

R, Databases and Docker

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Contents

1	Introduction	7
1.1	Using R to query a DBMS in your organization	7
1.2	Docker as a tool for UseRs	7
1.3	Why write a book about DBMS access from R using Docker?	8
1.4	Docker and R on your machine	8
1.5	Who are we?	8
2	How to use this book (01)	9
2.1	Prerequisites	9
2.2	Installing Docker	9
2.3	Download the repo	10
2.4	Read along, experiment as you go	10
3	Docker Hosting for Windows (02)	11
3.1	Hardware requirements	11
3.2	Software requirements	11
3.3	Docker for Windows settings	12
3.4	Git, GitHub and line endings	13
4	This Book's Learning Goals and Use Cases (03)	15
4.1	Learning Goals	15
4.2	Imaging a DVD rental business	15
4.3	Use cases	16
4.4	Investigating a question using with an organization's database	18
5	Docker, Postgres, and R (04)	19
5.1	Verify that Docker is running	19
5.2	Clean up if appropriate	19
5.3	Connect, read and write to Postgres from R	20
5.4	Clean up	22

6	The dvdrental database in Postgres in Docker (05)	23
6.1	Overview	23
6.2	Verify that Docker is up and running	23
6.3	Clean up if appropriate	23
6.4	Build the Docker Image	24
6.5	Run the Docker Image	24
6.6	Connect to Postgres with R	25
6.7	Stop and start to demonstrate persistence	26
6.8	Cleaning up	26
6.9	Using the <code>sql-pet</code> container in the rest of the book	27
7	Mapping your local environment (10)	29
7.1	Basics	29
7.2	Ask yourself, what are you aiming for?	29
7.3	Get some basic information about your database	29
7.4	Tutorial Environment	30
7.5	Communicating with Docker Applications	30
7.6	Exercises	32
8	Introduction to DBMS queries (11)	35
8.1	Downloading the data from the database	35
8.2	Investigating a single table	39
8.3	Dividing the work between R on your machine and the DBMS	42
8.4	Other resources	43
9	Joins and complex queries (13)	45
9.1	Different strategies for interacting with the database	46
9.2	Use <code>dbGetQuery</code>	46
9.3	Use <code>dbExecute</code>	46
9.4	Joins	47
9.5	Store analysis	48
9.6	Compute the outstanding balance.	52
10	SQL Quick start - simple retrieval (15)	53
10.1	SQL Commands	54
10.2	Query statement structure	55
10.3	SQL Clauses	56
10.4	SELECT Clause: Column Selection – Vertical Partitioning of Data	56

10.5 SQL Comments	58
10.6 FROM Clause	58
10.7 WHERE Clause: Row Selection – Horizontal Partitioning of Data	59
10.8 TO-DO's	62
11 Getting metadata about and from the database (21)	63
11.1 Always <i>look</i> at the data	63
11.2 Database contents and structure	64
11.3 What columns do those tables contain?	68
11.4 Characterizing how things are named	71
11.5 Database keys	72
11.6 Creating your own data dictionary	76
11.7 Save your work!	78
12 Drilling into Your DB Environment (22)	79
12.1 Which database?	79
12.2 How many databases reside in the Docker Container?	79
12.3 Which Schema?	81
12.4 Exercises	82
13 Explain queries (71)	91
13.1 Performance considerations	91
13.2 Clean up	93
14 SQL queries behind the scenes (72)	95
14.1 SQL Execution Steps	95
14.2 Passing values to SQL statements	96
14.3 Pass multiple sets of values with dbBind():	96
14.4 Clean up	97
15 Writing to the DBMS (73)	99
15.1 Create a new table	99
15.2 Modify an existing table	99
15.3 Remove table and Clean up	100
16 (APPENDIX) Appendix A: Other resources (89)	101
16.1 Editing this book	101
16.2 Docker alternatives	101
16.3 Docker and R	101
16.4 Documentation for Docker and Postgres	101
16.5 More Resources	101

17 APPENDIX C - Mapping your local environment (92)	103
17.1 Environment Tools Used in this Chapter	103
17.2 Communicating with Docker Applications	106
18 APPENDIX C - Creating the sql-pet Docker container a step at a time	107
18.1 Overview	107
18.2 Download the <code>dvdrental</code> backup file	108
18.3 Build the Docker Container	109
18.4 Create the database and restore from the backup	110
18.5 Connect to the database with R	111
18.6 Cleaning up	112

Chapter 1

Introduction

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- Understand the importance of using R and Docker to query a DBMS and access a service like Postgres outside of R.
- Setup your environment to explore the use-case for useRs.

1.1 Using R to query a DBMS in your organization

- Large data stores in organizations are stored in databases that have specific access constraints and structural characteristics. Data documentation may be incomplete, often emphasizes operational issues rather than analytic ones, and often needs to be confirmed on the fly. Data volumes and query performance are important design constraints.
- R users frequently need to make sense of complex data structures and coding schemes to address incompletely formed questions so that exploratory data analysis has to be fast. Exploratory techniques for the purpose should not be reinvented (and so would benefit from more public instruction or discussion).
- Learning to navigate the interfaces (passwords, packages, etc.) between R and a database is difficult to simulate outside corporate walls. Resources for interface problem diagnosis behind corporate walls may or may not address all the issues that R users face, so a simulated environment is needed.

1.2 Docker as a tool for UseRs

Noam Ross’s “Docker for the UseR” suggests that there are four distinct Docker use-cases for useRs.

1. Make a fixed working environment for reproducible analysis
2. Access a service outside of R (**e.g., Postgres**)
3. Create an R based service (e.g., with **plumber**)
4. Send our compute jobs to the cloud with minimal reconfiguration or revision

This book explores #2 because it allows us to work on the database access issues described above and to practice on an industrial-scale DBMS.

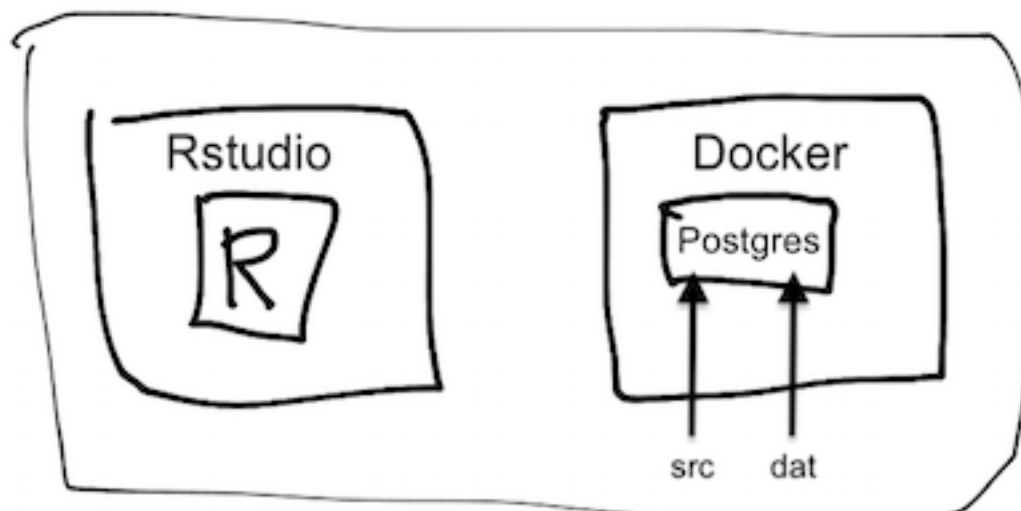
- Docker is a relatively easy way to simulate the relationship between an R/RStudio session and a database – all on a single machine, provided you have Docker installed and running.
- You may want to run PostgreSQL on a Docker container, avoiding any OS or system dependencies that might come up.

1.3 Why write a book about DBMS access from R using Docker?

- Large data stores in organizations are stored in databases that have specific access constraints and structural characteristics.
- Learning to navigate the gap between R and the database is difficult to simulate outside corporate walls.
- R users frequently need to make sense of complex data structures using diagnostic techniques that should not be reinvented (and so would benefit from more public instruction and commentary).
- Docker is a relatively easy way to simulate the relationship between an R/Rstudio session and database – all on on a single machine.

1.4 Docker and R on your machine

Here is how R and Docker fit on your operating system in this tutorial:



needs to be updated as our directory structure evolves.)

(This diagram

1.5 Who are we?

We have been collaborating on this book since the Summer of 2018, each of us chipping into the project as time permits:

- Dipti Muni - @deemuni
- Ian Franz - @ianfrantz
- Jim Tyhurst - @jimtyhurst
- John David Smith - @smithjd
- M. Edward (Ed) Borasky - @znmeb
- Maryann Tygeson @maryannet
- Scott Came - @scottcame
- Sophie Yang - @SophieMYang

Chapter 2

How to use this book (01)

This book is full of examples that you can replicate on your computer.

2.1 Prerequisites

You will need:

- A computer running Windows, MacOS, or Linux (any Linux distro that will run Docker Community Edition, R and RStudio will work)
- R, and RStudio
- Docker
- Our companion package `sqlpetr` installs with: `devtools::install_github("smithjd/sqlpetr")`.

The database we use is PostgreSQL 10, but you do not need to install that - it's installed via a Docker image. RStudio 1.2 is highly recommended but not required.

In addition to the current version of R and RStudio, you will need current versions of the following packages:

- tidyverse
- DBI
- RPostgres
- glue
- dbplyr
- knitr

2.2 Installing Docker

Install Docker. Installation depends on your operating system:

- On a Mac
- On UNIX flavors
- For Windows, consider these issues and follow these instructions.

2.3 Download the repo

The code to generate the book and the exercises it contains can be downloaded from this repo.

2.4 Read along, experiment as you go

We have never been sure whether we're writing an expository book or a massive tutorial. You may use it either way.

After the introductory chapters and the chapter that creates the persistent database ("The dvdrental database in Postgres in Docker (05)), you can jump around and each chapter stands on its own.

Chapter 3

Docker Hosting for Windows (02)

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- Setup your environment for Windows.
- Use Git and GitHub effectively on Windows.

Skip these instructions if your computer has either OSX or a Unix variant.

3.1 Hardware requirements

You will need an Intel or AMD processor with 64-bit hardware and the hardware virtualization feature. Most machines you buy today will have that, but older ones may not. You will need to go into the BIOS / firmware and enable the virtualization feature. You will need at least 4 gigabytes of RAM!

3.2 Software requirements

You will need Windows 7 64-bit or later. If you can afford it, I highly recommend upgrading to Windows 10 Pro.

3.2.1 Windows 7, 8, 8.1 and Windows 10 Home (64 bit)

Install Docker Toolbox. The instructions are here: https://docs.docker.com/toolbox/toolbox_install_windows/. Make sure you try the test cases and they work!

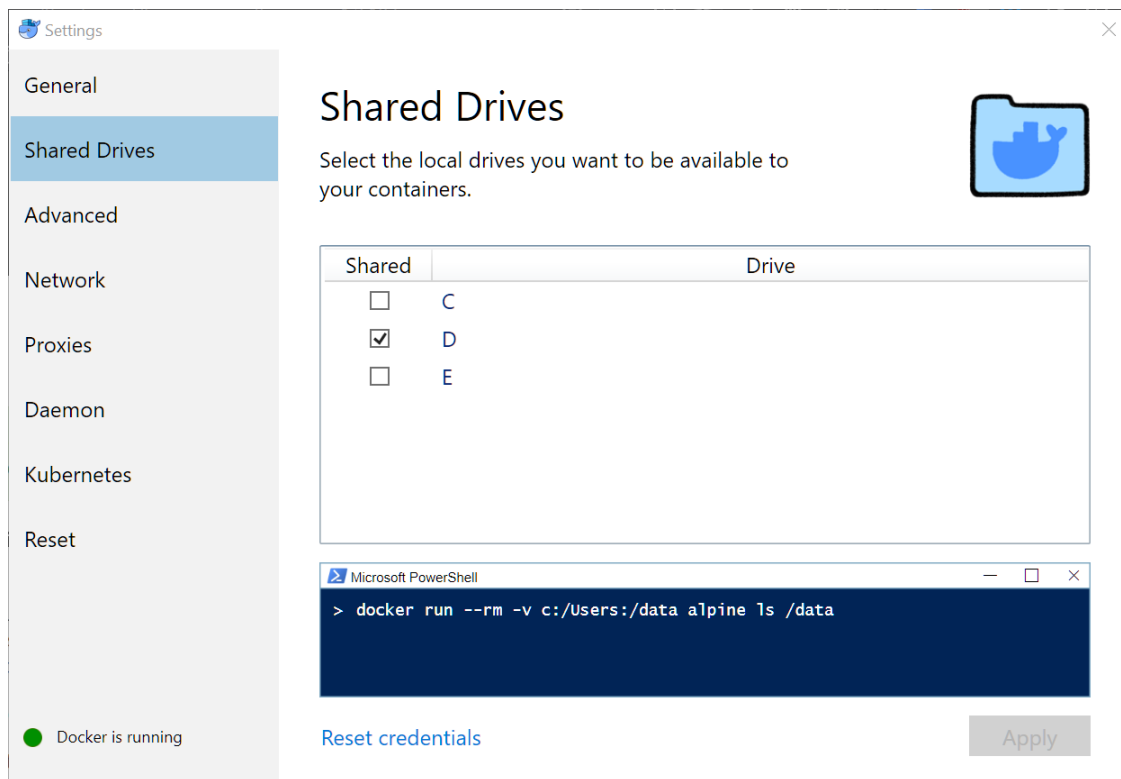
3.2.2 Windows 10 Pro

Install Docker for Windows *stable*. The instructions are here: <https://docs.docker.com/docker-for-windows/install/#start-docker-for-windows>. Again, make sure you try the test cases and they work.

3.3 Docker for Windows settings

3.3.1 Shared drives

If you're going to mount host files into container file systems (as we do in the following chapters), you need to set up shared drives. Open the Docker settings dialog and select **Shared Drives**. Check the drives you want to share. In this screenshot, the D: drive is my 1 terabyte hard drive.

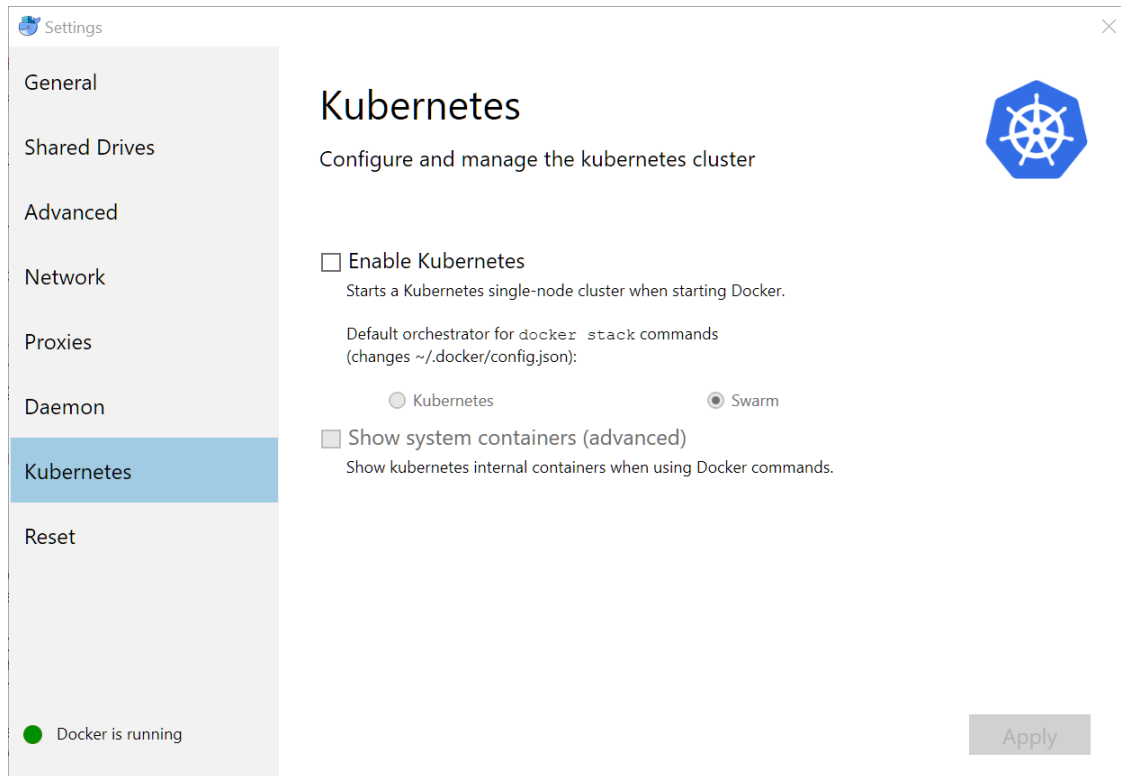


3.3.2 Kubernetes

Kubernetes is a container orchestration / cloud management package that's a major DevOps tool. It's heavily supported by Red Hat and Google, and as a result is becoming a required skill for DevOps.

However, it's overkill for this project at the moment. So you should make sure it's not enabled.

Go to the **Kubernetes** dialog and make sure the **Enable Kubernetes** checkbox is cleared.



3.4 Git, GitHub and line endings

Git was originally developed for Linux - in fact, it was created by Linus Torvalds to manage hundreds of different versions of the Linux kernel on different machines all around the world. As usage has grown, Git has achieved a huge following and is the version control system used by most large open source projects, including this one.

If you're on Windows, there are some things about Git and GitHub you need to watch. First of all, there are quite a few tools for running Git on Windows, but the RStudio default and recommended one is Git for Windows (<https://git-scm.com/download/win>).

By default, text files on Linux end with a single linefeed (`\n`) character. But on Windows, text files end with a carriage return and a line feed (`\r\n`). See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newline> for the gory details.

Git defaults to checking files out in the native mode. So if you're on Linux, a text file will show up with the Linux convention, and if you're on Windows, it will show up with the Windows convention.

