

Package: RPostgres (via r-universe)

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Title C++ Interface to PostgreSQL

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<<https://www.postgresql.org/>>, an open-source relational
database.

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URL <https://rpostgres.r-dbi.org>, <https://github.com/r-dbi/RPostgres>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-dbi/RPostgres/issues>

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 'dbBegin_PqConnection.R' 'dbBind_PqResult.R'
 'dbClearResult_PqResult.R' 'dbColumnInfo_PqResult.R'
 'dbCommit_PqConnection.R' 'dbConnect_PqDriver.R'
 'dbConnect_RedshiftDriver.R' 'dbDataType_PqConnection.R'
 'dbDataType_PqDriver.R' 'dbDisconnect_PqConnection.R'
 'dbExistsTable_PqConnection_Id.R'
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 'export.R' 'quote.R' 'show_PqConnection.R'
 'sqlData_PqConnection.R' 'tables.R' 'transactions.R' 'utils.R'

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RPostgres-package *RPostgres: C++ Interface to PostgreSQL*

Description

Fully DBI-compliant C++-backed interface to PostgreSQL <https://www.postgresql.org/>, an open-source relational database.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://rpostgres.r-dbi.org>
- <https://github.com/r-dbi/RPostgres>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/r-dbi/RPostgres/issues>

Postgres

*Postgres driver***Description**

`DBI::dbConnect()` establishes a connection to a database. Set `drv = Postgres()` to connect to a PostgreSQL(-ish) database. Use `drv = Redshift()` instead to connect to an AWS Redshift cluster.

Manually disconnecting a connection is not necessary with **RPostgres**, but still recommended; if you delete the object containing the connection, it will be automatically disconnected during the next GC with a warning.

Usage

```
Postgres()
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqDriver'
dbConnect(
  drv,
  dbname = NULL,
  host = NULL,
  port = NULL,
  password = NULL,
  user = NULL,
  service = NULL,
  ...,
  bigint = c("integer64", "integer", "numeric", "character"),
  check_interrupts = FALSE,
  timezone = "UTC",
  timezone_out = NULL
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbDisconnect(conn, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>drv</code>	DBI::DBIDriver . Use Postgres() to connect to a PostgreSQL(-ish) database or Redshift() to connect to an AWS Redshift cluster. Use an existing DBI::DBIConnection object to clone an existing connection.
<code>dbname</code>	Database name. If NULL, defaults to the user name. Note that this argument can only contain the database name, it will not be parsed as a connection string (internally, <code>expand_dbname</code> is set to <code>false</code> in the call to PQconnectdbParams()).
<code>host, port</code>	Host and port. If NULL, will be retrieved from <code>PGHOST</code> and <code>PGPORT</code> env vars.
<code>user, password</code>	User name and password. If NULL, will be retrieved from <code>PGUSER</code> and <code>PGPASSWORD</code> envvars, or from the appropriate line in <code>~/ .pgpass</code> . See https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-pgpass.html for more details.

service	Name of service to connect as. If NULL, will be ignored. Otherwise, connection parameters will be loaded from the pg_service.conf file and used. See https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-pgservice.html for details on this file and syntax.
...	Other name-value pairs that describe additional connection options as described at https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-connect.html#LIBPQ-PARAMKEYWORDS
bigint	The R type that 64-bit integer types should be mapped to, default is <code>bit64::integer64</code> , which allows the full range of 64 bit integers.
check_interrupts	Should user interrupts be checked during the query execution (before first row of data is available)? Setting to TRUE allows interruption of queries running too long.
timezone	Sets the timezone for the connection. The default is "UTC". If NULL then no timezone is set, which defaults to the server's time zone.
timezone_out	The time zone returned to R, defaults to <code>timezone</code> . If you want to display date-time values in the local timezone, set to <code>Sys.timezone()</code> or <code>""</code> . This setting does not change the time values returned, only their display.
conn	Connection to disconnect.

Examples

