fewer column than the second line.																								
nrows	number of lines to rows to import using read.table from the input file to create the proper table definition. Default is 50.																								
sep	field separator character.																								
eol	end-of-line separator.																								

skip	number of lines to skip before reading data in the input file.
...	placeholder for future use.

Value

sqliteInitDriver returns an SQLiteDriver object.

sqliteDriverInfo returns a list of name-value metadata pairs.

sqliteDescribeDriver returns NULL (displays the object's metadata).

sqliteCloseDriver returns a logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.

sqliteNewConnection returns an SQLiteConnection object.

sqliteConnectionInfo returns a list of name-value metadata pairs.

sqliteDescribeConnection returns NULL (displays the object's metadata).

sqliteCloseConnection returns a logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.

sqliteExecStatement returns an SQLiteResult object.

sqliteFetch returns a data.frame.

sqliteQuickSQL returns either a data.frame if the statement is a select-like or NULL otherwise.

sqliteDescribeResult returns NULL (displays the object's metadata).

sqliteCloseResult returns a logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.

sqliteReadTable returns a data.frame with the contents of the DBMS table.

sqliteWriteTable returns a logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.

sqliteImportFile returns a logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.

sqliteTableFields returns a character vector with the table name field names.

sqliteDataType returns a character string with the closest SQL data type. Note that SQLite is typeless, so this is mostly for creating table that are compatible across RDBMS.

sqliteResultInfo returns a list of name-value metadata pairs.

Constants

.SQLitePkgName (currently "RSQLite"), .SQLitePkgVersion (the R package version), .SQLitePkgRCS (the RCS revision), .SQLitecle.NA.string (character that SQLite uses to denote NULL on input), .conflicts.OK.

The following constants can be used as the value of the flags argument to sqliteNewConnection to control the mode of the database connection:

SQLITE_RWC open the database in read/write mode and create the database file if it does not already exist

SQLITE_RW open the database in read/write mode. Raise an error if the file does not already exist

SQLITE_RO open the database in read only mode. Raise an error if the file does not already exist

summary-methods	<i>Summarize an SQLite object</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Methods

object = "DBIOject" Provides relevant metadata information on object, for instance, the SQLite server file, the SQL statement associated with a result set, etc.

from object to be coerced

to coercion class

x object to format or print or show

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