Most of the time this doesn't cause any problems. But Docker containers usually run Linux, and if you have files from a repository on Windows that you've sent to the container, the container may malfunction or give weird results. *This kind of situation has caused a lot of grief for contributors to this project, so beware.*

In particular, executable `sh` or `bash` scripts will fail in a Docker container if they have Windows line endings. You may see an error message with `\r` in it, which means the shell saw the carriage return (`\r`) and gave up. But often you'll see no hint at all what the problem was.

So you need a way to tell Git that some files need to be checked out with Linux line endings. See <https://help.github.com/articles/dealing-with-line-endings/> for the details. Summary:

1. You'll need a `.gitattributes` file in the root of the repository.

2. In that file, all text files (scripts, program source, data, etc.) that are destined for a Docker container will need to have the designator `<spec> text eol=lf`, where `<spec>` is the file name specifier, for example, `*.sh`.

This repo includes a sample: `.gitattributes`

Chapter 4

This Book's Learning Goals and Use Cases (03)

4.1 Learning Goals

After working through this tutorial, you can expect to be able to:

- Set up a PostgreSQL database in a Docker environment.
- Run queries against PostgreSQL in an environment that simulates what you will find in a corporate setting.
- Understand techniques and some of the trade-offs between:
 1. queries aimed at exploration or informal investigation using `dplyr`; and
 2. those where performance is important because of the size of the database or the frequency with which a query is run.
- Understand the equivalence between `dplyr` and SQL queries and how R translates one into the other
- Understand some more advanced SQL techniques.
- Gain familiarity with the standard metadata that an SQL database contains to describe its own contents.
- Gain some understanding of techniques for assessing query structure and performance.
- Understand enough about Docker to swap databases, e.g. Sports DB for the DVD rental database used in this tutorial. Or swap the database management system (DBMS), e.g. MySQL for PostgreSQL.

4.2 Imaging a DVD rental business

- Years ago people rented videos on DVD disks and video stores were a big business.
- Imagine managing a video rental store like Movie Madness in Portland, Oregon.



- What data would be needed and what questions would you have to answer about the business?

This tutorial uses the Postgres version of “dvd rental” database which represents the transaction database for running a movie (e.g., dvd) rental business. The database can be downloaded [here](#). Here’s a glimpse of it’s structure, which will be discussed in some detail:

A data analyst uses the database abstraction and the practical business questions to answer business questions.

4.3 Use cases

Imagine that you have one of several roles at our fictional company **DVDs R Us** and that you need to:

- As a data scientist, I want to know the distribution of number of rentals per month per customer, so that the Marketing department can create incentives for customers in 3 segments: Frequent Renters, Average Renters, Infrequent Renters.
- As the Director of Sales, I want to see the total number of rentals per month for the past 6 months and I want to know how fast our customer base is growing/shrinking per month for the past 6 months.
- As the Director of Marketing, I want to know which categories of DVDs are the least popular, so that I can create a campaign to draw attention to rarely used inventory.
- As a shipping clerk, I want to add rental information when I fulfill a shipment order.



Figure 4.1: Entity Relationship diagram for the dvdrental database

- As the Director of Analytics, I want to test as much of the production R code in my shop as possible against a new release of the DBMS that the IT department is implementing next month.
- etc.

4.4 Investigating a question using with an organization's database

- Need both familiarity with the data and a focus question
 - An iterative process where
 - * the data resource can shape your understanding of the question
 - * the question you need to answer will frame how you see the data resource
 - You need to go back and forth between the two, asking
 - * do I understand the question?
 - * do I understand the data?
- How well do you understand the data resource (in the DBMS)?
 - Use all available documentation and understand its limits
 - Use your own tools and skills to examine the data resource
 - what's *missing* from the database: (columns, records, cells)
 - why is there missing data?
- How well do you understand the question you seek to answer?
 - How general or specific is your question?
 - How aligned is it with the purpose for which the database was designed and is being operated?
 - How different are your assumptions and concerns from those of the people who enter and use the data on a day to day basis?

Chapter 5

Docker, Postgres, and R (04)

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- Run, clean-up and close Docker containers.
- See how to keep credentials secret in code that's visible to the world.
- Interact with Postgres using Rstudio inside Docker container. # Read and write to postgresSQL from R.

We always load the tidyverse and some other packages, but don't show it unless we are using packages other than tidyverse, DBI, RPostgres, and glue.

Devtools install of sqlpetr if not already installed

5.1 Verify that Docker is running

Docker commands can be run from a terminal (e.g., the Rstudio Terminal pane) or with a `system()` command. In this tutorial, we use `system2()` so that all the output that is created externally is shown. Note that `system2` calls are divided into several parts:

1. The program that you are sending a command to.
2. The parameters or commands that are being sent.
3. `stdout = TRUE`, `stderr = TRUE` are two parameters that are standard in this book, so that the command's full output is shown in the book.

Check that docker is up and running:

```
sp_check_that_docker_is_up()
```

```
## [1] "Docker is up but running no containers"
```

5.2 Clean up if appropriate

Remove the `cattle` and `sql-pet` containers if they exists (e.g., from a prior experiments).

If you don't have an `.Rprofile` file that defines those passwords, you can just insert a string for the parameter, like:

```
password = 'whatever',
```

Make sure that you can connect to the PostgreSQL database that you started earlier. If you have been executing the code from this tutorial, the database will not contain any tables yet:

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## character(0)
```

5.3.2 Alternative: put the database password in an environment file

The goal is to put the password in an untracked file that will **not** be committed in your source code repository. Your code can reference the name of the variable, but the value of that variable will not appear in open text in your source code.

We have chosen to call the file `dev_environment.csv` in the current working directory where you are executing this script. That file name appears in the `.gitignore` file, so that you will not accidentally commit it. We are going to create that file now.

You will be prompted for the database password. By default, a PostgreSQL database defines a database user named `postgres`, whose password is `postgres`. If you have changed the password or created a new user with a different password, then enter those new values when prompted. Otherwise, enter `postgres` and `postgres` at the two prompts.

In an interactive environment, you could execute a snippet of code that prompts the user for their username and password with the following snippet (which isn't run in the book):

Your password is still in plain text in the file, `dev_environment.csv`, so you should protect that file from exposure. However, you do not need to worry about committing that file accidentally to your git repository, because the name of the file appears in the `.gitignore` file.

For security, we use values from the `environment_variables` data.frame, rather than keeping the `username` and `password` in plain text in a source file.

5.3.3 Interact with Postgres

Write `mtcars` to PostgreSQL

```
dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", mtcars, overwrite = TRUE)
```

List the tables in the PostgreSQL database to show that `mtcars` is now there:

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "mtcars"
```

```
# list the fields in mtcars:
dbListFields(con, "mtcars")
```

```
## [1] "mpg" "cyl" "disp" "hp" "drat" "wt" "qsec" "vs" "am" "gear"
## [11] "carb"
```

Download the table from the DBMS to a local data frame:

```
mtcars_df <- tbl(con, "mtcars")

# Show a few rows:
knitr::kable(head(mtcars_df))
```

mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
18.1	6	225	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1

5.4 Clean up

Afterwards, always disconnect from the DBMS, stop the docker container and (optionally) remove it.

```
dbDisconnect(con)

# tell Docker to stop the container:
sp_docker_stop("cattle")
```

```
## [1] "cattle"
```

```
# Tell Docker to remove the container from it's library of active containers:
sp_docker_remove_container("cattle")
```

```
## [1] "cattle"
```

If we **stop** the docker container but don't remove it (with the `rm cattle` command), the container will persist and we can start it up again later with `start cattle`. In that case, `mtcars` would still be there and we could retrieve it from R again. Since we have now removed the `cattle` container, the whole database has been deleted. (There are enough copies of `mtcars` in the world, so no great loss.)

Chapter 6

The dvdrental database in Postgres in Docker (05)

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- Setup the `dvdrental` database
- Stop and start Docker container to demonstrate persistence
- Connect to and disconnect R from the `dvdrental` database
- Execute the code in subsequent chapters

6.1 Overview

In the last chapter we connected to PostgreSQL from R. Now we set up a “realistic” database named `dvdrental`. There are two different approaches to doing this: this chapter sets it up in a way that doesn’t delve into the Docker details. If you are interested, you can examine the functions provided in `sqlpetr` to see how it works or look at an alternative approach in `docker-detailed-postgres-setup-with-dvdrental.R`)

Note that `tidyverse`, `DBI`, `RPostgres`, and `glue` are loaded.

6.2 Verify that Docker is up and running

```
sp_check_that_docker_is_up()
```

```
## [1] "Docker is up but running no containers"
```

6.3 Clean up if appropriate

Remove the `sql-pet` container if it exists (e.g., from a prior run)

```
sp_docker_remove_container("sql-pet")
```

```
## Warning in system2("docker", docker_command, stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE):
## running command ''docker' rm -f sql-pet 2>&1' had status 1

## [1] "Error: No such container: sql-pet"
## attr(,"status")
## [1] 1
```

6.4 Build the Docker Image

Build an image that derives from postgres:10, defined in `dvdtrental.Dockerfile`, that is set up to restore and load the `dvdtrental` db on startup. The `dvdtrental.Dockerfile` is discussed below.

```
system2("docker",
  glue("build ", # tells Docker to build an image that can be loaded as a container
    "--tag postgres-dvdtrental ", # (or -t) tells Docker to name the image
    "--file dvdtrental.Dockerfile ", # (or -f) tells Docker to read `build` instructions from the d
    " . "), # tells Docker to look for dvdtrental.Dockerfile in the current directory
  stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE)

## [1] "Sending build context to Docker daemon 25.17MB\r\r"
## [2] "Step 1/4 : FROM postgres:10"
## [3] " ---> fc21dac1eb4e"
## [4] "Step 2/4 : WORKDIR /tmp"
## [5] " ---> Using cache"
## [6] " ---> c23a15116c82"
## [7] "Step 3/4 : COPY init-dvdtrental.sh /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/"
## [8] " ---> Using cache"
## [9] " ---> 3efbafef9af9"
## [10] "Step 4/4 : RUN apt-get -qq update && apt-get install -y -qq curl zip > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
## [11] " ---> Using cache"
## [12] " ---> a7e85aecf8"
## [13] "Successfully built a7e85aecf8"
## [14] "Successfully tagged postgres-dvdtrental:latest"
```

6.5 Run the Docker Image

Run `docker` to bring up `postgres`. The first time it runs it will take a minute to create the PostgreSQL environment. There are two important parts to this that may not be obvious:

- The `source=` parameter points to `dvdtrental.Dockerfile`, which does most of the heavy lifting. It has detailed, line-by-line comments to explain what it is doing.
- *Inside* `dvdtrental.Dockerfile` the command `COPY init-dvdtrental.sh /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/` copies `init-dvdtrental.sh` from the local file system into the specified location in the Docker container. When the PostgreSQL Docker container initializes, it looks for that file and executes it.

Doing all of that work behind the scenes involves two layers of complexity. Depending on how you look at it, that may be more or less difficult to understand than the method shown in the next Chapter.


```
wd <- getwd()

docker_cmd <- glue(
  "run ",          # Run is the Docker command. Everything that follows are `run` parameters.
  "--detach ",    # (or `-d`) tells Docker to disconnect from the terminal / program issuing the command
  "--name sql-pet ",      # tells Docker to give the container a name: `sql-pet`
  "--publish 5432:5432 ", # tells Docker to expose the Postgres port 5432 to the local network with 5432
  "--mount ",          # tells Docker to mount a volume -- mapping Docker's internal file structure to the host
  "type=bind,",         # tells Docker that the mount command points to an actual file on the host system
  "source=",            # tells Docker where the local file will be found
  wd, '"', '"',         # the current working directory, as retrieved above
  "target=/petdir",     # tells Docker to refer to the current directory as "/petdir" in its file system
  " postgres-dvdrental" # tells Docker to run the image was built in the previous step
)

# if you are curious you can paste this string into a terminal window after the command 'docker':
docker_cmd
```

```
## run --detach --name sql-pet --publish 5432:5432 --mount type=bind,source="/home/znneb/Projects/sql-pet"
```

```
system2("docker", docker_cmd, stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "ddab95f1cddb125d35c528bd4a4a24d05d933a36e7ae9fed7b6de6921b0eb002e"
```

6.6 Connect to Postgres with R

Use the DBI package to connect to PostgreSQL.

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
  dbname = "dvdrental",
  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

List the tables in the database and the fields in one of those tables. Then disconnect from the database.

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "actor_info"          "customer_list"
## [3] "film_list"           "nicer_but_slower_film_list"
## [5] "sales_by_film_category" "staff"
## [7] "sales_by_store"      "staff_list"
## [9] "category"            "film_category"
## [11] "country"             "actor"
## [13] "language"            "inventory"
## [15] "payment"             "rental"
## [17] "city"                "store"
## [19] "film"                "address"
## [21] "film_actor"          "customer"
```

```
dbListFields(con, "rental")
```

```
## [1] "rental_id"      "rental_date"    "inventory_id"   "customer_id"
## [5] "return_date"    "staff_id"       "last_update"
```

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```

6.7 Stop and start to demonstrate persistence

Stop the container

```
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

Restart the container and verify that the dvdrental tables are still there

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                   password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                   dbname = "dvdrental",
                                   seconds_to_test = 10)
```

Check that you can still see the fields in the `rental` table:

```
dbListFields(con, "rental")
```

```
## [1] "rental_id"      "rental_date"    "inventory_id"   "customer_id"
## [5] "return_date"    "staff_id"       "last_update"
```

6.8 Cleaning up

Always have R disconnect from the database when you're done.

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```

Stop the container and show that the container is still there, so can be started again.

```
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

```
# show that the container still exists even though it's not running
sp_show_all_docker_containers()
```

##	[1]	"CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
##	[2]	"ddab95f1cddb1	postgres-dvdrental	\\"docker-entrypoint.s...\"	10 seconds ago	Exited
##	[3]	"424d4c3dfc89	rstats	\\"/init\"	5 days ago	Exited
##	[4]	"4c3eb1dc5043	postgis	\\"docker-entrypoint.s...\"	5 days ago	Exited
##	[5]	"8da9d3a59732	dpage/pgadmin4	\\"/entrypoint.sh\"	5 days ago	Exited
##	[6]	"7030e81489b8	2feef91d6764	\\"/bin/sh -c 'su - rs...\"	5 days ago	Exited

Next time, you can just use this command to start the container:

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

And once stopped, the container can be removed with:

```
sp_check_that_docker_is_up("sql-pet")
```

6.9 Using the sql-pet container in the rest of the book

After this point in the book, we assume that Docker is up and that we can always start up our *sql-pet* database with:

```
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```


Chapter 7

Mapping your local environment (10)

7.1 Basics

- Keeping passwords secure.
- Coverage in this book. There are many SQL tutorials that are available. For example, we are drawing some materials from a tutorial we recommend. In particular, we will not replicate the lessons there, which you might want to complete. Instead, we are showing strategies that are recommended for R users. That will include some translations of queries that are discussed there.

7.2 Ask yourself, what are you aiming for?

- Differences between production and data warehouse environments.
- Learning to keep your DBAs happy:
 - You are your own DBA in this simulation, so you can wreak havoc and learn from it, but you can learn to be DBA-friendly here.
 - In the end it's the subject-matter experts that understand your data, but you have to work with your DBAs first.

7.3 Get some basic information about your database

Assume that the Docker container with PostgreSQL and the dvdrental database are ready to go. Start up the `docker-pet` container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Now connect to the `dvdrental` database with R

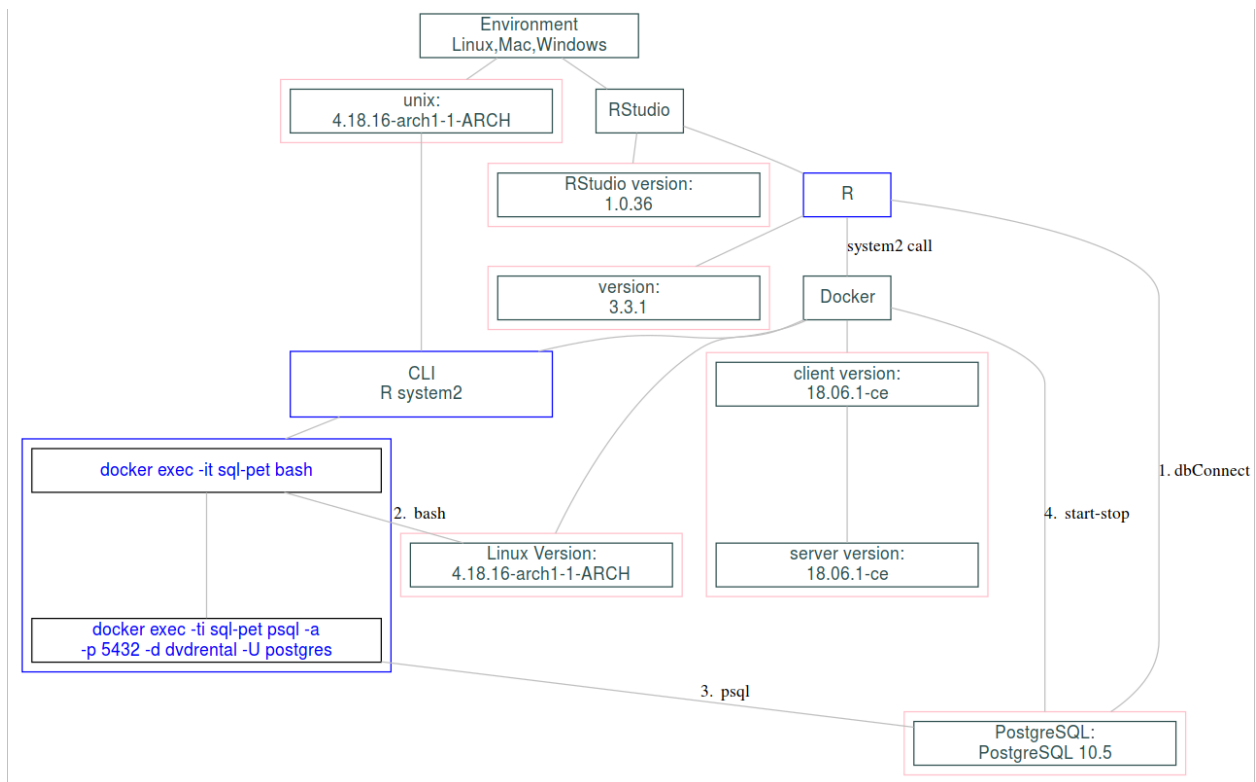
```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(  
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),  
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),  
  dbname = "dvdrental",  
  seconds_to_test = 10)  
con
```

```
## <PqConnection> dvdrental@localhost:5432
```

The following code block confirms that one can connect to the Postgres database. The connection is needed for some of the examples/exercises used in this section. If the connection is successful, the output is `<PostgreSQLConnection>`.

7.4 Tutorial Environment

Below is a high level diagram of our tutorial environment. The single black or blue boxed items are the apps running on your PC, (Linux, Mac, Windows), RStudio, R, Docker, and CLI, a command line interface. The red boxed items are the versions of the applications shown. The labels are to the right of the line.



7.5 Communicating with Docker Applications

One assumption we made is that most users use RStudio to interface with R. The four take aways from the diagram above are labeled:

1. dbConnect

R-SQL processing, the purpose of this tutorial, is performed via a database connection. This should be a simple task, but often turns out to take a lot of time to actually get it to work. We assume that your final write ups are done in some flavor of an Rmd document and others will have access to the database to confirm or further your analysis.

For this tutorial, the following are the hardcoded values used to make the Postgres database connection.

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
  dbname = "dvdrental",
  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

The main focus of the entire tutorial is SQL processing through a `dbConnection`. The remainder of this section focuses on some specific Docker commands.

2. bash

The Docker container runs on top of a small Linux kernel foot print. Since Mac and Linux users run a version of Linux already, they may want to poke around the Docker environment. Below is the CLI command to start up a `bash` session, execute a version of `hello world`, and exit the `bash` session.