```
library(DBI)
# Pass more arguments as necessary to dbConnect()
con <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
dbDisconnect(con)
```

postgres-query

Execute a SQL statement on a database connection

Description

To retrieve results a chunk at a time, use `dbSendQuery()`, `dbFetch()`, then `dbClearResult()`. Alternatively, if you want all the results (and they'll fit in memory) use `dbGetQuery()` which sends, fetches and clears for you.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqResult'
dbBind(res, params, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqResult'
dbClearResult(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqResult'
dbFetch(res, n = -1, ..., row.names = FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqResult'
dbHasCompleted(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbSendQuery(conn, statement, params = NULL, ..., immediate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	Code a PqResult produced by DBI::dbSendQuery() .
<code>params</code>	A list of query parameters to be substituted into a parameterised query. Query parameters are sent as strings, and the correct type is imputed by PostgreSQL. If this fails, you can manually cast the parameter with e.g. " <code>\$1::bigint</code> ".
<code>...</code>	Other arguments needed for compatibility with generic (currently ignored).
<code>n</code>	Number of rows to return. If less than zero returns all rows.
<code>row.names</code>	Either TRUE, FALSE, NA or a string. If TRUE, always translate row names to a column called "row_names". If FALSE, never translate row names. If NA, translate rownames only if they're a character vector. A string is equivalent to TRUE, but allows you to override the default name. For backward compatibility, NULL is equivalent to FALSE.
<code>conn</code>	A PqConnection created by dbConnect() .
<code>statement</code>	An SQL string to execute.
<code>immediate</code>	If TRUE, uses the PGsendQuery() API instead of PGprepare() . This allows to pass multiple statements and turns off the ability to pass parameters.

Multiple queries and statements

With `immediate = TRUE`, it is possible to pass multiple queries or statements, separated by semi-colons. For multiple statements, the resulting value of [dbGetRowsAffected\(\)](#) corresponds to the total number of affected rows. If multiple queries are used, all queries must return data with the same column names and types. Queries and statements can be mixed.

Examples

```
library(DBI)
db <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
dbWriteTable(db, "usarrests", datasets::USArrests, temporary = TRUE)

# Run query to get results as dataframe
dbGetQuery(db, "SELECT * FROM usarrests LIMIT 3")

# Send query to pull requests in batches
res <- dbSendQuery(db, "SELECT * FROM usarrests")
dbFetch(res, n = 2)
dbFetch(res, n = 2)
dbHasCompleted(res)
dbClearResult(res)
```

```
dbRemoveTable(db, "usarrests")  
  
dbDisconnect(db)
```

postgres-tables

Convenience functions for reading/writing DBMS tables

Description

`dbAppendTable()` is overridden because **RPostgres** uses placeholders of the form \$1, \$2 etc. instead of ?.

`dbWriteTable()` executes several SQL statements that create/overwrite a table and fill it with values. **RPostgres** does not use parameterised queries to insert rows because benchmarks revealed that this was considerably slower than using a single SQL string.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'  
dbAppendTable(conn, name, value, copy = NULL, ..., row.names = NULL)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,Id'  
dbExistsTable(conn, name, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'  
dbExistsTable(conn, name, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,Id'  
dbListFields(conn, name, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'  
dbListFields(conn, name, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'  
dbListObjects(conn, prefix = NULL, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'  
dbListTables(conn, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'  
dbReadTable(conn, name, ..., check.names = TRUE, row.names = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'  
dbRemoveTable(conn, name, ..., temporary = FALSE, fail_if_missing = TRUE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character,data.frame'
```

```

dbWriteTable(
  conn,
  name,
  value,
  ...,
  row.names = FALSE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  append = FALSE,
  field.types = NULL,
  temporary = FALSE,
  copy = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
sqlData(con, value, row.names = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

conn	a PqConnection object, produced by DBI::dbConnect()
name	a character string specifying a table name. Names will be automatically quoted so you can use any sequence of characters, not just any valid bare table name. Alternatively, pass a name quoted with dbQuoteIdentifier() , an Id() object, or a string escaped with SQL() .
value	A data.frame to write to the database.
copy	If TRUE, serializes the data frame to a single string and uses COPY name FROM stdin. This is fast, but not supported by all postgres servers (e.g. Amazon's Redshift). If FALSE, generates a single SQL string. This is slower, but always supported. The default maps to TRUE on connections established via Postgres() and to FALSE on connections established via Redshift() .
...	Ignored.
row.names	Either TRUE, FALSE, NA or a string. If TRUE, always translate row names to a column called "row_names". If FALSE, never translate row names. If NA, translate rownames only if they're a character vector. A string is equivalent to TRUE, but allows you to override the default name. For backward compatibility, NULL is equivalent to FALSE.
prefix	A fully qualified path in the database's namespace, or NULL. This argument will be processed with dbUnquoteIdentifier() . If given the method will return all objects accessible through this prefix.
check.names	If TRUE, the default, column names will be converted to valid R identifiers.
temporary	If TRUE, only temporary tables are considered.
fail_if_missing	If FALSE, dbRemoveTable() succeeds if the table doesn't exist.
overwrite	a logical specifying whether to overwrite an existing table or not. Its default is FALSE.

append	a logical specifying whether to append to an existing table in the DBMS. Its default is FALSE.
field.types	character vector of named SQL field types where the names are the names of new table's columns. If missing, types are inferred with <code>DBI::dbDataType()</code> . The types can only be specified with <code>append = FALSE</code> .
con	A database connection.

Schemas, catalogs, tablespaces

Pass an identifier created with `Id()` as the name argument to specify the schema or catalog, e.g. `name = Id(catalog = "my_catalog", schema = "my_schema", table = "my_table")`. To specify the tablespace, use `dbExecute(conn, "SET default_tablespace TO my_tablespace")` before creating the table.

Examples

