

# Package ‘SqlRender’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Rendering Parameterized SQL and Translation to Dialects

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**Description** A rendering tool for parameterized SQL that also translates into different SQL dialects. These dialects include 'Microsoft Sql Server', 'Oracle', 'PostgreSQL', 'Amazon RedShift', 'Apache Impala', 'IBM Netezza', 'Google BigQuery', 'Microsoft PDW', and 'SQLite'.

**License** Apache License 2.0

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**URL** <https://ohdsi.github.io/SqlRender>, <https://github.com/OHDSI/SqlRender>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/OHDSI/SqlRender/issues>

**Imports** rJava

**Suggests** testthat,  
knitr,  
rmarkdown,  
shiny,  
shinydashboard

**LazyData** false

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

## R topics documented:

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camelCaseToSnakeCase	<i>Convert a camel case string to snake case</i>
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## Description

Convert a camel case string to snake case

## Usage

```
camelCaseToSnakeCase(string)
```

## Arguments

string	The string to be converted
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## Value

A string

## Examples

```
camelCaseToSnakeCase("exposureConceptId1")
# > 'exposure_concept_id_1'
```

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createRWrapperForSql	<i>Create an R wrapper for SQL</i>
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## Description

createRWrapperForSql creates an R wrapper for a parameterized SQL file. The created R script file will contain a single function, that executes the SQL, and accepts the same parameters as specified in the SQL.

## Usage

```
createRWrapperForSql(sqlFilename, rFilename, packageName,
  createRoxygenTemplate = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

sqlFilename	The SQL file.
rFilename	The name of the R file to be generated. Defaults to the name of the SQL file with the extension reset to R.
packageName	The name of the package that will contains the SQL file.
createRoxygenTemplate	If true, a template of Roxygen comments will be added.

**Details**

This function reads the declarations of defaults in the parameterized SQL file, and creates an R function that exposes the parameters. It uses the `loadRenderTranslateSql` function, and assumes the SQL will be used inside a package. To use inside a package, the SQL file should be placed in the `inst/sql/sql_server` folder of the package.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# This will create a file called CohortMethod.R:
createRWrapperForSql("CohortMethod.sql", packageName = "CohortMethod")

## End(Not run)
```

---

launchSqlRenderDeveloper

*Launch the SqlRender Developer Shiny app*

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**Description**

Launch the SqlRender Developer Shiny app

**Usage**

```
launchSqlRenderDeveloper(launch.browser = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

launch.browser	Should the app be launched in your default browser, or in a Shiny window. Note: copying to clipboard will not work in a Shiny window.
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**Details**

Launches a Shiny app that allows the user to develop SQL and see how it translates to the supported dialects.

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loadRenderTranslateSql

*Load, render, and translate a SQL file in a package*


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## Description

loadRenderTranslateSql Loads a SQL file contained in a package, renders it and translates it to the specified dialect

## Usage

```
loadRenderTranslateSql(sqlFilename, packageName, dbms = "sql server",
  ..., oracleTempSchema = NULL, warnOnMissingParameters = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

sqlFilename	The source SQL file
packageName	The name of the package that contains the SQL file
dbms	The target dialect. Currently 'sql server', 'oracle', 'postgres', and 'redshift' are supported
...	Parameter values used for render
oracleTempSchema	A schema that can be used to create temp tables in when using Oracle.
warnOnMissingParameters	Should a warning be raised when parameters provided to this function do not appear in the parameterized SQL that is being rendered? By default, this is TRUE.

## Details

This function looks for a SQL file with the specified name in the inst/sql/<dbms> folder of the specified package. If it doesn't find it in that folder, it will try and load the file from the inst/sql/sql\_server folder and use the translate function to translate it to the requested dialect. It will subsequently call the render function with any of the additional specified parameters.