```
c:\Git\sql-pet>docker exec -ti sql-pet bash
root@7e43294b72cf:/# echo "hello world" talking to you live from a bash shell session within Docker!
'hello world' talking to you live from a bash shell session within Docker!
root@7e43294b72cf:/# exit
exit
```

Note that the user in the example is `root`. `Root` has all privileges and can destroy the Docker environment.

3. psql

For users comfortable executing SQL from a command line directly against the database, one can run the `psql` application directly. Below is the CLI command to start up `psql` session, execute a version of `hello world`, and quitting the `psql` version.

```
c:\Git\sql-pet>docker exec -ti sql-pet psql -a -p 5432 -d dvdrental -U postgres
psql (10.5 (Debian 10.5-1.pgdg90+1))
Type "help" for help.

dvdrental=# select "hello world" talking to you live from postgres session within Docker! hello;
               hello
-----
"hello world" talking to you live from postgres session within Docker!
(1 row)

dvdrental=# \q
```

All SQL commands need to end with a semi-colon. To exit `psql`, use a `\q` at the command prompt.

The `docker bash` and `psql` command options are optional for this tutorial, but open up a gateway to some very powerful programming techniques for future exploration.

4. start-stop

Docker has about 44 commands. We are interested in only those related to Postgres status, started, stopped, and available. In this tutorial, complete docker commands are printed out before being executed via a `system2` call. In the event that a code block fails, one can copy and paste the docker command into your local CLI and see if Docker is returning additional information.

7.6 Exercises

Docker containers have a small foot print. In our container, we are running a limited Linux kernel and a Postgres database. To show how tiny the docker environment is, we will look at all the processes running inside Docker and the top level file structure.

7.6.1 Docker Help

Typing `docker` at the command line will print up a summary of all available `docker` commands. Below are the docker commands used in the exercises.

Commands:

```
ps          List containers
start       Start one or more stopped containers
stop        Stop one or more running containers
```

The general format for a Docker command is

```
docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND ARGUMENTS
```

Below is the output for the Docker `exec` help command which was used in the `bash` and `psql` command examples above and for an exercise below.

```
C:\Users\SMY>docker help exec
```

```
Usage:  docker exec [OPTIONS] CONTAINER COMMAND [ARG...]
```

Run a command in a running container

Options:

```
-d, --detach           Detached mode: run command in the background
    --detach-keys string Override the key sequence for detaching a
                        container
-e, --env list         Set environment variables
-i, --interactive      Keep STDIN open even if not attached
    --privileged       Give extended privileges to the command
-t, --tty             Allocate a pseudo-TTY
-u, --user string      Username or UID (format:
                        <name|uid>[:<group|gid>])
-w, --workdir string   Working directory inside the container
```

In these exercises, the `-i` option and the `CONTAINER = sql-pet` are used in two of the exercises.

Start up R/RStudio and convert the CLI command to an R/RStudio command

#	Question	Docker CLI Command	R RStudio command	Local Command LINE
1	How many processes are running inside the Docker container?	<code>docker exec -i sql-pet ps -eF</code>		

#	Question	Docker CLI Command	R RStudio command	Local Command LINE
1a	How many process are running on your local machine?			windows: tasklist Mac/Linux: ps -ef
2	What is the total number of files and directories in Docker?	docker exec -i sql-pet ls -al		
2a	What is the total number of files and directories on your local machine?			
3	Is Docker Running?	docker version		
3a	What are your Client and Server Versions?			
4	Does Postgres exist in the container?	docker ps -a		
4a	What is the status of Postgres?	docker ps -a		
4b	What is the size of Postgres?	docker ps -a		
4c	What is the size of your laptop OS			https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-actual-size-of-Windows
5	If sql-pet status is Up, How do I stop it?	docker stop sql-pet		
5a	If sql-pet status is Exited, How do I start it?	docker start sql-pet		

Chapter 8

Introduction to DBMS queries (11)

Assume that the Docker container with PostgreSQL and the dvdrental database are ready to go.

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Connect to the database:

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),  
                                password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),  
                                dbname = "dvdrental",  
                                seconds_to_test = 10)
```

8.1 Downloading the data from the database

As we show later on, the database serves as a store of data and as an engine for sub-setting, joining, and doing computation. We begin with simple extraction, or “downloading” data.

8.1.1 Finding out what’s there

We’ve already seen the simplest way of getting a list of tables in a database with DBI functions that list tables and fields. Here are the (public) tables in the database:

```
DBI::dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "actor_info"           "customer_list"  
## [3] "film_list"            "nicer_but_slower_film_list"  
## [5] "sales_by_film_category" "staff"  
## [7] "sales_by_store"       "staff_list"  
## [9] "category"             "film_category"  
## [11] "country"              "actor"  
## [13] "language"             "inventory"  
## [15] "payment"              "rental"  
## [17] "city"                 "store"  
## [19] "film"                 "address"  
## [21] "film_actor"           "customer"
```

Here are the fields (or columns or variables) in one specific table:

```
DBI::dbListFields(con, "rental")
```

```
## [1] "rental_id"      "rental_date"    "inventory_id"   "customer_id"
## [5] "return_date"    "staff_id"       "last_update"
```

Later on we'll discuss how to get more extensive data about each table and column from the database's own store of metadata.

8.1.2 Downloading an entire table

There are many different methods of getting data from a DBMS, and we'll explore the different ways of controlling each one of them.

`DBI::dbReadTable` will download an entire table into an R tibble.

```
rental_tibble <- DBI::dbReadTable(con, "rental")
str(rental_tibble)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   16044 obs. of  7 variables:
## $ rental_id    : int  2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ...
## $ rental_date  : POSIXct, format: "2005-05-24 22:54:33" "2005-05-24 23:03:39" ...
## $ inventory_id : int  1525 1711 2452 2079 2792 3995 2346 2580 1824 4443 ...
## $ customer_id  : int  459 408 333 222 549 269 239 126 399 142 ...
## $ return_date  : POSIXct, format: "2005-05-28 19:40:33" "2005-06-01 22:12:39" ...
## $ staff_id     : int   1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 ...
## $ last_update  : POSIXct, format: "2006-02-16 02:30:53" "2006-02-16 02:30:53" ...
```

That's very simple, but if the table is large it may not be a good idea.

8.1.3 Referencing a table for many different purposes

The `dplyr::tbl` function gives us more control over access to a table. It returns a connection object that `dplyr` uses for constructing queries and retrieving data from the DBMS.

```
rental_table <- dplyr::tbl(con, "rental")
```

Consider the structure of the connection object:

```
str(rental_table)
```

```
## List of 2
## $ src:List of 2
## ..$ con :Formal class 'PqConnection' [package "RPostgres"] with 3 slots
## .. ..@ ptr      :<externalptr>
## .. ..@ bigint   : chr "integer64"
## .. ..@ typenames:'data.frame':  437 obs. of  2 variables:
## .. .. ..$ oid    : int [1:437] 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 ...
## .. .. ..$ typename: chr [1:437] "bool" "bytea" "char" "name" ...
```

```
## ..$ disco: NULL
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:3] "src_dbi" "src_sql" "src"
## $ ops:List of 2
## ..$ x : 'ident' chr "rental"
## ..$ vars: chr [1:7] "rental_id" "rental_date" "inventory_id" "customer_id" ...
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:3] "op_base_remote" "op_base" "op"
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:4] "tbl_dbi" "tbl_sql" "tbl_lazy" "tbl"
```

It contains a list of variables in the table, among other things:

```
rental_table$ops$vars
```

```
## [1] "rental_id"      "rental_date"    "inventory_id"   "customer_id"
## [5] "return_date"    "staff_id"       "last_update"
```

But because of lazy loading, R has not retrieved any actual data from the DBMS. We can trigger data extraction in several ways. Although printing `rental_table` just prints the connection object, `head` triggers a query and prints its results:

```
rental_table %>% head
```

```
## # Source:   lazy query [?? x 7]
## # Database: postgres [postgres@localhost:5432/dvdrental]
##   rental_id rental_date      inventory_id customer_id
##   <int>    <dtm>              <int>        <int>
## 1         2 2005-05-24 22:54:33      1525         459
## 2         3 2005-05-24 23:03:39      1711         408
## 3         4 2005-05-24 23:04:41      2452         333
## 4         5 2005-05-24 23:05:21      2079         222
## 5         6 2005-05-24 23:08:07      2792         549
## 6         7 2005-05-24 23:11:53      3995         269
## # ... with 3 more variables: return_date <dtm>, staff_id <int>,
## #   last_update <dtm>
```

8.1.4 Sub-setting variables

```
rental_table %>% select(rental_date, return_date) %>% head
```

```
## # Source:   lazy query [?? x 2]
## # Database: postgres [postgres@localhost:5432/dvdrental]
##   rental_date      return_date
##   <dtm>           <dtm>
## 1 2005-05-24 22:54:33 2005-05-28 19:40:33
## 2 2005-05-24 23:03:39 2005-06-01 22:12:39
## 3 2005-05-24 23:04:41 2005-06-03 01:43:41
## 4 2005-05-24 23:05:21 2005-06-02 04:33:21
## 5 2005-05-24 23:08:07 2005-05-27 01:32:07
## 6 2005-05-24 23:11:53 2005-05-29 20:34:53
```

We won't discuss dplyr methods for sub-setting variables, deriving new ones, or sub-setting rows based on the values found in the table because they are covered well in other places, including:

- Comprehensive reference: <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/>
- Good tutorial: <https://suzan.rbind.io/tags/dplyr/>

8.1.5 Controlling number of rows returned

The `collect` function triggers the creation of a tibble and controls the number of rows that the DBMS sends to R.

```
rental_table %>% collect(n = 3) %>% head
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 7
##   rental_id rental_date      inventory_id customer_id
##   <int> <dtm>          <int>      <int>
## 1         2 2005-05-24 22:54:33      1525        459
## 2         3 2005-05-24 23:03:39      1711        408
## 3         4 2005-05-24 23:04:41      2452        333
## # ... with 3 more variables: return_date <dtm>, staff_id <int>,
## #   last_update <dtm>
```

In this case the `collect` function triggers the execution of a query that counts the number of records in the table by `staff_id`:

```
rental_table %>%
  count(staff_id) %>%
  collect()
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   staff_id n
##   <int> <S3: integer64>
## 1         2 8004
## 2         1 8040
```

The `collect` function affects how much is downloaded, not how many rows the DBMS needs to process the query. This query processes all of the rows in the table but only displays one row of output.

```
rental_table %>%
  count(staff_id) %>%
  collect(n = 1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   staff_id n
##   <int> <S3: integer64>
## 1         2 8004
```

8.1.6 Examining dplyr's SQL query and re-using SQL code

The `show_query` function shows how dplyr is translating your query:

```
rental_table %>%
  count(staff_id) %>%
  show_query()
```

```
## <SQL>
## SELECT "staff_id", COUNT(*) AS "n"
## FROM "rental"
## GROUP BY "staff_id"
```

Here is an extensive discussion of how dplyr code is translated into SQL:

- <https://dbplyr.tidyverse.org/articles/sql-translation.html>

The SQL code can be submitted directly to the DBMS with the `DBI::dbGetQuery` function:

```
query_result <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
  'SELECT "staff_id", COUNT(*) AS "n"
  FROM "rental"
  GROUP BY "staff_id";
  ')
```

```
query_result
```

```
##   staff_id    n
## 1         2 8004
## 2         1 8040
```

When you create a report to run repeated, you might want to put that query into R markdown. That way you can also execute that SQL code in a chunk with the following header:

```
{sql, connection=con, output.var = "mydataframe"}
```

```
SELECT "staff_id", COUNT(*) AS "n"
FROM "rental"
GROUP BY "staff_id";
```

Rmarkdown will store the query result in a tibble:

```
mydataframe
```

```
##   staff_id    n
## 1         2 8004
## 2         1 8040
```

8.2 Investigating a single table

Dealing with a large, complex database highlights the utility of specific tools in R. We include brief examples that we find to be handy:

- Base R structure: `str`
- printing out some of the data: `datatable` / `kable` / `View`
- summary statistics: `summary`
- glimpse
- skimr

8.2.1 str - a base package workhorse

`str` is a workhorse function that lists variables, their type and a sample of the first few variable values.

```
str(rental_tibble)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   16044 obs. of  7 variables:
## $ rental_id   : int   2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ...
## $ rental_date : POSIXct, format: "2005-05-24 22:54:33" "2005-05-24 23:03:39" ...
## $ inventory_id: int  1525 1711 2452 2079 2792 3995 2346 2580 1824 4443 ...
## $ customer_id : int   459 408 333 222 549 269 239 126 399 142 ...
## $ return_date : POSIXct, format: "2005-05-28 19:40:33" "2005-06-01 22:12:39" ...
## $ staff_id    : int    1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 ...
## $ last_update : POSIXct, format: "2006-02-16 02:30:53" "2006-02-16 02:30:53" ...
```

8.2.2 Always just look at your data with head, View or datatable

There is no substitute for looking at your data and R provides several ways to just browse it. The `head` and `tail` functions help control the number of rows that are displayed. In every-day practice you would look at more than just 6 rows, but here we wrap `head` around the data frame:

```
sp_print_df(head(rental_tibble))
```

rental_id	rental_date	inventory_id	customer_id	return_date	staff_id	last_update
2	2005-05-24 22:54:33	1525	459	2005-05-28 19:40:33	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
3	2005-05-24 23:03:39	1711	408	2005-06-01 22:12:39	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
4	2005-05-24 23:04:41	2452	333	2005-06-03 01:43:41	2	2006-02-16 02:30:53
5	2005-05-24 23:05:21	2079	222	2005-06-02 04:33:21	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
6	2005-05-24 23:08:07	2792	549	2005-05-27 01:32:07	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
7	2005-05-24 23:11:53	3995	269	2005-05-29 20:34:53	2	2006-02-16 02:30:53

8.2.3 The summary function in base

The basic statistics that the base package `summary` provides can serve a unique diagnostic purpose in this context. For example, the following output shows that `rental_id` is a sequential number from 1 to 16,049 with no gaps. The same is true of `inventory_id`. The number of NA's is a good first guess as to the number of dvd's rented out or lost on 2005-09-02 02:35:22.

```
summary(rental_tibble)
```

```
##      rental_id      rental_date      inventory_id
## Min.   :    1   Min.   :2005-05-24 22:53:30   Min.   :    1
## 1st Qu.: 4014   1st Qu.:2005-07-07 00:58:40   1st Qu.:1154
## Median : 8026   Median :2005-07-28 16:04:32   Median :2291
## Mean   : 8025   Mean   :2005-07-23 08:13:34   Mean   :2292
## 3rd Qu.:12037   3rd Qu.:2005-08-17 21:16:23   3rd Qu.:3433
## Max.   :16049   Max.   :2006-02-14 15:16:03   Max.   :4581
##
##      customer_id      return_date      staff_id
## Min.   :  1.0   Min.   :2005-05-25 23:55:21   Min.   :1.000
## 1st Qu.:148.0   1st Qu.:2005-07-10 15:49:36   1st Qu.:1.000
```



```
## Median :296.0   Median :2005-08-01 19:45:29   Median :1.000
## Mean   :297.1   Mean   :2005-07-25 23:58:03   Mean   :1.499
## 3rd Qu.:446.0   3rd Qu.:2005-08-20 23:35:55   3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.   :599.0   Max.   :2005-09-02 02:35:22   Max.   :2.000
##                                     NA's    :183
## last_update
## Min.   :2006-02-15 21:30:53
## 1st Qu.:2006-02-16 02:30:53
## Median :2006-02-16 02:30:53
## Mean   :2006-02-16 02:31:31
## 3rd Qu.:2006-02-16 02:30:53
## Max.   :2006-02-23 09:12:08
##
```

Here are some packages that we find handy in the preliminary investigation of a database (or a problem that involves data from a database).