```
library(DBI)
con <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
dbListTables(con)
dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", mtcars, temporary = TRUE)
dbReadTable(con, "mtcars")

dbListTables(con)
dbExistsTable(con, "mtcars")

# A zero row data frame just creates a table definition.
dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars2", mtcars[0, ], temporary = TRUE)
dbReadTable(con, "mtcars2")

dbDisconnect(con)
```

postgres-transactions *Transaction management.*

Description

`dbBegin()` starts a transaction. `dbCommit()` and `dbRollback()` end the transaction by either committing or rolling back the changes.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbBegin(conn, ..., name = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbCommit(conn, ..., name = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbRollback(conn, ..., name = NULL)
```

Arguments

conn	a PqConnection object, produced by <code>DBI::dbConnect()</code>
...	Unused, for extensibility.
name	If provided, uses the SAVEPOINT SQL syntax to establish, remove (commit) or undo a <code>savepoint</code> .

Value

A boolean, indicating success or failure.

Examples

```
library(DBI)
con <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
dbWriteTable(con, "USarrests", datasets::USArrests, temporary = TRUE)
dbGetQuery(con, 'SELECT count(*) from "USarrests"')

dbBegin(con)
dbExecute(con, 'DELETE from "USarrests" WHERE "Murder" > 1')
dbGetQuery(con, 'SELECT count(*) from "USarrests"')
dbRollback(con)

# Rolling back changes leads to original count
dbGetQuery(con, 'SELECT count(*) from "USarrests"')

dbRemoveTable(con, "USarrests")
dbDisconnect(con)
```

postgresExportLargeObject

Exports a large object to file

Description

Exports a large object from the database to a file on disk. This function uses PostgreSQL's `lo_export()` function which efficiently streams the data directly to disk without loading it into memory, making it suitable for very large objects (GB+) that would cause memory issues with `lo_get()`. This function must be called within a transaction.

Usage

```
postgresExportLargeObject(conn, oid, filepath)
```

Arguments

conn	a PqConnection object, produced by <code>DBI::dbConnect()</code>
oid	the object identifier (Oid) of the large object to export
filepath	a path where the large object should be exported

Value

invisible NULL on success, or stops with an error

Examples

```
## Not run:
con <- postgresDefault()
filepath <- 'your_image.png'
dbWithTransaction(con, {
  oid <- postgresImportLargeObject(con, filepath)
})
# Later, export the large object back to a file
dbWithTransaction(con, {
  postgresExportLargeObject(con, oid, 'exported_image.png')
})

## End(Not run)
```

postgresHasDefault *Check if default database is available.*

Description

RPostgres examples and tests connect to a default database via `dbConnect(Postgres())`. This function checks if that database is available, and if not, displays an informative message.

`postgresDefault()` works similarly but returns a connection on success and throws a `testthat` skip condition on failure, making it suitable for use in tests.

Usage

```
postgresHasDefault(...)
```

```
postgresDefault(...)
```

Arguments

... Additional arguments passed on to `dbConnect()`

Examples

```
if (postgresHasDefault()) {
  db <- postgresDefault()
  print(dbListTables(db))
  dbDisconnect(db)
} else {
  message("No database connection.")
}
```

postgresImportLargeObject

Imports a large object from file

Description

Returns an object identifier (Oid) for the imported large object. This function must be called within a transaction.

Usage

```
postgresImportLargeObject(conn, filepath = NULL, oid = 0)
```

Arguments

conn	a PqConnection object, produced by DBI::dbConnect()
filepath	a path to the large object to import
oid	the oid to write to. Defaults to 0 which assigns an unused oid

Value

the identifier of the large object, an integer

Examples

```
## Not run:  
con <- postgresDefault()  
filepath <- 'your_image.png'  
dbWithTransaction(con, {  
  oid <- postgresImportLargeObject(con, filepath)  
})  
  
## End(Not run)
```

postgresIsTransacting *Return whether a transaction is ongoing*

Description

Detect whether the transaction is active for the given connection. A transaction might be started with [dbBegin\(\)](#) or wrapped within [DBI::dbWithTransaction\(\)](#).