## Value

Returns a string containing the rendered SQL.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
renderedSql <- loadRenderTranslateSql("CohortMethod.sql",
  packageName = "CohortMethod",
  dbms = connectionDetails$dbms,
  CDM_schema = "cdmSchema")

## End(Not run)
```

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readSql	<i>Reads a SQL file</i>
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**Description**

readSql loads SQL from a file

**Usage**

```
readSql(sourceFile)
```

**Arguments**

sourceFile	The source SQL file
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**Details**

readSql loads SQL from a file

**Value**

Returns a string containing the SQL.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
readSql("myParamStatement.sql")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

render	<i>Render SQL code based on parameterized SQL and parameter values</i>
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**Description**

render Renders SQL code based on parameterized SQL and parameter values.

**Usage**

```
render(sql = "", warnOnMissingParameters = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

sql	The parameterized SQL
warnOnMissingParameters	Should a warning be raised when parameters provided to this function do not appear in the parameterized SQL that is being rendered? By default, this is TRUE.
...	Parameter values

## Details

This function takes parameterized SQL and a list of parameter values and renders the SQL that can be sent to the server. Parameterization syntax:

**@parameterName** Parameters are indicated using a @ prefix, and are replaced with the actual values provided in the render call.

**{DEFAULT @parameterName = parameterValue}** Default values for parameters can be defined using curly and the DEFAULT keyword.

**{if}?{then}:{else}** The if-then-else pattern is used to turn on or off blocks of SQL code.

## Value

A character string containing the rendered SQL.

## Examples

```
render("SELECT * FROM @a;", a = "myTable")
render("SELECT * FROM @a {@b}?{WHERE x = 1};", a = "myTable", b = "true")
render("SELECT * FROM @a {@b == ' '}?{WHERE x = 1}:{ORDER BY x};", a = "myTable", b = "true")
render("SELECT * FROM @a {@b != ' '}?{WHERE @b = 1};", a = "myTable", b = "y")
render("SELECT * FROM @a {1 IN (@c)}?{WHERE @b = 1};",
      a = "myTable",
      b = "y",
      c = c(1, 2, 3, 4))
render("{DEFAULT @b = \"someField\"}SELECT * FROM @a {@b != ' '}?{WHERE @b = 1};",
      a = "myTable")
render("SELECT * FROM @a {@a == 'myTable' & @b != 'x'}?{WHERE @b = 1};",
      a = "myTable",
      b = "y")
render(sql = "SELECT * FROM @a;",
      warnOnMissingParameters = FALSE,
      a = "myTable",
      b = "missingParameter")
```

---

renderSql

*Deprecated: Render SQL code based on parameterized SQL and parameter values*

---

## Description

This function has been deprecated. Use [render](#) instead. This new function returns a character vector instead of a list.

## Usage

```
renderSql(sql = "", warnOnMissingParameters = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>sql</code>	The parameterized SQL
<code>warnOnMissingParameters</code>	Should a warning be raised when parameters provided to this function do not appear in the parameterized SQL that is being rendered? By default, this is TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Parameter values

**Value**

A list containing the following elements:

- parameterizedSql** The original parameterized SQL code
- sql** The rendered sql

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<code>renderSqlFile</code>	<i>Render a SQL file</i>
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**Description**

`renderSqlFile` Renders SQL code in a file based on parameterized SQL and parameter values, and writes it to another file.

**Usage**

```
renderSqlFile(sourceFile, targetFile, warnOnMissingParameters = TRUE,
...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>sourceFile</code>	The source SQL file
<code>targetFile</code>	The target SQL file
<code>warnOnMissingParameters</code>	Should a warning be raised when parameters provided to this function do not appear in the parameterized SQL that is being rendered? By default, this is TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Parameter values

**Details**

This function takes parameterized SQL and a list of parameter values and renders the SQL that can be send to the server. Parameterization syntax:

**@parameterName** Parameters are indicated using a @ prefix, and are replaced with the actual values provided in the render call.

**{DEFAULT @parameterName = parameterValue}** Default values for parameters can be defined using curly and the DEFAULT keyword.