8.2.4 The `glimpse` function in the `tibble` package

The `tibble` package's `glimpse` function is a more compact version of `str`:

```
glimpse(rental_tibble)
```

```
## Observations: 16,044
## Variables: 7
## $ rental_id    <int> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1...
## $ rental_date  <dtm> 2005-05-24 22:54:33, 2005-05-24 23:03:39, 2005-0...
## $ inventory_id <int> 1525, 1711, 2452, 2079, 2792, 3995, 2346, 2580, 1...
## $ customer_id  <int> 459, 408, 333, 222, 549, 269, 239, 126, 399, 142,...
## $ return_date  <dtm> 2005-05-28 19:40:33, 2005-06-01 22:12:39, 2005-0...
## $ staff_id     <int> 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2...
## $ last_update  <dtm> 2006-02-16 02:30:53, 2006-02-16 02:30:53, 2006-0...
```

8.2.5 The `skim` function in the `skimr` package

The `skimr` package has several functions that make it easy to examine an unknown data frame and assess what it contains. It is also extensible.

```
library(skimr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'skimr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:knitr':
##
## kable
```

```
skim(rental_tibble)
```

```
## Skim summary statistics
## n obs: 16044
## n variables: 7
##
## -- Variable type:integer -----
##   variable missing complete      n      mean      sd p0      p25      p50
##   customer_id      0    16044 16044   297.14  172.45  1   148      296
##   inventory_id      0    16044 16044 2291.84 1322.21  1 1154     2291
##   rental_id          0    16044 16044 8025.37 4632.78  1 4013.75 8025.5
##   staff_id          0    16044 16044    1.5    0.5   1    1        1
##   p75  p100      hist
##   446    599
##   3433   4581
## 12037.25 16049
##    2      2
##
## -- Variable type:POSIXct -----
##   variable missing complete      n      min      max      median
##   last_update      0    16044 16044 2006-02-15 2006-02-23 2006-02-16
##   rental_date      0    16044 16044 2005-05-24 2006-02-14 2005-07-28
##   return_date     183    15861 16044 2005-05-25 2005-09-02 2005-08-01
##   n_unique
##    3
##   15815
##   15836
```

```
wide_rental_skim <- skim_to_wide(rental_tibble)
```

8.3 Dividing the work between R on your machine and the DBMS

They work together.

8.3.1 Make the server do as much work as you can

- `show_query` as a first draft of SQL. May or may not use SQL code submitted directly.

8.3.2 Criteria for choosing between dplyr and native SQL

This probably belongs later in the book.

- performance considerations: first get the right data, then worry about performance
- Trade offs between leaving the data in PostgreSQL vs what's kept in R:
 - browsing the data
 - larger samples and complete tables
 - using what you know to write efficient queries that do most of the work on the server

8.3.3 dplyr tools

Where you place the `collect` function matters./

```
dbDisconnect(con)
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

8.4 Other resources

- Benjamin S. Baumer, A Grammar for Reproducible and Painless Extract-Transform-Load Operations on Medium Data: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1708.07073>

Chapter 9

Joins and complex queries (13)

Verify Docker is up and running:

```
sp_check_that_docker_is_up()
```

```
## [1] "Docker is up but running no containers"
```

verify pet DB is available, it may be stopped.

```
sp_show_all_docker_containers()
```

## [1]	"CONTAINER ID"	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
## [2]	"ddab95f1cdb1"	postgres-dvdrental	\ "docker-entrypoint.s...\ " "	24 seconds ago	Exited
## [3]	"424d4c3dfc89"	rstats	\ "/init\ "	5 days ago	Exited
## [4]	"4c3eb1dc5043"	postgis	\ "docker-entrypoint.s...\ " "	5 days ago	Exited
## [5]	"8da9d3a59732"	dpage/pgadmin4	\ "/entrypoint.sh\ "	5 days ago	Exited
## [6]	"7030e81489b8"	2feef91d6764	\ "/bin/sh -c 'su - rs...\ " "	5 days ago	Exited

Start up the docker-pet container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

now connect to the database with R

```
# need to wait for Docker & Postgres to come up before connecting.

con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                   password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                   dbname = "dvdrental",
                                   seconds_to_test = 10)
```

discuss this simple example? <http://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-left-join/>

- dplyr joins on the server side
- Where you put `(collect(n = Inf))` really matters

9.1 Different strategies for interacting with the database

select examples dbGetQuery returns the entire result set as a data frame.

For large returned datasets, complex or inefficient SQL statements, this may take a long time.

dbSendQuery: parses, compiles, creates the optimized execution plan.

dbFetch: Execute optimized execution plan and return the dataset.

dbClearResult: remove pending query results from the database to your R environment

9.2 Use dbGetQuery

How many customers are there in the DVD Rental System

```
rs1 <- dbGetQuery(con, 'select * from customer;')
sp_print_df(head(rs1))
```

customer_id	store_id	first_name	last_name	email	address_id	activebool	create_date
524	1	Jared	Ely	jared.ely@sakilacustomer.org	530	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
1	1	Mary	Smith	mary.smith@sakilacustomer.org	5	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
2	1	Patricia	Johnson	patricia.johnson@sakilacustomer.org	6	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
3	1	Linda	Williams	linda.williams@sakilacustomer.org	7	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
4	2	Barbara	Jones	barbara.jones@sakilacustomer.org	8	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
5	1	Elizabeth	Brown	elizabeth.brown@sakilacustomer.org	9	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00

```
pco <- dbSendQuery(con, 'select * from customer;')
rs2 <- dbFetch(pco)
dbClearResult(pco)
sp_print_df(head(rs2))
```

customer_id	store_id	first_name	last_name	email	address_id	activebool	create_date
524	1	Jared	Ely	jared.ely@sakilacustomer.org	530	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
1	1	Mary	Smith	mary.smith@sakilacustomer.org	5	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
2	1	Patricia	Johnson	patricia.johnson@sakilacustomer.org	6	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
3	1	Linda	Williams	linda.williams@sakilacustomer.org	7	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
4	2	Barbara	Jones	barbara.jones@sakilacustomer.org	8	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00
5	1	Elizabeth	Brown	elizabeth.brown@sakilacustomer.org	9	TRUE	2005-01-24 00:00:00

9.3 Use dbExecute

```
# insert yourself as a new customer
dbExecute(con,
  "insert into customer
  (store_id,first_name,last_name,email,address_id
  ,activebool,create_date,last_update,active)
  values(2,'Sophie','Yang','dodreamdo@yahoo.com',1,TRUE,'2018-09-13','2018-09-13',1)
  returning customer_id;
  "
)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

9.4 Joins

9.4.1 anti join – Find customers who have never rented a movie.

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select c.first_name
     ,c.last_name
     ,c.email
  from customer c
     left outer join rental r
       on c.customer_id = r.customer_id
 where r.rental_id is null;
"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))
```

first_name	last_name	email
Sophie	Yang	dodreamdo@yahoo.com

9.4.2 Union

how many films and languages exist in the DVD rental application

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "  select 'film' table_name,count(*) count from film
  union select 'language' table_name,count(*) count from language
  ;
"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))
```

table_name	count
film	1000
language	6

what is the film distribution based on language

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select l.language_id id
     ,l.name
     ,sum(case when f.language_id is not null then 1 else 0 end) total
  from language l
     full outer join film f
       on l.language_id = f.language_id
  group by l.language_id,l.name
  order by l.name;
"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))
```

id	name	total
1	English	1000
5	French	0
6	German	0
2	Italian	0
3	Japanese	0
4	Mandarin	0

```
## Store analysis
### which store has had more rentals and income
rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select *
   from (      select 'actor' tbl_name,count(*) from actor
              union select 'category' tbl_name,count(*) from category
              union select 'film' tbl_name,count(*) from film
              union select 'film_actor' tbl_name,count(*) from film_actor
              union select 'film_category' tbl_name,count(*) from film_category
              union select 'language' tbl_name,count(*) from language
              union select 'inventory' tbl_name,count(*) from inventory
              union select 'rental' tbl_name,count(*) from rental
              union select 'payment' tbl_name,count(*) from payment
              union select 'staff' tbl_name,count(*) from staff
              union select 'customer' tbl_name,count(*) from customer
              union select 'address' tbl_name,count(*) from address
              union select 'city' tbl_name,count(*) from city
              union select 'country' tbl_name,count(*) from country
              union select 'store' tbl_name,count(*) from store
            ) counts
   order by tbl_name
  ;
  "
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))
```

tbl_name	count
actor	200
address	603
category	16
city	600
country	109
customer	600

9.5 Store analysis

9.5.1 which store has the largest income stream

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select store_id,sum(amount) amt,count(*) cnt
   from payment p
        join staff s
        on p.staff_id = s.staff_id
```



```

        group by store_id order by 2 desc
      ;
    "
  )
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

store_id	amt	cnt
2	31059.92	7304
1	30252.12	7292

9.5.2 How many rentals have not been paid

9.5.3 How many rentals have been paid

9.5.4 How much has been paid

9.5.5 What is the average price/movie

9.5.6 Estimate the outstanding balance

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select sum(case when payment_id is null then 1 else 0 end) missing
    ,sum(case when payment_id is not null then 1 else 0 end) found
    ,sum(p.amount) amt
    ,count(*) cnt
    ,round(sum(p.amount)/sum(case when payment_id is not null then 1 else 0 end),2) avg_price
    ,round(round(sum(p.amount)/sum(case when payment_id is not null then 1 else 0 end)
      * sum(case when payment_id is null then 1 else 0 end),2) est_balance
  from rental r
    left outer join payment p
      on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
  ;
"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

missing	found	amt	cnt	avg_price	est_balance
1452	14596	61312.04	16048	4.2	6098.4

9.5.7 what is the actual outstanding balance

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select sum(f.rental_rate) open_amt,count(*) count
  from rental r
    left outer join payment p
      on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
  join inventory i
    on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
  ;
"
)

```

```

        join film f
        on i.film_id = f.film_id
    where p.rental_id is null
    ;"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

open_amt	count
4297.48	1452

9.5.8 Rank customers with highest open amounts

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
    "select c.customer_id,c.first_name,c.last_name,sum(f.rental_rate) open_amt,count(*) count
    from rental r
    left outer join payment p
    on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
    join inventory i
    on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
    join film f
    on i.film_id = f.film_id
    join customer c
    on r.customer_id = c.customer_id
    where p.rental_id is null
    group by c.customer_id,c.first_name,c.last_name
    order by open_amt desc
    limit 25
    ;"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

customer_id	first_name	last_name	open_amt	count
293	Mae	Fletcher	35.90	10
307	Joseph	Joy	31.90	10
316	Steven	Curley	31.90	10
299	James	Gannon	30.91	9
274	Naomi	Jennings	29.92	8
326	Jose	Andrew	28.93	7

9.5.9 what film has been rented the most

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
    "select i.film_id,f.title,rental_rate,sum(rental_rate) revenue,count(*) count --16044
    from rental r
    join inventory i
    on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
    join film f
    on i.film_id = f.film_id
    group by i.film_id,f.title,rental_rate

```

```

        order by count desc
    ;"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

film_id	title	rental_rate	revenue	count
103	Bucket Brotherhood	4.99	169.66	34
738	Rocketeer Mother	0.99	32.67	33
382	Grit Clockwork	0.99	31.68	32
767	Scalawag Duck	4.99	159.68	32
489	Juggler Hardly	0.99	31.68	32
730	Ridgemont Submarine	0.99	31.68	32

9.5.10 what film has been generated the most revenue assuming all amounts are collected

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
    "select i.film_id,f.title,rental_rate
       ,sum(rental_rate) revenue,count(*) count  --16044
    from rental r
       join inventory i
         on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
       join film f
         on i.film_id = f.film_id
    group by i.film_id,f.title,rental_rate
    order by revenue desc
    ;"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

film_id	title	rental_rate	revenue	count
103	Bucket Brotherhood	4.99	169.66	34
767	Scalawag Duck	4.99	159.68	32
973	Wife Turn	4.99	154.69	31
31	Apache Divine	4.99	154.69	31
369	Goodfellas Salute	4.99	154.69	31
1000	Zorro Ark	4.99	154.69	31

9.5.11 which films are in one store but not the other.

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
    "select coalesce(i1.film_id,i2.film_id) film_id
       ,f.title,f.rental_rate,i1.store_id,i1.count,i2.store_id,i2.count
    from      (select film_id,store_id,count(*) count
               from inventory where store_id = 1
               group by film_id,store_id) as i1
    full outer join
       (select film_id,store_id,count(*) count
        from inventory where store_id = 2

```

```

        group by film_id,store_id
      ) as i2
      on i1.film_id = i2.film_id
    join film f
      on coalesce(i1.film_id,i2.film_id) = f.film_id
    where i1.film_id is null or i2.film_id is null
    order by f.title ;
  "
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

film_id	title	rental_rate	store_id	count	store_id..6	count..7
2	Ace Goldfinger	4.99	NA	NA	2	3
3	Adaptation Holes	2.99	NA	NA	2	4
5	African Egg	2.99	NA	NA	2	3
8	Airport Pollock	4.99	NA	NA	2	4
13	Ali Forever	4.99	NA	NA	2	4
20	Amelie Hellfighters	4.99	1	3	NA	NA

9.6 Compute the outstanding balance.

```

rs <- dbGetQuery(con,
  "select sum(f.rental_rate) open_amt,count(*) count
    from rental r
    left outer join payment p
      on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
    join inventory i
      on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
    join film f
      on i.film_id = f.film_id
    where p.rental_id is null
  ;"
)
sp_print_df(head(rs))

```

open_amt	count
4297.48	1452

```

# disconnect from the db
dbDisconnect(con)

sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")

```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

Chapter 10

SQL Quick start - simple retrieval (15)

Start up the docker-pet container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Now connect to the dvdrental database with R

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(  
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),  
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),  
  dbname = "dvdrental",  
  seconds_to_test = 10)  
con
```

```
## <PqConnection> dvdrental@localhost:5432
```

```
colFmt <- function(x,color)  
{  
  # x string  
  # color  
  outputFormat = knitr::opts_knit$get("rmarkdown.pandoc.to")  
  if(outputFormat == 'latex')  
    paste("\\textcolor{" ,color,"}{" ,x,"}",sep="")  
  else if(outputFormat == 'html')  
    paste("<font color='" ,color,"'>" ,x,"</font>" ,sep="")  
  else  
    x  
}  
  
# sample call  
# * `r colFmt('Cover inline tables in future section','red')`
```

Moved this from 11-elementary-queries

```
dplyr_summary_df <-
  read.delim(
    '11-dplyr_sql_summary_table.tsv',
    header = TRUE,
    sep = '\t',
    as.is = TRUE
  )

head(dplyr_summary_df)
```

```
##      In          Dplyr_Function
## 1   Y              arrange()
## 2  Y?              distinct()
## 3   Y      select() rename()
## 4   N              pull()
## 5   Y    mutate() transmute()
## 6   Y summarise() summarize()
##
##                                description
## 1                                Arrange rows by variables
## 2                                Return rows with matching conditions
## 3                                Select/rename variables by name
## 4                                Pull out a single variable
## 5                                Add new variables
## 6 Reduces multiple values down to a single value
##                                SQL-Clause Notes                                Category
## 1                                ORDER BY                                NA Basic single-table verbs
## 2                                SELECT distinct *                                NA Basic single-table verbs
## 3                                SELECT column_name alias_name                                NA Basic single-table verbs
## 4                                SELECT column_name;                                NA Basic single-table verbs
## 5 SELECT computed_value computed_name                                NA Basic single-table verbs
## 6 SELECT aggregate_functions GROUP BY                                NA Basic single-table verbs
```

10.1 SQL Commands

SQL commands fall into four categories.

SQL Category	Definition
DDL:Data Definition Language	DBA's execute these commands to define objects in the database.
DML:Data Manipulation Language	Users and developers execute these commands to investigate data.
DCL:Data Control Language	DBA's execute these commands to grant/revoke access to
TCL:Transaction Control Language	Developers execute these commands when developing applications.

Data analysts use the SELECT DML command to learn interesting things about the data stored in the database. Applications are used to control the insert, update, and deletion of data in the database. Data users can update the database objects via the application which enforces referential integrity in the database,

but not directly against the application database objects.

DBA's can setup a sandbox within the database for a data analyst. The application(s) do not maintain the data in the sandbox. In addition to the SELECT command, data analysts may be granted any or all the commands in the DDL and DML sections in the table below. The most common ones are the DML commands with a star, "*."

DDL	DML	DCL	TCL
ALTER	CALL	GRANT	COMMIT
CREATE	DELETE*	REVOKE	ROLLBACK
DROP	EXPLAIN PLAN		SAVEPOINT
RENAME	INSERT*		SET TRANSACTION
TRUNCATE	LOCK TABLE		
	MERGE		
	SELECT*		
	UPDATE*		

Most relational database applications are designed for speed, speedy on-line transactional processing, OLTP, and a lot of parent child relationships. Such applications can have 100's or even 1000's of tables supporting the application. The goal is to transform the application data model into a useful data analysis model using the DDL and DML SQL statements.

The `sql-pet` database is tiny, but for the purposes of these exercises, we assume that data so large that it will not easily fit into the memory of your laptop.

A SQL SELECT statement consists of 1 to 6 clauses. In the table below, **object** refers to either a database table or a view object.

SQL Clause	DPLYR Verb	SQL Description
SELECT	SELECT()	Contains a list of column names from an object or a derived value.
	mutate()	
FROM		Contains a list of related objects from which the SELECT list of columns is derived.
WHERE	filter()	Provides the filter conditions the objects in the FROM clause must meet.
GROUP BY	group_by()	Contains a list unique column values returned from the WHERE clause.
HAVING		Provides the filter condition on the the GROUP BY clause.
ORDER BY	arrange()	Contains a list of column names indicating the order of the column value. Each column can be either ASCending or DEScending.

10.2 Query statement structure

A SQL query statement consists of six distinct parts and each part is referred to as a clause. The foundation of the SQL language is based set theory and the result of a SQL query is referred to as a result set. A SQL query statement is "guaranteed" to return the same set of data, but not necessarily in the same order. However, in practice, the result set is usually in the same order.

For this tutorial, a SQL query either returns a detailed row set or a summarized row set. The detailed

row set can show, but is not required to show every column. A summarized row set requires one or more summary columns and the associated aggregated summary values.

Sales reps may be interested a detailed sales report showing all their activity. At the end of the month, the sales rep may be interested at a summary level based on product line dollars. The sales manager may be more interest in territory dollars.