Usage

```
postgresIsTransacting(conn)
```

Arguments

conn a [PqConnection](#) object, produced by `DBI::dbConnect()`

Value

A boolean, indicating if a transaction is ongoing.

postgresWaitForNotify *Wait for and return any notifications that return within timeout*

Description

Once you subscribe to notifications with LISTEN, use this to wait for responses on each channel.

Usage

```
postgresWaitForNotify(conn, timeout = 1)
```

Arguments

conn a [PqConnection](#) object, produced by `DBI::dbConnect()`
 timeout How long to wait, in seconds. Default 1

Value

If a notification was available, a list of:

channel Name of channel
pid PID of notifying server process
payload Content of notification

If no notifications are available, return NULL

Examples

```
library(DBI)
library(callr)

# listen for messages on the grapevine
db_listen <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
dbExecute(db_listen, "LISTEN grapevine")

# Start another process, which sends a message after a delay
rp <- r_bg(function() {
  library(DBI)
  Sys.sleep(0.3)
  db_notify <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())
  dbExecute(db_notify, "NOTIFY grapevine, 'psst'")
})
```

```

    dbDisconnect(db_notify)
  })

  # Sleep until we get the message
  n <- NULL
  while (is.null(n)) {
    n <- RPostgres::postgresWaitForNotify(db_listen, 60)
  }
  stopifnot(n$payload == 'psst')

  # Tidy up
  rp$wait()
  dbDisconnect(db_listen)

```

quote

Quote postgres strings, identifiers, and literals

Description

If an object of class `Id` is used for `dbQuoteIdentifier()`, it needs at most one table component and at most one schema component.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,Id'
dbQuoteIdentifier(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,SQL'
dbQuoteIdentifier(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'
dbQuoteIdentifier(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection'
dbQuoteLiteral(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,SQL'
dbQuoteString(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,character'
dbQuoteString(conn, x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'PqConnection,SQL'
dbUnquoteIdentifier(conn, x, ...)

```

Arguments

conn A [PqConnection](#) created by `dbConnect()`

x A character vector to be quoted.

... Other arguments needed for compatibility with generic (currently ignored).

Examples

```
library(DBI)
con <- dbConnect(RPostgres::Postgres())

x <- c("a", "b c", "d'e", "\\f")
dbQuoteString(con, x)
dbQuoteIdentifier(con, x)
dbDisconnect(con)
```

 Redshift

Redshift driver/connection

Description

Use `drv = Redshift()` instead of `drv = Postgres()` to connect to an AWS Redshift cluster. All methods in **RPostgres** and downstream packages can be called on such connections. Some have different behavior for Redshift connections, to ensure better interoperability.

Usage

```
Redshift()

## S4 method for signature 'RedshiftDriver'
dbConnect(
  drv,
  dbname = NULL,
  host = NULL,
  port = NULL,
  password = NULL,
  user = NULL,
  service = NULL,
  ...,
  bigint = c("integer64", "integer", "numeric", "character"),
  check_interrupts = FALSE,
  timezone = "UTC"
)
```

Arguments

drv	DBI::DBIDriver. Use <code>Postgres()</code> to connect to a PostgreSQL(-ish) database or <code>Redshift()</code> to connect to an AWS Redshift cluster. Use an existing <code>DBI::DBIConnection</code> object to clone an existing connection.
dbname	Database name. If NULL, defaults to the user name. Note that this argument can only contain the database name, it will not be parsed as a connection string (internally, <code>expand_dbname</code> is set to <code>false</code> in the call to <code>PQconnectdbParams()</code>).
host, port	Host and port. If NULL, will be retrieved from <code>PGHOST</code> and <code>PGPORT</code> env vars.
user, password	User name and password. If NULL, will be retrieved from <code>PGUSER</code> and <code>PGPASSWORD</code> envvars, or from the appropriate line in <code>~/.pgpass</code> . See https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-pgpass.html for more details.
service	Name of service to connect as. If NULL, will be ignored. Otherwise, connection parameters will be loaded from the <code>pg_service.conf</code> file and used. See https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-pgservice.html for details on this file and syntax.
...	Other name-value pairs that describe additional connection options as described at https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-connect.html#LIBPQ-PARAMKEYWORDS
bigint	The R type that 64-bit integer types should be mapped to, default is <code>bit64::integer64</code> , which allows the full range of 64 bit integers.
check_interrupts	Should user interrupts be checked during the query execution (before first row of data is available)? Setting to <code>TRUE</code> allows interruption of queries running too long.
timezone	Sets the timezone for the connection. The default is "UTC". If NULL then no timezone is set, which defaults to the server's time zone.

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