**{if}?{then}:{else}** The if-then-else pattern is used to turn on or off blocks of SQL code.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
renderSqlFile("myParamStatement.sql", "myRenderedStatement.sql", a = "myTable")

## End(Not run)
```

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snakeCaseToCamelCase	<i>Convert a snake case string to camel case</i>
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---

### Description

Convert a snake case string to camel case

### Usage

```
snakeCaseToCamelCase(string)
```

### Arguments

string	The string to be converted
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### Value

A string

### Examples

```
snakeCaseToCamelCase("exposure_concept_id_1")
# > 'exposureConceptId1'
```

---

splitSql	<i>Split a single SQL string into one or more SQL statements</i>
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### Description

splitSql splits a string containing multiple SQL statements into a vector of SQL statements

### Usage

```
splitSql(sql)
```

### Arguments

sql	The SQL string to split into separate statements
-----	--

### Details

This function is needed because some DBMSs (like ORACLE) do not accept multiple SQL statements being sent as one execution.



**Value**

A vector of strings, one for each SQL statement

**Examples**

```
splitSql("SELECT * INTO a FROM b; USE x; DROP TABLE c;")
```

SqlRender	<i>SqlRender</i>
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**Description**

SqlRender

translate	<i>Translates SQL from one dialect to another</i>
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**Description**

translate translates SQL from one dialect to another.

**Usage**

```
translate(sql = "", targetDialect, oracleTempSchema = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- sql                    The SQL to be translated
- targetDialect        The target dialect. Currently "oracle", "postgresql", "pdw", "impala", "netezza", "bigquery", and "redshift" are supported
- oracleTempSchema    A schema that can be used to create temp tables in when using Oracle or Impala.

**Details**

This function takes SQL in one dialect and translates it into another. It uses simple pattern replacement, so its functionality is limited. Note that trailing semicolons are not removed for Oracle, which is required before sending a statement through JDBC. This will be done by [splitSql](#).

**Value**

A character string containing the translated SQL.

**Examples**

```
translate("USE my_schema;", targetDialect = "oracle")
```

---

```
translateSingleStatement
```

*Translates a single SQL statement from one dialect to another*

---

### Description

`translateSingleStatement` translates a single SQL statement from one dialect to another.

### Usage

```
translateSingleStatement(sql = "", targetDialect,
  oracleTempSchema = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>sql</code>	The SQL to be translated
<code>targetDialect</code>	The target dialect. Currently "oracle", "postgresql", "pdw", "impala", "netezza", "bigquery", and "redshift" are supported
<code>oracleTempSchema</code>	A schema that can be used to create temp tables in when using Oracle or Impala.

### Details

This function takes SQL in one dialect and translates it into another. It uses simple pattern replacement, so its functionality is limited. This removes any trailing semicolon as required by Oracle when sending through JDBC. An error is thrown if more than one statement is encountered in the SQL.

### Value

A character vector with the translated SQL.

### Examples

```
translateSingleStatement("USE my_schema;", targetDialect = "oracle")
```

---

```
translateSql
```

*Deprecated: Translates SQL from one dialect to another*

---

### Description

This function has been deprecated. Use [translate](#) instead. This new function returns a character vector instead of a list.

### Usage

```
translateSql(sql = "", targetDialect, oracleTempSchema = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>sql</code>	The SQL to be translated
<code>targetDialect</code>	The target dialect. Currently "oracle", "postgresql", "pdw", "impala", "netezza", "bigquery", and "redshift" are supported
<code>oracleTempSchema</code>	A schema that can be used to create temp tables in when using Oracle or Impala.

**Value**

A list containing the following elements:

**originalSql** The original parameterized SQL code

**sql** The translated SQL

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<code>translateSqlFile</code>	<i>Translate a SQL file</i>
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---

**Description**

This function takes SQL and translates it to a different dialect.

**Usage**

```
translateSqlFile(sourceFile, targetFile, targetDialect,
  oracleTempSchema = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>sourceFile</code>	The source SQL file
<code>targetFile</code>	The target SQL file
<code>targetDialect</code>	The target dialect. Currently 'oracle', 'postgresql', and 'redshift' are supported
<code>oracleTempSchema</code>	A schema that can be used to create temp tables in when using Oracle.

**Details**

This function takes SQL and translates it to a different dialect.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
translateSqlFile("myRenderedStatement.sql",
  "myTranslatedStatement.sql",
  targetDialect = "postgresql")

## End(Not run)
```

---

writeSql	<i>Write SQL to a SQL (text) file</i>
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**Description**

writeSql writes SQL to a file

**Usage**

```
writeSql(sql, targetFile)
```

**Arguments**

sql	A string containing the sql
targetFile	The target SQL file

**Details**

writeSql writes SQL to a file

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
sql <- "SELECT * FROM @table_name"  
writeSql(sql, "myParamStatement.sql")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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