10.3 SQL Clauses

1. Select Clause
2. From Clause
3. Where Clause
4. Group By Clause
5. Having Clause
6. Order By Clause

This section focuses on getting new SQL users familiar with the six SQL query clauses and a single table. SQL queries from multiple tables are discussed in the JOIN section of this tutorial.

For lack of a better term, a SQL-QBE, a very simple SQL Query by example, is used to illustrate some SQL feature.

Side Note: This version of Postgres requires all SQL statments be terminated with a semi-colon.

Some older flavors of SQL and GUI tools do not require the SQL statement to be terminated with a semi-colon, ';' for the command to be executed. It is recommended that you always terminate your SQL commands with a semi-colon.

10.4 SELECT Clause: Column Selection – Vertical Partioning of Data

10.4.1 1. Simplest SQL query: All rows and all columns from a single table.

```
dvdrental=# select * from store;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12
2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

10.4.2 2. Same Query as 1, but only show first two columns;

```
dvdrental=# select STORE_ID, manager_staff_id from store;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id
1	1
2	2

10.4.3 3. Same Query as 2, but reverse the column order

```
dvdrental=# select manager_staff_id,store_id from store;
```

manager_staff_id	store_id
1	1
2	2

10.4.4 4. Rename Columns – SQL column alias in the result set

```
dvdrental=# select manager_staff_id mgr_sid,store_id "store id" from store;
```

mgr_sid	store id
1	1
2	2

The manager_staff_id has changed to mgr_sid.

store_id has changed to store id. In practice, aliasing column names that have a space is not done.

Note that the column names have changed in the result set only, not in the actual database table. The DBA's will not allow a space or other special characters in a database table column name.

Some motivations for aliasing the result set column names are

1. Some database table column names are not user friendly.
2. When multiple tables are joined, the column names may be the same in one or more tables and one n

10.4.5 5. Adding labels and Additional Columns to the Result Set

```
dvdrental=# select 'derived column' showing
, *
, current_database() db
, user
, to_char(now(), 'YYYY/MM/DD HH24:MI:SS') dtts
from store;
```

showing	store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update	db	user	dtts
derived column	1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12	dvdrental	postgres	2018/10/07 20
derived column	2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12	dvdrental	postgres	2018/10/07 20

All the previous examples easily fit on a single line. This one is longer. Each column is entered on a

1. The showing column is a hard coded string surrounded by single quotes. Note that single quotes are
2. The db and dtts, date timestamp, are new columns generated from Postgres System Information Function
3. Note that `user` is not a function call, no parenthesis.

10.5 SQL Comments

<https://pgexercises.com/questions/basic>

SQL supports both a single line comment, preceed the line with two dashes, --, and a C like block comment, `/* ... */`.

10.5.1 6. Single line comment –

```
dvdrental=# select 'single line comment, dtts' showing
            ,*
            ,current_database() db
            ,user
--          ,to_char(now(),'YYYY/MM/DD HH24:MI:SS') dtts
            from store;
```

showing	store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update	db	user
single line comment, dtts	1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12	dvdrental	postgres
single line comment, dtts	2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12	dvdrental	postgres

The dtts line is commented out with the two dashes and is dropped from the end of the result set column

10.5.2 7. Multi-line comment `/*...*/`

```
dvdrental=# select 'block comment drop db, user, and dtts' showing
            ,*
            /*
            ,current_database() db
            ,user
            ,to_char(now(),'YYYY/MM/DD HH24:MI:SS') dtts
            */
            from store;
```

showing	store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
block comment drop db, user, and dtts	1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12
block comment drop db, user, and dtts	2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

The three columns db, user, and dtts, between the `/*` and `*/` have been commented and no longer appear

10.6 FROM Clause

The FROM clause contains database tables/views from which the SELECT columns are derived. For now, in the examples, we are only using a single table. If the database reflects a relational model, your data is likely spread out over several tables. The key take away when beginning your analysis is to pick the table that has most of the data that you need for your analysis. This table becomes your main or driving table to build your SQL query statement around. After identifying your driving table, potentially save yourself a lot of

time and heart ache. Review any view that is built on your driving table. If one or more exist, especially if vendor built, may already have the additional information need for your analysis.

[Insert SQL here or link to Views dependent on what](#)

In this tutorial, there is only a single user hitting the database and row/table locking is not necessary and considered out of scope.

10.6.1 Table Uses

- A table can be used more than once in a FROM clause. These are self-referencing table. An example is an EMPLOYEE table which contains a foreign key to her manager. Her manager also has a foreign key to her manager, etc up the corporate ladder.
- In the example above, the EMPLOYEE table plays two roles, employee and manager. The next line shows the FROM clause showing both rows.
FROM EMPLOYEE EE, EMPLOYEE MGR
- The EE and MGR are role abbreviations for the EMPLOYEE table.
- Since all the column names are exactly the same for the EE and MGR role, the column names need to be prefixed with their role alias, e.g., SELECT MGR.EE_NAME, EE.EE_NAME ... shows the manager name and her employee name who work for her.
- It is a good habit to always alias your tables and prefix your column names with the table alias to eliminate any ambiguity as to where the column came from. This is critical where there is inconsistent table column naming convention.
- [Cover inline tables in future section](#)

Side Note: Do not create an unintended Cartesian join. If one has more than one table in the FROM clause

10.7 WHERE Clause: Row Selection – Horizontal Partitioning of Data

In the previous SELECT clause section, the SELECT statement either partitioned data vertically across the table columns or derived vertical column values. This section provides examples that partitions the table data across rows in the table.

The WHERE clause defines all the conditions the data must meet to be included or excluded in the final result set. If all the conditions are met data is returned or it is rejected. This is commonly referred to as the data set filter condition.

Side Note: For performance optimization reasons, the WHERE clause should reduce the dataset down to the

The WHERE condition(s) can be simple or complex, but in the end are the application of the logic rules shown in the table below.

p	q	p and q	p or q
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T

p	q	p and q	p or q
T	N	N	T
F	F	F	F
F	N	F	T
N	N	N	N

When the filter logic is complex, it is sometimes easier to represent the where clause symbolically and apply a version of DeMorgan's law which is shown below.

1. $(A \text{ and } B)' = A' \text{ or } B'$
2. $(A \text{ or } B)' = A' \text{ and } B'$

10.7.1 Example Continued

We begin with 1, our simplest SQL query.

```
dvdrental=# select * from store;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12
2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

10.7.2 7 WHERE condition logically never TRUE.

```
dvdrental=# select * from store where 1 = 0;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
----------	------------------	------------	-------------

Since $1 = 0$ is always false, no rows are ever returned. Initially this construct seems useless, but ac

10.7.3 8 WHERE condition logically always TRUE.

```
dvdrental=# select * from store where 1 = 1;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12
2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

Since $1 = 1$ is always true, all rows are always returned. Initially this construct seems useless, but a

10.7.4 9 WHERE equality condition

```
dvdrental=# select * from store where store_id = 2;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

The only row where the store_id = 2 is row 2. Only row 2 is kept and all others are dropped.

10.7.5 10 WHERE NOT equal conditions

`dvdrental=# select * from store where store_id <> 2; # <> syntactically the same as !=`

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12

The only row where the store_id <> 2 is row 1. Only row 1 is kept and all others are dropped.

10.7.6 10 WHERE OR condition

`dvdrental=# select * from store where manager_staff_id = 1 or store_id <> 2 or address_id = 3;`

Following table is modified from <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-operators>

SQL Comparison Operators

Operator	Description	example
=	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a = b) is not true.
!=	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	(a != b) is true.
<>	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	(a <> b) is true.
>	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a > b) is not true.
<	Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a < b) is true.
>=	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a >= b) is not true.
<=	Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a <= b) is true.
!<	Checks if the value of left operand is not less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a !< b) is false.
!>	Checks if the value of left operand is not greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(a !> b) is true.

Operator	Description
ALL	The ALL operator is used to compare a value to all values in another value set.
AND	The AND operator allows the existence of multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause.

Operator	Description
ANY	The ANY operator is used to compare a value to any applicable value in the list as per the condition.
BETWEEN	The BETWEEN operator is used to search for values that are within a set of values, given the minimum value and the maximum value.
EXISTS	The EXISTS operator is used to search for the presence of a row in a specified table that meets a certain criterion.
IN	The IN operator is used to compare a value to a list of literal values that have been specified.
LIKE	The LIKE operator is used to compare a value to similar values using wildcard operators.
NOT	The NOT operator reverses the meaning of the logical operator with which it is used. Eg: NOT EXISTS, NOT BETWEEN, NOT IN, etc. This is a negate operator.
OR	The OR operator is used to combine multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause.
IS NULL	The NULL operator is used to compare a value with a NULL value.
UNIQUE	The UNIQUE operator searches every row of a specified table for uniqueness (no duplicates).

10.8 TO-DO's

1. inline tables
2. correlated subqueries
3. Binding order
 - 3.1 FROM
 - 3.2 ON
 - 3.3 JOIN
 - 3.4 WHERE
 - 3.5 GROUP BY
 - 3.6 WITH CUBE/ROLLUP
 - 3.7 HAVING
 - 3.8 SELECT
 - 3.9 DISTINCT
 - 3.10 ORDER BY
 - 3.11 TOP
 - 3.12 OFFSET/FETCH
4. dplyr comparison of select features
5. dplyr comparison of fetch versus where.
6. SQL for View table dependencies.
7. Add cartesian join exercise.

Chapter 11

Getting metadata about and from the database (21)

Note that `tidyverse`, `DBI`, `RPostgres`, `glue`, and `knitr` are loaded. Also, we've sourced the `db-login-batch-code.R` file which is used to log in to PostgreSQL.

Assume that the Docker container with PostgreSQL and the `dvdrental` database are ready to go.

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Connect to the database:

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(  
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),  
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),  
  dbname = "dvdrental",  
  seconds_to_test = 10  
)
```

11.1 Always *look* at the data

11.1.1 Connect with people who own, generate, or are the subjects of the data

A good chat with people who own the data, generate it, or are the subjects can generate insights and set the context for your investigation of the database. The purpose for collecting the data or circumstances where it was collected may be buried far afield in an organization, but *usually someone knows*. The metadata discussed in this chapter is essential but will only take you so far.

11.1.2 Browse a few rows of a table

Simple tools like `head` or `glimpse` are your friend.

```
rental <- dplyr::tbl(con, "rental")  
  
kable(head(rental))
```

rental_id	rental_date	inventory_id	customer_id	return_date	staff_id	last_update
2	2005-05-24 22:54:33	1525	459	2005-05-28 19:40:33	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
3	2005-05-24 23:03:39	1711	408	2005-06-01 22:12:39	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
4	2005-05-24 23:04:41	2452	333	2005-06-03 01:43:41	2	2006-02-16 02:30:53
5	2005-05-24 23:05:21	2079	222	2005-06-02 04:33:21	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
6	2005-05-24 23:08:07	2792	549	2005-05-27 01:32:07	1	2006-02-16 02:30:53
7	2005-05-24 23:11:53	3995	269	2005-05-29 20:34:53	2	2006-02-16 02:30:53

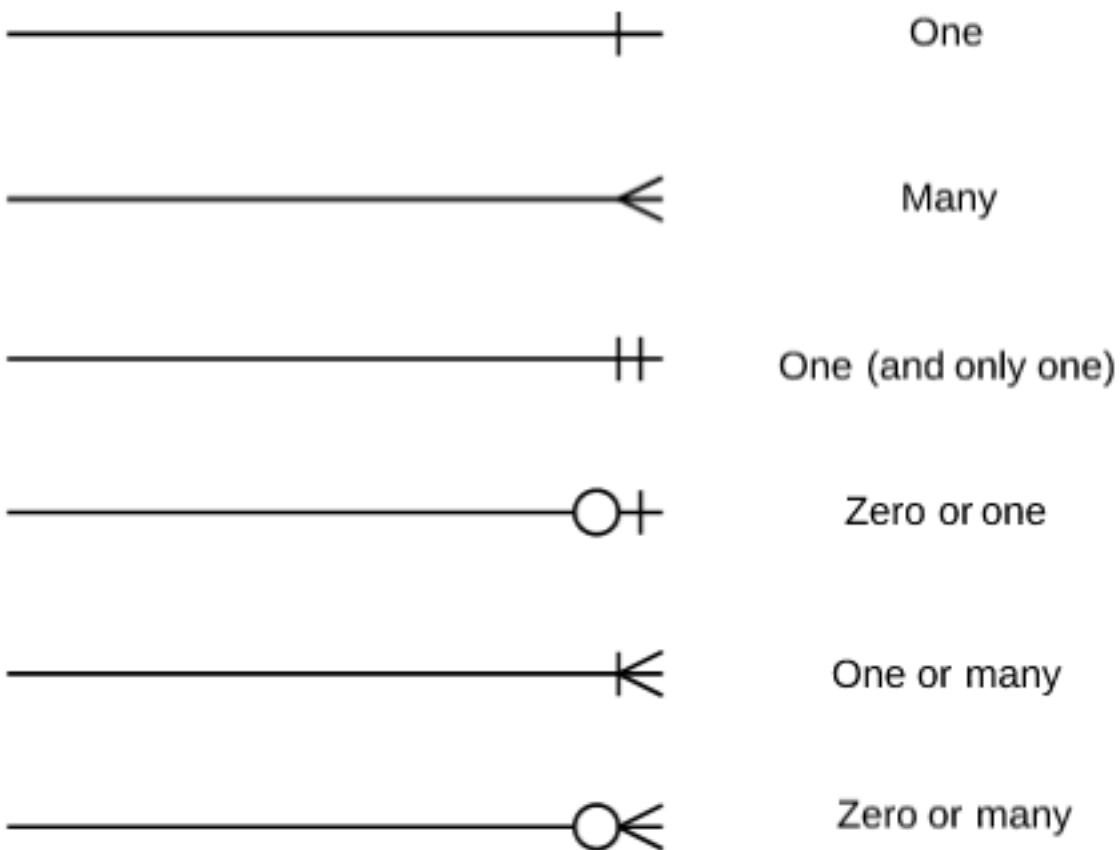
```
glimpse(rental)
```

```
## Observations: ??
## Variables: 7
## $ rental_id    <int> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1...
## $ rental_date  <dtm> 2005-05-24 22:54:33, 2005-05-24 23:03:39, 2005-0...
## $ inventory_id <int> 1525, 1711, 2452, 2079, 2792, 3995, 2346, 2580, 1...
## $ customer_id  <int> 459, 408, 333, 222, 549, 269, 239, 126, 399, 142,...
## $ return_date  <dtm> 2005-05-28 19:40:33, 2005-06-01 22:12:39, 2005-0...
## $ staff_id     <int> 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2...
## $ last_update  <dtm> 2006-02-16 02:30:53, 2006-02-16 02:30:53, 2006-0...
```

11.2 Database contents and structure

11.2.1 Database structure

For large or complex databases, however, you need to use both the available documentation for your database (e.g., the dvdrental database) and the other empirical tools that are available. For example it's worth learning to interpret the symbols in an Entity Relationship Diagram:



The `information_schema` is a trove of information *about* the database. Its format is more or less consistent across the different SQL implementations that are available. Here we explore some of what's available using several different methods. Postgres stores a lot of metadata.

11.2.2 Contents of the `information_schema`

For this chapter R needs the `dbplyr` package to access alternate schemas. A schema is an object that contains one or more tables. Most often there will be a default schema, but to access the metadata, you need to explicitly specify which schema contains the data you want.

11.2.3 What tables are in the database?

The simplest way to get a list of tables is with

```
table_list <- DBI::dbListTables(con)
kable(table_list)
```

x
actor_info
customer_list
film_list
nicer_but_slower_film_list
sales_by_film_category
staff
sales_by_store
staff_list
category
film_category
country
actor
language
inventory
payment
rental
city
store
film
address
film_actor
customer

11.2.4 Digging into the information_schema

We usually need more detail than just a list of tables. Most SQL databases have an `information_schema` that has a standard structure to describe and control the database.

The `information_schema` is in a different schema from the default, so to connect to the `tables` table in the `information_schema` we connect to the database in a different way:

```
table_info_schema_table <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "tables"))
```

The `information_schema` is large and complex and contains 210 tables. So it's easy to get lost in it.

This query retrieves a list of the tables in the database that includes additional detail, not just the name of the table.

```
table_info <- table_info_schema_table %>%
  filter(table_schema == "public") %>%
  select(table_catalog, table_schema, table_name, table_type) %>%
  arrange(table_type, table_name) %>%
  collect()

kable(table_info)
```

table_catalog	table_schema	table_name	table_type
dvdrental	public	actor	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	address	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	category	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	city	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	country	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	customer	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film_actor	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film_category	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	inventory	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	language	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	payment	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	rental	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	staff	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	store	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	actor_info	VIEW
dvdrental	public	customer_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	nicer_but_slower_film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	sales_by_film_category	VIEW
dvdrental	public	sales_by_store	VIEW
dvdrental	public	staff_list	VIEW

In this context `table_catalog` is synonymous with `database`.

Notice that *VIEWS* are composites made up of one or more *BASE TABLES*.

The SQL world has its own terminology. For example `rs` is shorthand for **result set**. That's equivalent to using `df` for a **data frame**. The following SQL query returns the same information as the previous one.

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(
  con,
  "select table_catalog, table_schema, table_name, table_type
  from information_schema.tables
  where table_schema not in ('pg_catalog','information_schema')
  order by table_type, table_name
  ;"
)
kable(rs)
```

table_catalog	table_schema	table_name	table_type
dvdrental	public	actor	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	address	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	category	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	city	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	country	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	customer	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film_actor	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	film_category	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	inventory	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	language	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	payment	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	rental	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	staff	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	store	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	actor_info	VIEW
dvdrental	public	customer_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	nicer_but_slower_film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	sales_by_film_category	VIEW
dvdrental	public	sales_by_store	VIEW
dvdrental	public	staff_list	VIEW

11.3 What columns do those tables contain?

Of course, the DBI package has a `dbListFields` function that provides the simplest way to get the minimum, a list of column names:

```
DBI::dbListFields(con, "rental")
```

```
## [1] "rental_id"      "rental_date"    "inventory_id"   "customer_id"
## [5] "return_date"    "staff_id"       "last_update"
```

But the `information_schema` has a lot more useful information that we can use.

```
columns_info_schema_table <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "columns"))
```

Since the `information_schema` contains 1855 columns, we are narrowing our focus to just one table. This query retrieves more information about the `rental` table:

```
columns_info_schema_info <- columns_info_schema_table %>%
  filter(table_schema == "public") %>%
  select(
    table_catalog, table_schema, table_name, column_name, data_type, ordinal_position,
    character_maximum_length, column_default, numeric_precision, numeric_precision_radix
  ) %>%
  collect(n = Inf) %>%
  mutate(data_type = case_when(
    data_type == "character_varying" ~ paste0(data_type, '(', character_maximum_length, ')'),
    data_type == "real" ~ paste0(data_type, '(', numeric_precision, ',', numeric_precision_radix,
```

```

      TRUE ~ data_type)
    ) %>%
  filter(table_name == "rental") %>%
  select(-table_schema, -numeric_precision, -numeric_precision_radix)

glimpse(columns_info_schema_info)

```

```

## Observations: 7
## Variables: 7
## $ table_catalog      <chr> "dvdrental", "dvdrental", "dvdrental"...
## $ table_name         <chr> "rental", "rental", "rental", "rental..."
## $ column_name        <chr> "rental_id", "rental_date", "inventor..."
## $ data_type          <chr> "integer", "timestamp without time zo..."
## $ ordinal_position   <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
## $ character_maximum_length <int> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ column_default     <chr> "nextval('rental_rental_id_seq'::regc..."

```

```
kable(columns_info_schema_info)
```

table_catalog	table_name	column_name	data_type	ordinal_position	character_maximum_length
dvdrental	rental	rental_id	integer	1	
dvdrental	rental	rental_date	timestamp without time zone	2	
dvdrental	rental	inventory_id	integer	3	
dvdrental	rental	customer_id	smallint	4	
dvdrental	rental	return_date	timestamp without time zone	5	
dvdrental	rental	staff_id	smallint	6	
dvdrental	rental	last_update	timestamp without time zone	7	

11.3.1 What is the difference between a VIEW and a BASE TABLE?

The BASE TABLE has the underlying data in the database

```

table_info_schema_table %>%
  filter(table_schema == "public" & table_type == "BASE TABLE") %>%
  select(table_name, table_type) %>%
  left_join(columns_info_schema_table, by = c("table_name" = "table_name")) %>%
  select(
    table_type, table_name, column_name, data_type, ordinal_position,
    column_default
  ) %>%
  collect(n = Inf) %>%
  filter(str_detect(table_name, "cust")) %>%
  kable()

```

table_type	table_name	column_name	data_type	ordinal_position	column_default
BASE TABLE	customer	store_id	smallint	2	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	first_name	character varying	3	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	last_name	character varying	4	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	email	character varying	5	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	address_id	smallint	6	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	active	integer	10	NA
BASE TABLE	customer	customer_id	integer	1	nextval('customer_cu
BASE TABLE	customer	activebool	boolean	7	true
BASE TABLE	customer	create_date	date	8	('now'::text)::date
BASE TABLE	customer	last_update	timestamp without time zone	9	now()

Probably should explore how the VIEW is made up of data from BASE TABLEs.

```
table_info_schema_table %>%
  filter(table_schema == "public" & table_type == "VIEW") %>%
  select(table_name, table_type) %>%
  left_join(columns_info_schema_table, by = c("table_name" = "table_name")) %>%
  select(
    table_type, table_name, column_name, data_type, ordinal_position,
    column_default
  ) %>%
  collect(n = Inf) %>%
  filter(str_detect(table_name, "cust")) %>%
  kable()
```

table_type	table_name	column_name	data_type	ordinal_position	column_default
VIEW	customer_list	id	integer	1	NA
VIEW	customer_list	name	text	2	NA
VIEW	customer_list	address	character varying	3	NA
VIEW	customer_list	zip code	character varying	4	NA
VIEW	customer_list	phone	character varying	5	NA
VIEW	customer_list	city	character varying	6	NA
VIEW	customer_list	country	character varying	7	NA
VIEW	customer_list	notes	text	8	NA
VIEW	customer_list	sid	smallint	9	NA

11.3.2 What data types are found in the database?

```
columns_info_schema_info %>% count(data_type)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   data_type      n
##   <chr>      <int>
## 1 integer        2
## 2 smallint       2
## 3 timestamp without time zone  3
```

11.4 Characterizing how things are named

Names are the handle for accessing the data. Tables and columns may or may not be named consistently or in a way that makes sense to you. You should look at these names *as data*.

11.4.1 Counting columns and name reuse

Pull out some rough-and-ready but useful statistics about your database. Since we are in SQL-land we talk about variables as columns.

```
public_tables <- columns_info_schema_table %>%
  filter(table_schema == "public") %>%
  collect()

public_tables %>% count(table_name, sort = TRUE) %>%
  kable()
```

table_name	n
film	13
staff	11
customer	10
customer_list	9
address	8
film_list	8
nicer_but_slower_film_list	8
staff_list	8
rental	7
payment	6
actor	4
actor_info	4
city	4
inventory	4
store	4
category	3
country	3
film_actor	3
film_category	3
language	3
sales_by_store	3
sales_by_film_category	2

How many *column names* are shared across tables (or duplicated)?

```
public_tables %>% count(column_name, sort = TRUE) %>% filter(n > 1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 34 x 2
##   column_name      n
##   <chr>         <int>
## 1 last_update     14
## 2 address_id       4
## 3 film_id         4
## 4 first_name      4
```

```
## 5 last_name      4
## 6 name           4
## 7 store_id       4
## 8 actor_id       3
## 9 address        3
## 10 category      3
## # ... with 24 more rows
```

How many column names are unique?

```
public_tables %>% count(column_name) %>% filter(n == 1) %>% count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   nn
##   <int>
## 1    24
```

11.5 Database keys

11.5.1 Direct SQL

How do we use this output? Could it be generated by dplyr?

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(
  con,
  "
  --SELECT conrelid::regclass as table_from
  select table_catalog||'.'||table_schema||'.'||table_name table_name
  , conname, pg_catalog.pg_get_constraintdef(r.oid, true) as condef
  FROM information_schema.columns c,pg_catalog.pg_constraint r
  WHERE 1 = 1 --r.conrelid = '16485'
  AND r.contype in ('f','p') ORDER BY 1
;"
)
glimpse(rs)
```

```
## Observations: 61,215
## Variables: 3
## $ table_name <chr> "dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_au...
## $ conname      <chr> "actor_pkey", "actor_pkey", "actor_pkey", "country_...
## $ condef       <chr> "PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)", "PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)",...
```

```
kable(head(rs))
```

table_name	conname	condef
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	country_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (country_id)
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	country_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (country_id)
dvdrental.information_schema.administrable_role_authorizations	country_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (country_id)

The following is more compact and looks more useful. What is the difference between the two?

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(
  con,
  "select conrelid::regclass as table_from
    ,c.conname
    ,pg_get_constraintdef(c.oid)
  from pg_constraint c
  join pg_namespace n on n.oid = c.connamespace
  where c.contype in ('f','p')
    and n.nspname = 'public'
  order by conrelid::regclass::text, contype DESC;
"
)
glimpse(rs)
```

```
## Observations: 33
## Variables: 3
## $ table_from      <chr> "actor", "address", "address", "category"...
## $ conname         <chr> "actor_pkey", "address_pkey", "fk_address..."
## $ pg_get_constraintdef <chr> "PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)", "PRIMARY KEY (a..."
```

```
kable(head(rs))
```

table_from	conname	pg_get_constraintdef
actor	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)
address	address_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (address_id)
address	fk_address_city	FOREIGN KEY (city_id) REFERENCES city(city_id)
category	category_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (category_id)
city	city_pkey	PRIMARY KEY (city_id)
city	fk_city	FOREIGN KEY (country_id) REFERENCES country(country_id)

```
dim(rs)[1]
```

```
## [1] 33
```

11.5.2 Database keys with dplyr

This query shows the primary and foreign keys in the database.

```
tables <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "tables"))
table_constraints <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "table_constraints"))
key_column_usage <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "key_column_usage"))
referential_constraints <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "referential_constraints"))
constraint_column_usage <- tbl(con, dbplyr::in_schema("information_schema", "constraint_column_usage"))

keys <- tables %>%
  left_join(table_constraints, by = c(
    "table_catalog" = "table_catalog",
    "table_schema" = "table_schema",
    "table_name" = "table_name"
```

```

)) %>%
# table_constraints %>%
filter(constraint_type %in% c("FOREIGN KEY", "PRIMARY KEY")) %>%
left_join(key_column_usage,
  by = c(
    "table_catalog" = "table_catalog",
    "constraint_catalog" = "constraint_catalog",
    "constraint_schema" = "constraint_schema",
    "table_name" = "table_name",
    "table_schema" = "table_schema",
    "constraint_name" = "constraint_name"
  )) %>%
# left_join(constraint_column_usage) %>% # does this table add anything useful?
select(table_name, table_type, constraint_name, constraint_type, column_name, ordinal_position) %>%
arrange(table_name) %>%
collect()
glimpse(keys)

```

```

## Observations: 35
## Variables: 6
## $ table_name      <chr> "actor", "address", "address", "category", "c...
## $ table_type      <chr> "BASE TABLE", "BASE TABLE", "BASE TABLE", "BA...
## $ constraint_name  <chr> "actor_pkey", "address_pkey", "fk_address_cit...
## $ constraint_type  <chr> "PRIMARY KEY", "PRIMARY KEY", "FOREIGN KEY", ...
## $ column_name      <chr> "actor_id", "address_id", "city_id", "categor...
## $ ordinal_position <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, ...

```

```
kable(keys)
```

table_name	table_type	constraint_name	constraint_type	column_name	ordinal_pos
actor	BASE TABLE	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	actor_id	
address	BASE TABLE	address_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	address_id	
address	BASE TABLE	fk_address_city	FOREIGN KEY	city_id	
category	BASE TABLE	category_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	category_id	
city	BASE TABLE	city_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	city_id	
city	BASE TABLE	fk_city	FOREIGN KEY	country_id	
country	BASE TABLE	country_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	country_id	
customer	BASE TABLE	customer_address_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	address_id	
customer	BASE TABLE	customer_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	customer_id	
film	BASE TABLE	film_language_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	language_id	
film	BASE TABLE	film_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	film_id	
film_actor	BASE TABLE	film_actor_actor_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	actor_id	
film_actor	BASE TABLE	film_actor_film_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	film_id	
film_actor	BASE TABLE	film_actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	actor_id	
film_actor	BASE TABLE	film_actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	film_id	
film_category	BASE TABLE	film_category_category_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	category_id	
film_category	BASE TABLE	film_category_film_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	film_id	
film_category	BASE TABLE	film_category_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	film_id	
film_category	BASE TABLE	film_category_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	category_id	
inventory	BASE TABLE	inventory_film_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	film_id	
inventory	BASE TABLE	inventory_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	inventory_id	
language	BASE TABLE	language_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	language_id	
payment	BASE TABLE	payment_customer_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	customer_id	
payment	BASE TABLE	payment_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	payment_id	
payment	BASE TABLE	payment_rental_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	rental_id	
payment	BASE TABLE	payment_staff_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	staff_id	
rental	BASE TABLE	rental_customer_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	customer_id	
rental	BASE TABLE	rental_inventory_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	inventory_id	
rental	BASE TABLE	rental_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	rental_id	
rental	BASE TABLE	rental_staff_id_key	FOREIGN KEY	staff_id	
staff	BASE TABLE	staff_address_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	address_id	
staff	BASE TABLE	staff_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	staff_id	
store	BASE TABLE	store_address_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	address_id	
store	BASE TABLE	store_manager_staff_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	manager_staff_id	
store	BASE TABLE	store_pkey	PRIMARY KEY	store_id	

What do we learn from the following query? How is it useful?

```
rs <- dbGetQuery(
  con,
  "SELECT r.*,
  pg_catalog.pg_get_constraintdef(r.oid, true) as condef
  FROM pg_catalog.pg_constraint r
  WHERE 1=1 --r.conrelid = '16485' AND r.contype = 'f' ORDER BY 1;
  "
)

head(rs)
```

```
##               conname connamespace contype condeferrable
## 1 cardinal_number_domain_check      12703      c      FALSE
## 2                yes_or_no_check      12703      c      FALSE
```

```

## 3          year_check          2200      c      FALSE
## 4          actor_pkey          2200      p      FALSE
## 5          address_pkey        2200      p      FALSE
## 6          category_pkey       2200      p      FALSE
##   condeferred convalidated conrelid contypid conindid confrelid
## 1          FALSE          TRUE      0    12716      0          0
## 2          FALSE          TRUE      0    12724      0          0
## 3          FALSE          TRUE      0    16397      0          0
## 4          FALSE          TRUE    16420      0    16555      0
## 5          FALSE          TRUE    16461      0    16557      0
## 6          FALSE          TRUE    16427      0    16559      0
##   confupdtype confdeltype confmatchtype conislocal coninhcount
## 1                                TRUE          0
## 2                                TRUE          0
## 3                                TRUE          0
## 4                                TRUE          0
## 5                                TRUE          0
## 6                                TRUE          0
##   connoinherit conkey  confkey  confpeqop  conppeqop  confpeqop  conexclp
## 1          FALSE <NA>   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
## 2          FALSE <NA>   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
## 3          FALSE <NA>   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
## 4           TRUE  {1}   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
## 5           TRUE  {1}   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
## 6           TRUE  {1}   <NA>   <NA>       <NA>       <NA>       <NA>
##
## 1
## 2 {SCALARARRAYOPEXPR :opno 98 :opfuncid 67 :useOr true :inputcollid 100 :args ({RELABELTYPE :arg {COL
## 3
## 4
## 5
## 6
##
##                                     consrc
## 1                                     (VALUE >= 0)
## 2 ((VALUE)::text = ANY ((ARRAY['YES'::character varying, 'NO'::character varying])::text[]))
## 3                                     ((VALUE >= 1901) AND (VALUE <= 2155))
## 4                                     <NA>
## 5                                     <NA>
## 6                                     <NA>
##
##                                     condef
## 1                                     CHECK (VALUE >= 0)
## 2 CHECK (VALUE::text = ANY (ARRAY['YES'::character varying, 'NO'::character varying])::text[]))
## 3                                     CHECK (VALUE >= 1901 AND VALUE <= 2155)
## 4                                     PRIMARY KEY (actor_id)
## 5                                     PRIMARY KEY (address_id)
## 6                                     PRIMARY KEY (category_id)

```

11.6 Creating your own data dictionary

If you are going to work with a database for an extended period it can be useful to create your own data dictionary. Here is an illustration of the idea

```
some_tables <- c("rental", "city", "store")

all_meta <- map_df(some_tables, sp_get_dbms_data_dictionary, con = con)

all_meta
```

```
## # A tibble: 15 x 11
##   table_name var_name var_type num_rows num_blank num_unique min   q_25
##   <chr>      <chr>   <chr>    <int>    <int>    <int> <chr> <chr>
## 1 rental    rental_~ integer   16044      0    16044 1     4013
## 2 rental    rental_~ double   16044      0    15815 2005~ 2005~
## 3 rental    invento~ integer   16044      0    4580 1     1154
## 4 rental    custome~ integer   16044      0    599 1     148
## 5 rental    return_~ double   16044     183   15836 2005~ 2005~
## 6 rental    staff_id integer   16044      0      2 1     1
## 7 rental    last_up~ double   16044      0      3 2006~ 2006~
## 8 city      city_id  integer    600      0    600 1     150
## 9 city      city     charact~  600      0    599 A Co~ Dzer~
## 10 city     country~ integer    600      0    109 1     28
## 11 city     last_up~ double    600      0      1 2006~ 2006~
## 12 store    store_id integer     2      0      2 1     1
## 13 store    manager~ integer     2      0      2 1     1
## 14 store    address~ integer     2      0      2 1     1
## 15 store    last_up~ double     2      0      1 2006~ 2006~
## # ... with 3 more variables: q_50 <chr>, q_75 <chr>, max <chr>
```

```
glimpse(all_meta)
```

```
## Observations: 15
## Variables: 11
## $ table_name <chr> "rental", "rental", "rental", "rental", "rental", "...
## $ var_name <chr> "rental_id", "rental_date", "inventory_id", "custom...
## $ var_type <chr> "integer", "double", "integer", "integer", "double"...
## $ num_rows <int> 16044, 16044, 16044, 16044, 16044, 16044, 16044, 60...
## $ num_blank <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 183, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
## $ num_unique <int> 16044, 15815, 4580, 599, 15836, 2, 3, 600, 599, 109...
## $ min <chr> "1", "2005-05-24 22:53:30", "1", "1", "2005-05-25 2...
## $ q_25 <chr> "4013", "2005-07-07 00:58:00", "1154", "148", "2005...
## $ q_50 <chr> "8025", "2005-07-28 16:03:27", "2291", "296", "2005...
## $ q_75 <chr> "12037", "2005-08-17 21:13:35", "3433", "446", "200...
## $ max <chr> "16049", "2006-02-14 15:16:03", "4581", "599", "200..."
```

```
kable(head(all_meta))
```

table_name	var_name	var_type	num_rows	num_blank	num_unique	min	q_25
rental	rental_id	integer	16044	0	16044	1	4013
rental	rental_date	double	16044	0	15815	2005-05-24 22:53:30	2005-07-07 00:58:00
rental	inventory_id	integer	16044	0	4580	1	1154
rental	customer_id	integer	16044	0	599	1	148
rental	return_date	double	16044	183	15836	2005-05-25 23:55:21	2005-07-10 15:16:03
rental	staff_id	integer	16044	0	2	1	1

11.7 Save your work!

The work you do to understand the structure and contents of a database can be useful for others (including future-you). So at the end of a session, you might look at all the data frames you want to save. Consider saving them in a form where you can add notes at the appropriate level (as in a Google Doc representing table or columns that you annotate over time).

```
ls()
```

```
## [1] "all_meta"                "columns_info_schema_info"
## [3] "columns_info_schema_table" "con"
## [5] "constraint_column_usage"  "key_column_usage"
## [7] "keys"                    "public_tables"
## [9] "referential_constraints"  "rental"
## [11] "rs"                      "some_tables"
## [13] "table_constraints"        "table_info"
## [15] "table_info_schema_table"  "table_list"
## [17] "tables"
```

Chapter 12

Drilling into Your DB Environment (22)

Start up the `docker-pet` container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Now connect to the `dvdrental` database with R

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(  
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),  
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),  
  dbname = "dvdrental",  
  seconds_to_test = 10)  
con
```

```
## <PqConnection> dvdrental@localhost:5432
```

12.1 Which database?

Your DBA will create your user accounts and privileges for the database(s) that you can access.

One of the challenges when working with a database(s) is finding where your data actually resides. Your best resources will be one or more subject matter experts, **SME**, and your DBA. Your data may actually reside in multiple databases, e.g., a detail and summary databases. In our tutorial, we focus on the one database, `dvdrental`. Database names usually reflect something about the data that they contain.

Your laptop is a server for the Docker Postgres databases. A database is a collection of files that Postgres manages in the background.

12.2 How many databases reside in the Docker Container?

```
rs <-
  DBI::dbGetQuery(
    con,
    "SELECT 'DB Names in Docker' showing
      ,datname DB
    FROM pg_database
    WHERE datistemplate = false;
  "
  )
kable(rs)
```

showing	db
DB Names in Docker	postgres
DB Names in Docker	dvdrental

Which databases are available?

Modify the connection call to connect to the `postgres` database.

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
  dbname = "your code goes here",
  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

```
con
```

```
## [1] "There is no connection"
```

```
if (con != 'There is no connection')
  dbDisconnect(con)
```

```
#Answer: con <PqConnection> postgres@localhost:5432
```

```
# Reconnect to dvdrental
```

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(
  user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
  dbname = "dvdrental",
  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

```
con
```

```
## <PqConnection> dvdrental@localhost:5432
```

Note that the two `Sys.getenv` function calls work in this tutorial because both the user and password are available in both databases. This is a common practice in organizations that have implemented single sign on across their organization.

Gotcha:

If one has data in multiple databases or multiple environments, Development, Integration, and Production

The following code block should be used to reduce propagating the above gotcha. `Current_database()`, `CURRENT_DATE` or `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`, and ‘result set’ are the most useful and last three not so much. Instead of the host IP address having the actual hostname would be a nice addition.

```
rs1 <-
  DBI::dbGetQuery(
    con,
    "SELECT current_database() DB
       ,CURRENT_DATE
       ,CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
       ,'result set description' showing
       ,session_user
       ,inet_server_addr() host
       ,inet_server_port() port
    "
  )
kable(display_rows)
```

x
5

Since we will only be working in the `dvdrental` database in this tutorial and reduce the number of output columns shown, only the ‘result set description’ will be used.

12.3 Which Schema?

In the code block below, we look at the `information_schema.table` which contains information about all the schemas and table/views within our `dvdrental` database. Databases can have one or more schemas, containers that hold tables or views. Schemas partition the database into big logical blocks of related data. Schema names usually reflect an application or logically related datasets. Occasionally a DBA will set up a new schema and use a users name.

What schemas are in the `dvdrental` database? How many entries are in each schema?

```
## Database Schemas
#
rs1 <-
  DBI::dbGetQuery(
    con,
    "SELECT 'DB Schemas' showing,t.table_catalog DB,t.table_schema,COUNT(*) tbl_vws
       FROM information_schema.tables t
       GROUP BY t.table_catalog,t.table_schema
    "
  )
kable(rs1)
```

showing	db	table_schema	tbl_vws
DB Schemas	dvdrental	pg_catalog	121
DB Schemas	dvdrental	public	22
DB Schemas	dvdrental	information_schema	67

We see that there are three schemas. The `pg_catalog` is the standard PostgreSQL meta data and core schema. Postgres uses this schema to manage the internal workings of the database. DBA’s are the primary

showing	?column?
6. information_schema.tables	your code goes here
6. information_schema.tables	your code goes here
6. information_schema.tables	your code goes here
6. information_schema.tables	your code goes here
6. information_schema.tables	your code goes here

In the next exercise we combine both the table and column output from the previous exercises. Review the following code block. The last two lines of the WHERE clause are switched. Will the result set be the same or different? Execute the code block and review the two datasets.

```
rs7 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,"SELECT '7. information_schema.tables' showing
      ,table_catalog||'.'||table_schema db_info, table_name, table_type
      FROM information_schema.tables t
      where table_schema = 'information_schema'
        and table_name like 'table%' OR table_name like '%col%'
        and table_type = 'VIEW'
      "
    )
kable(head(rs7,display_rows))
```

showing	db_info	table_name	table_type
7. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	collations	VIEW
7. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	collation_character_set_applicability	VIEW
7. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	column_domain_usage	VIEW
7. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	column_privileges	VIEW
7. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	column_udt_usage	VIEW

```
rs8 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,"SELECT '8. information_schema.tables' showing
      ,table_catalog||'.'||table_schema db_info, table_name, table_type
      FROM information_schema.tables t
      where table_schema = 'information_schema'
        and table_type = 'VIEW'
        and table_name like 'table%' OR table_name like '%col%'
      "
    )
kable(head(rs8,display_rows))
```

showing	db_info	table_name	table_type
8. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	column_options	VIEW
8. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	_pg_foreign_table_columns	VIEW
8. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	view_column_usage	VIEW
8. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	triggered_update_columns	VIEW
8. information_schema.tables	dvdrental.information_schema	tables	VIEW

Operator/Element	Associativity	Description
.	left	table/column name separator
::	left	PostgreSQL-style typecast
[]	left	array element selection
-	right	unary minus
^	left	exponentiation
/ %	left	multiplication, division, modulo
+ -	left	addition, subtraction

Operator/Element	Associativity	Description
IS		IS TRUE, IS FALSE, IS UNKNOWN, IS NULL
ISNULL		test for null
NOTNULL		test for not null
(any other)	left	all other native and user-defined operators
IN		set membership
BETWEEN		range containment
OVERLAPS		time interval overlap
LIKE ILIKE SIMILAR		string pattern matching
< >		less than, greater than
=	right	equality, assignment
NOT	right	logical negation
AND	left	logical conjunction
OR	left	logical disjunction

```
rs1 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT t.table_catalog DB ,t.table_schema
                             ,t.table_name,t.table_type
                             FROM information_schema.tables t")

rs2 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT t.table_catalog DB ,t.table_schema
                             ,t.table_type,COUNT(*) tbls
                             FROM information_schema.tables t
                             group by t.table_catalog ,t.table_schema
                             ,t.table_type
                             ")

rs3 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT distinct t.table_catalog DB ,t.table_schema
                             ,t.table_type tbls
                             FROM information_schema.tables t
                             ")

#kable(head(rs1 %>% arrange (table_name)))
# View(rs1)
# View(rs2)
# View(rs3)
kable(head(rs1))
```

db	table_schema	table_name	table_type
dvdrental	public	actor_info	VIEW
dvdrental	public	customer_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	nicer_but_slower_film_list	VIEW
dvdrental	public	sales_by_film_category	VIEW
dvdrental	public	staff	BASE TABLE

```
kable(head(rs2))
```

db	table_schema	table_type	tbls
dvdrental	information_schema	BASE TABLE	7
dvdrental	information_schema	VIEW	60
dvdrental	pg_catalog	BASE TABLE	62
dvdrental	public	BASE TABLE	15
dvdrental	public	VIEW	7
dvdrental	pg_catalog	VIEW	59

```
kable(head(rs3))
```

db	table_schema	tbls
dvdrental	information_schema	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	information_schema	VIEW
dvdrental	pg_catalog	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	BASE TABLE
dvdrental	public	VIEW
dvdrental	pg_catalog	VIEW

www.dataquest.io/blog/postgres-internals

Comment on the practice of putting a comma at the beginning of a line in SQL code.

```
## Explain a `dplyr::join`
```

```
tbl_pk_fk_df <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
"
SELECT --t.table_catalog,t.table_schema,
       c.table_name
       ,kcu.column_name
       ,c.constraint_name
       ,c.constraint_type
       ,coalesce(c2.table_name, '') ref_table
       ,coalesce(kcu2.column_name, '') ref_table_col
FROM   information_schema.tables t
LEFT JOIN information_schema.table_constraints c
      ON t.table_catalog = c.table_catalog
      AND t.table_schema = c.table_schema
      AND t.table_name = c.table_name
LEFT JOIN information_schema.key_column_usage kcu
      ON c.constraint_schema = kcu.constraint_schema
      AND c.constraint_name = kcu.constraint_name
LEFT JOIN information_schema.referential_constraints rc
      ON c.constraint_schema = rc.constraint_schema
      AND c.constraint_name = rc.constraint_name
LEFT JOIN information_schema.table_constraints c2
      ON rc.unique_constraint_schema = c2.constraint_schema
      AND rc.unique_constraint_name = c2.constraint_name
LEFT JOIN information_schema.key_column_usage kcu2
      ON c2.constraint_schema = kcu2.constraint_schema
      AND c2.constraint_name = kcu2.constraint_name
      AND kcu.ordinal_position = kcu2.ordinal_position
WHERE  c.constraint_type IN ('PRIMARY KEY', 'FOREIGN KEY')
```

```

    AND c.table_catalog = 'dvdrental'
    AND c.table_schema = 'public'
ORDER BY c.table_name;
")

# View(tbl_pk_fk_df)

tables_df <- tbl_pk_fk_df %>% distinct(table_name)
# View(tables_df)

```

```

library(DiagrammeR)

table_nodes_ndf <- create_node_df(
  n <- nrow(tables_df)
  ,type <- 'table'
  ,label <- tables_df$table_name
  ,shape = "rectangle"
  ,width = 1
  ,height = .5
  ,fontsize = 18
)

tbl_pk_fk_ids_df <- inner_join(tbl_pk_fk_df, table_nodes_ndf
  ,by = c('table_name' = 'label')
  ,suffix(c('st', 's'))
) %>%
  rename('src_tbl_id' = id) %>%
  left_join(table_nodes_ndf
    ,by = c('ref_table' = 'label')
    ,suffix(c('st', 't'))
  ) %>%
  rename('fk_tbl_id' = id)

tbl_fk_df <- tbl_pk_fk_ids_df %>% filter(constraint_type == 'FOREIGN KEY')
tbl_pk_df <- tbl_pk_fk_ids_df %>% filter(constraint_type == 'PRIMARY KEY')
# View(tbl_pk_fk_ids_df)
# View(tbl_fk_df)
# View(tbl_pk_df)
kable(head(tbl_fk_df))

```

table_name	column_name	constraint_name	constraint_type	ref_table	ref_table_col	src_tbl_id
address	city_id	fk_address_city	FOREIGN KEY	city	city_id	2
city	country_id	fk_city	FOREIGN KEY	country	country_id	4
customer	address_id	customer_address_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	address	address_id	6
film	language_id	film_language_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	language	language_id	7
film_actor	actor_id	film_actor_actor_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	actor	actor_id	8
film_actor	film_id	film_actor_film_id_fkey	FOREIGN KEY	film	film_id	8

```
kable(head(tbl_pk_df))
```

table_name	column_name	constraint_name	constraint_type	ref_table	ref_table_col	src_tbl_id	type.x
actor	actor_id	actor_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			1	table
address	address_id	address_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			2	table
category	category_id	category_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			3	table
city	city_id	city_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			4	table
country	country_id	country_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			5	table
customer	customer_id	customer_pkey	PRIMARY KEY			6	table

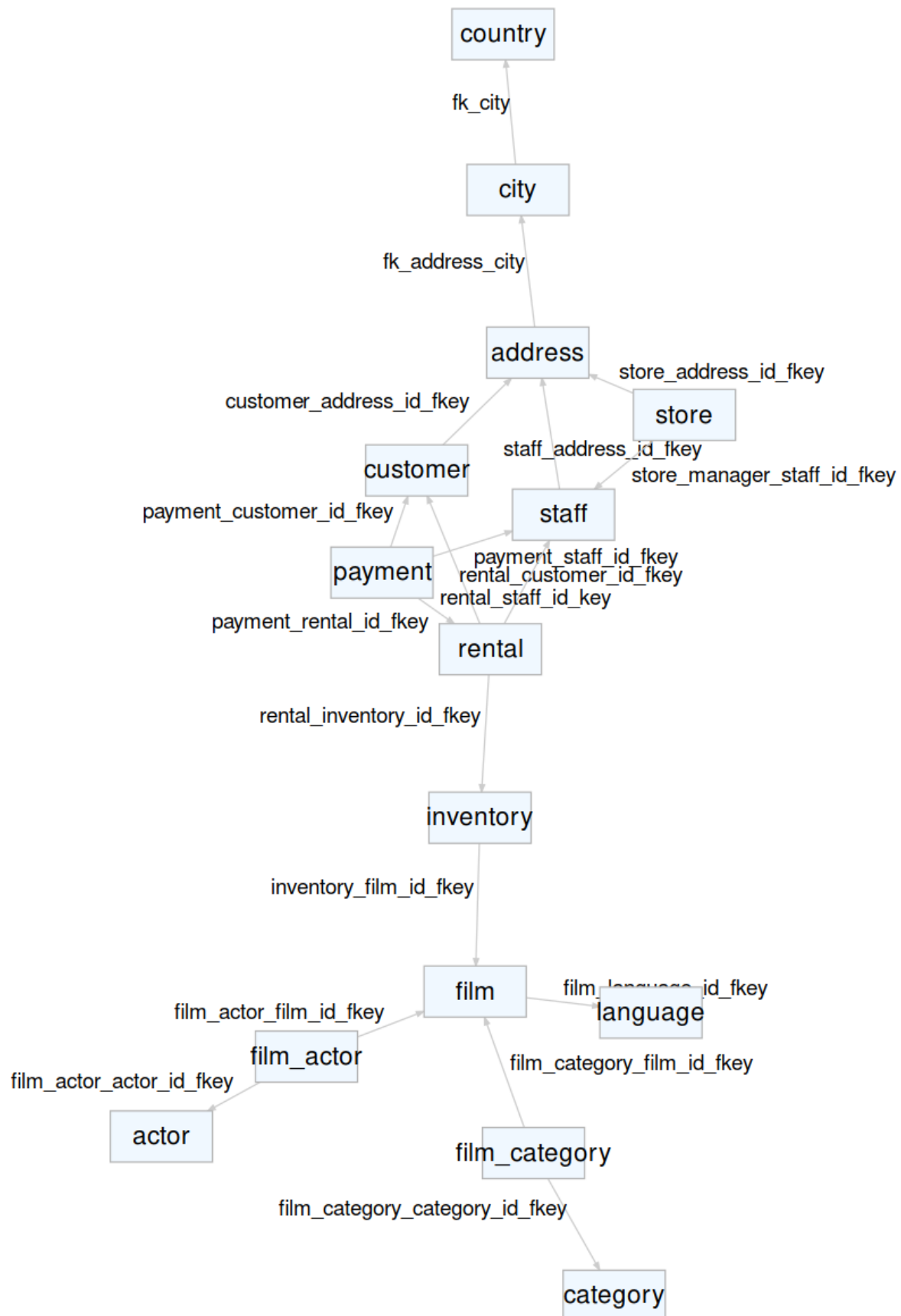
```
# Create an edge data frame, edf
```

```
fk_edf <-
  create_edge_df(
    from = tbl_fk_df$src_tbl_id,
    to = tbl_fk_df$fk_tbl_id,
    rel = "fk",
    label = tbl_fk_df$constraint_name,
    fontsize = 15
  )
# View(fk_edf)
```

```
graph <-
  create_graph(
    nodes_df = table_nodes_ndf,
    edges_df = fk_edf,
    graph_name = 'Simple FK Graph'
  )

# export the widget to an SVG file
render_graph(graph) %>%
  DiagrammeRsvg::export_svg() %>%
  cat(file = "diagrams/fkgraph.svg")

# convert to PDF and PNG - LaTeX doesn't read SVGs by default
magick::image_read("diagrams/fkgraph.svg") %>%
  magick::image_write(
    path = "diagrams/fkgraph.pdf",
    format = "pdf"
  )
magick::image_read_svg("diagrams/fkgraph.svg") %>%
  magick::image_write(
    path = "diagrams/fkgraph.png",
    format = "png"
  )
```

```
dbDisconnect(con)  
# system2('docker','stop sql-pet')
```

Chapter 13

Explain queries (71)

- examining dplyr queries (dplyr::show_query on the R side v EXPLAIN on the PostgreSQL side)

Start up the docker-pet container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

now connect to the database with R

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                  dbname = "dvdrental",
                                  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

13.1 Performance considerations

```
## Explain a `dplyr::join`

## Explain the equivalent SQL join
rs1 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con
  , "SELECT c.*
     FROM pg_catalog.pg_class c
     JOIN pg_catalog.pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
     WHERE  n.nspname = 'public'
           AND  c.relname = 'cust_movies'
           AND  c.relkind = 'r'
  "
)
head(rs1)
```

```
## [1] relname          relnamespace      reltype
## [4] reloftype        relover          relam
## [7] relfilenode      reltablespace     relpages
```

```
## [10] reltuples          relallvisible      reltoastrelid
## [13] relhasindex         relisshared        relpersistence
## [16] relkind             relnatts           relchecks
## [19] relhasoids          relhaspkey         relhasrules
## [22] relhastriggers      relhassubclass     relrowsecurity
## [25] relforcerowsecurity relispopulated      relreplident
## [28] relispartition      relfrozenxid       relminmxid
## [31] relacl              reloptions         relpartbound
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

This came from 14-sql_pet-examples-part-b.Rmd

```
rs1 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
  "explain select r.*
    from rental r
  ;"
)
head(rs1)
```

```
##
## 1 Seq Scan on rental r (cost=0.00..310.44 rows=16044 width=36)
```

```
rs2 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
  "explain select count(*) count
    from rental r
      left outer join payment p
        on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
      where p.rental_id is null
  ;")
head(rs2)
```

```
##
## 1 Aggregate (cost=2086.78..2086.80 rows=1 width=4)
## 2 -> Merge Anti Join (cost=0.57..2066.73 rows=8022 width=4)
## 3 Merge Cond: (r.rental_id = p.rental_id)
## 4 -> Index Only Scan using rental_pkey on rental r (cost=0.29..1024.95 rows=16044 width=4)
## 5 -> Index Only Scan using idx_fk_rental_id on payment p (cost=0.29..819.23 rows=14596 width=4)
```

```
rs3 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
  "explain select sum(f.rental_rate) open_amt, count(*) count
    from rental r
      left outer join payment p
        on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
      join inventory i
        on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
      join film f
        on i.film_id = f.film_id
      where p.rental_id is null
  ;")
head(rs3)
```

```
##
## QUERY PLAN
```

```
## 1          Aggregate (cost=2353.64..2353.65 rows=1 width=40)
## 2      -> Hash Join (cost=205.14..2313.53 rows=8022 width=12)
## 3          Hash Cond: (i.film_id = f.film_id)
## 4      -> Hash Join (cost=128.64..2215.88 rows=8022 width=2)
## 5          Hash Cond: (r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id)
## 6      -> Merge Anti Join (cost=0.57..2066.73 rows=8022 width=4)
```

```
rs4 <- DBI::dbGetQuery(con,
  "explain select c.customer_id,c.first_name,c.last_name,sum(f.rental_rate) open_amt,count(*)
  from rental r
  left outer join payment p
  on r.rental_id = p.rental_id
  join inventory i
  on r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
  join film f
  on i.film_id = f.film_id
  join customer c
  on r.customer_id = c.customer_id
  where p.rental_id is null
  group by c.customer_id,c.first_name,c.last_name
  order by open_amt desc
  ;"
)
head(rs4)
```

```
##          QUERY PLAN
## 1          Sort (cost=2452.49..2453.99 rows=599 width=260)
## 2          Sort Key: (sum(f.rental_rate)) DESC
## 3      -> HashAggregate (cost=2417.37..2424.86 rows=599 width=260)
## 4          Group Key: c.customer_id
## 5      -> Hash Join (cost=227.62..2357.21 rows=8022 width=232)
## 6          Hash Cond: (r.customer_id = c.customer_id)
```

13.2 Clean up

```
# dbRemoveTable(con, "cars")
# dbRemoveTable(con, "mtcars")
# dbRemoveTable(con, "cust_movies")

# diconnect from the db
dbDisconnect(con)

sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```


Chapter 14

SQL queries behind the scenes (72)

Start up the docker-pet container

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

now connect to the database with R

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                  dbname = "dvdrental",
                                  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

14.1 SQL Execution Steps

- Parse the incoming SQL query
- Compile the SQL query
- Plan/optimize the data acquisition path
- Execute the optimized query / acquire and return data

```
dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", mtcars, overwrite = TRUE)
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM mtcars WHERE cyl = 4")
dbFetch(rs)
```

##	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
## 1	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
## 2	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
## 3	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
## 4	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
## 5	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
## 6	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
## 7	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
## 8	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
## 9	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
## 10	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
## 11	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2

```
dbClearResult(rs)
```

14.2 Passing values to SQL statements

```
#Pass one set of values with the param argument:
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM mtcars WHERE cyl = 4")
dbFetch(rs)
```

```
##      mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## 1  22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85  2.320 18.61  1  1   4    1
## 2  24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69  3.190 20.00  1  0   4    2
## 3  22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92  3.150 22.90  1  0   4    2
## 4  32.4   4  78.7  66 4.08  2.200 19.47  1  1   4    1
## 5  30.4   4  75.7  52 4.93  1.615 18.52  1  1   4    2
## 6  33.9   4  71.1  65 4.22  1.835 19.90  1  1   4    1
## 7  21.5   4 120.1  97 3.70  2.465 20.01  1  0   3    1
## 8  27.3   4  79.0  66 4.08  1.935 18.90  1  1   4    1
## 9  26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43  2.140 16.70  0  1   5    2
## 10 30.4   4  95.1 113 3.77  1.513 16.90  1  1   5    2
## 11 21.4   4 121.0 109 4.11  2.780 18.60  1  1   4    2
```

```
dbClearResult(rs)
```

14.3 Pass multiple sets of values with dbBind():

```
rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM mtcars WHERE cyl = $1")
dbBind(rs, list(6L)) # cyl = 6
dbFetch(rs)
```

```
##      mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## 1  21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90  2.620 16.46  0  1   4    4
## 2  21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90  2.875 17.02  0  1   4    4
## 3  21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08  3.215 19.44  1  0   3    1
## 4  18.1   6 225.0 105 2.76  3.460 20.22  1  0   3    1
## 5  19.2   6 167.6 123 3.92  3.440 18.30  1  0   4    4
## 6  17.8   6 167.6 123 3.92  3.440 18.90  1  0   4    4
## 7  19.7   6 145.0 175 3.62  2.770 15.50  0  1   5    6
```

```
dbBind(rs, list(8L)) # cyl = 8
dbFetch(rs)
```

```
##      mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## 1  18.7   8 360.0 175 3.15  3.440 17.02  0  0   3    2
## 2  14.3   8 360.0 245 3.21  3.570 15.84  0  0   3    4
## 3  16.4   8 275.8 180 3.07  4.070 17.40  0  0   3    3
## 4  17.3   8 275.8 180 3.07  3.730 17.60  0  0   3    3
```



```
## 5  15.2   8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00  0  0   3   3
## 6  10.4   8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98  0  0   3   4
## 7  10.4   8 460.0 215 3.00 5.424 17.82  0  0   3   4
## 8  14.7   8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42  0  0   3   4
## 9  15.5   8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87  0  0   3   2
## 10 15.2   8 304.0 150 3.15 3.435 17.30  0  0   3   2
## 11 13.3   8 350.0 245 3.73 3.840 15.41  0  0   3   4
## 12 19.2   8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05  0  0   3   2
## 13 15.8   8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.50  0  1   5   4
## 14 15.0   8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.60  0  1   5   8
```

```
dbClearResult(rs)
```

14.4 Clean up

```
# dbRemoveTable(con, "cars")
dbRemoveTable(con, "mtcars")
# dbRemoveTable(con, "cust_movies")

# disconnect from the db
dbDisconnect(con)

sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```


Chapter 15

Writing to the DBMS (73)

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- Write queries in R using docker container.
- Start and connect to the database with R.
- Create, Modify, and remove the table.

Start up the `docker-pet` container:

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

Now connect to the database with R using your login info:

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                  dbname = "dvdrental",
                                  seconds_to_test = 10)
```

15.1 Create a new table

This is an example from the DBI help file.

```
dbWriteTable(con, "cars", head(cars, 3)) # "cars" is a built-in dataset, not to be confused with mtcars
dbReadTable(con, "cars") # there are 3 rows
```

```
##   speed dist
## 1     4    2
## 2     4   10
## 3     7    4
```

15.2 Modify an existing table

To add additional rows or instances to the “cars” table, we will use INSERT command with their values. There are two different ways of adding values: list them or pass values using the param argument.

```
dbExecute(
  con,
  "INSERT INTO cars (speed, dist) VALUES (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)"
)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
dbReadTable(con, "cars")  # there are now 6 rows
```

```
##   speed dist
## 1     4    2
## 2     4   10
## 3     7    4
## 4     1    1
## 5     2    2
## 6     3    3
```

```
# Pass values using the param argument:
```

```
dbExecute(
  con,
  "INSERT INTO cars (speed, dist) VALUES ($1, $2)",
  param = list(4:7, 5:8)
)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
dbReadTable(con, "cars")  # there are now 10 rows
```

```
##   speed dist
## 1     4    2
## 2     4   10
## 3     7    4
## 4     1    1
## 5     2    2
## 6     3    3
## 7     4    5
## 8     5    6
## 9     6    7
## 10    7    8
```

15.3 Remove table and Clean up

Here you will remove the table “cars”, disconnect from the database and exit docker.

```
dbRemoveTable(con, "cars")

# disconnect from the db
dbDisconnect(con)

sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

Chapter 16

(APPENDIX) Appendix A: Other resources (89)

16.1 Editing this book

- Here are instructions for editing this tutorial

16.2 Docker alternatives

- Choosing between Docker and Vagrant

16.3 Docker and R

- Noam Ross' talk on Docker for the UseR and his Slides give a lot of context and tips.
- Good Docker tutorials
 - An introductory Docker tutorial
 - A Docker curriculum
- Scott Came's materials about Docker and R on his website and at the 2018 UseR Conference focus on **R inside Docker**.
- It's worth studying the ROpenSci Docker tutorial

16.4 Documentation for Docker and Postgres

- The Postgres image documentation
- Dockerize PostgreSQL
- Postgres & Docker documentation
- Usage examples of Postgres with Docker

16.5 More Resources

- David Severski describes some key elements of connecting to databases with R for MacOS users

- This tutorial picks up ideas and tips from Ed Borasky's Data Science pet containers, which creates a framework based on that Hack Oregon example and explains why this repo is named pet-sql.

Chapter 17

APPENDIX C - Mapping your local environment (92)

17.1 Environment Tools Used in this Chapter

Note that `tidyverse`, `DBI`, `RPostgres`, `glue`, and `knitr` are loaded. Also, we've sourced the `[db-login-batch-code.R]` (`'r-database-docker/book-src/db-login-batch-code.R'`) file which is used to log in to PostgreSQL.

```
library(rstudioapi)
```

The following code block defines `Tool` and versions for the graph that follows. The information order corresponds to the order shown in the graph.

```
library(DiagrammeR)

## OS information
os_lbl <- .Platform$OS.type
os_ver <- 0
if (os_lbl == 'windows') {
  os_ver <- system2('cmd', stdout = TRUE) %>%
    grep(x = ., pattern = 'Microsoft Windows \\[', value = TRUE) %>%
    gsub(x = ., pattern = "^Microsoft.+Version |\\]", replace = '')
}

if (os_lbl == 'unix' || os_lbl == 'Linux' || os_lbl == 'Mac') {
  os_ver <- system2('uname', '-r', stdout = TRUE)
}

## Command line interface into Docker Apps
## CLI/system2
cli <- array(dim = 3)
cli[1] <- "docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND ARGUMENTS\n\nsystem2(docker,[OPTIONS,]\n, COMMAND, ARGUMENTS)"
cli[2] <- 'docker exec -it sql-pet bash\n\nsystem2(docker,exec -it sql-pet bash)'
cli[3] <- 'docker exec -ti sql-pet psql -a \n-p 5432 -d dvdrental -U postgres\n\nsystem2(docker,exec -t'

# R Information
r_lbl <- names(R.Version())[1:7]
```

```

r_ver      <- R.Version()[1:7]

# RStudio Information
rstudio_lbl <- c('RStudio version','Current program mode')
rstudio_ver <- c(as.character(rstudioapi::versionInfo()$version),rstudioapi::versionInfo()$mode)

# Docker Information
docker_lbl <- c('client version','server version')
docker_ver <- system2("docker", "version", stdout = TRUE) %>%
  grep(x = ., pattern = 'Version',value = TRUE) %>%
  gsub(x = ., pattern = ' +Version: +', replacement = '')

# Linux Information
linux_lbl <- 'Linux Version'
linux_ver <- system2('docker', 'exec -i sql-pet /bin/uname -r', stdout = TRUE)

# Postgres Information
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                  password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                  dbname = "dvdrental",
                                  seconds_to_test = 10)

postgres_ver <- dbGetQuery(con,"select version()") %>%
  gsub(x = ., pattern = '\\(.*$', replacement = '')

```

The following code block uses the data generated from the previous code block as input to the subgraphs, the ones outlined in red. The application nodes are the parents of the subgraphs and are not outlined in red. The `Environment` application node represents the machine you are running the tutorial on and hosts the sub-applications.

Note that the '@@' variables are populated at the end of the `Environment` definition following the `## @@1 - @@5` source data comment.

```

grViz("
digraph Envgraph {

  # graph, node, and edge definitions
  graph [compound = true, nodesep = .5, ranksep = .25,
        color = red]

  node [fontname = Helvetica, fontcolor = darkslategray,
        shape = rectangle, fixedsize = true, width = 1,
        color = darkslategray]

  edge [color = grey, arrowhead = none, arrowtail = none]

  # subgraph for Environment information
  subgraph cluster1 {
    node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
    '@@1-1'
  }

  # subgraph for R information
  subgraph cluster2 {

```



```

    node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
    '@@2-1' -> '@@2-2' -> '@@2-3' -> '@@2-4'
    '@@2-4' -> '@@2-5' -> '@@2-6' -> '@@2-7'
  }

# subgraph for RStudio information
subgraph cluster3 {
  node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
  '@@3-1' -> '@@3-2'
}

# subgraph for Docker information
subgraph cluster4 {
  node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
  '@@4-1' -> '@@4-2'
}

# subgraph for Docker-Linux information
subgraph cluster5 {
  node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
  '@@5-1'
}

# subgraph for Docker-Postgres information
subgraph cluster6 {
  node [fixedsize = true, width = 3]
  '@@6-1'
}

# subgraph for Docker-Postgres information
subgraph cluster7 {
  node [fixedsize = true, height = 1.25, width = 4.0]
  '@@7-1' -> '@@7-2' -> '@@7-3'
}

CLI [label='CLI\nRStudio system2',height = .75,width=3.0, color = 'blue' ]
Environment [label = 'Linux,Mac,Windows',width = 2.5]
Environment -> R
Environment -> RStudio
Environment -> Docker

Environment -> '@@1' [lhead = cluster1] # Environment Information
R -> '@@2-1' [lhead = cluster2] # R Information
RStudio -> '@@3' [lhead = cluster3] # RStudio Information
Docker -> '@@4' [lhead = cluster4] # Docker Information
Docker -> '@@5' [lhead = cluster5] # Docker-Linux Information
Docker -> '@@6' [lhead = cluster6] # Docker-Postgres Information

'@@1' -> CLI
CLI -> '@@7' [lhead = cluster7] # CLI
'@@7-2' -> '@@5'
'@@7-3' -> '@@6'
}

```

```
[1]: paste0(os_lbl,      ':\n', os_ver)
[2]: paste0(r_lbl,      ':\n', r_ver)
[3]: paste0(rstudio_lbl, ':\n', rstudio_ver)
[4]: paste0(docker_lbl, ':\n', docker_ver)
[5]: paste0(linux_lbl,  ':\n', linux_ver)
[6]: paste0('PostgreSQL:\n', postgres_ver)
[7]: cli
")
```

One sub-application not shown above is your local console/terminal/CLI application. In the tutorial, fully constructed docker commands are printed out and then executed. If for some reason the executed docker command fails, one can copy and paste it into your local terminal window to see additional error information. Failures seem more prevalent in the Windows environment.

17.2 Communicating with Docker Applications

In this tutorial, the two main ways to interface with the applications in the Docker container are through the CLI or the RStudio `system2` command. The blue box in the diagram above represents these two interfaces.

Chapter 18

APPENDIX C - Creating the sql-pet Docker container a step at a time

Step-by-step Docker container setup with dvdrental database installed This needs to run *outside a project* to compile correctly because of the complexities of how knitr sets working directories (or because we don't really understand how it works!) The purpose of this code is to

- Replicate the docker container generated in Chapter 5 of the book, but in a step-by-step fashion
- Show that the `dvdrental` database persists when stopped and started up again.

18.1 Overview

Doing all of this in a step-by-step way that might be useful to understand how each of the steps involved in setting up a persistent PostgreSQL database works. If you are satisfied with the method shown in Chapter 5, skip this and only come back if you're interested in picking apart the steps.

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.2.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.0.0      v purrr   0.2.5
## v tibble  1.4.2      v dplyr  0.7.7
## v tidyr   0.8.1      v stringr 1.3.1
## v readr   1.1.1      v forcats 0.3.0

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

library(DBI)
library(RPostgres)
library(glue)

##
## Attaching package: 'glue'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
## collapse

require(knitr)

## Loading required package: knitr

library(dbplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dbplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
## ident, sql
```

```
library(sqlpetr)
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /home/znmeb/Projects/sql-pet
```

18.2 Download the dvdrental backup file

The first step is to get a local copy of the dvdrental PostgreSQL **restore file**. It comes in a zip format and needs to be un-zipped.

```
opts_knit$set(root.dir = normalizePath('../'))
if (!require(downloader)) install.packages("downloader")
```

```
## Loading required package: downloader
```

```
library(downloader)

download("http://www.postgresqltutorial.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/dvdrental.zip", destfile = glue(
unzip("dvdrental.zip", exdir = here()) # creates a tar archive named "dvdrental.tar"
```

Check on where we are and what we have in this directory:

```
dir(path = here(), pattern = "^dvdrental\\.tar|.zip")
```

```
## [1] "dvdrental.tar" "dvdrental.zip"
```

```
sp_show_all_docker_containers()
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
[1] "ddab95f1cdb1"	postgres-dvdrental	\\"docker-entrypoint.s...\\	About a minute ago	Exited
[3] "424d4c3dfc89"	rstats	\\\"/init\\	5 days ago	Exited
[4] "4c3eb1dc5043"	postgis	\\\"docker-entrypoint.s...\\	5 days ago	Exited
[5] "8da9d3a59732"	dpage/pgadmin4	\\\"/entrypoint.sh\\	5 days ago	Exited
[6] "7030e81489b8"	2feef91d6764	\\\"/bin/sh -c 'su - rs...\\	5 days ago	Exited

Remove the `sql-pet` container if it exists (e.g., from a prior run)

```
if (system2("docker", "ps -a", stdout = TRUE) %>%
  grepl(x = ., pattern = 'sql-pet') %>%
  any()) {
  sp_docker_remove_container("sql-pet")
}
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

18.3 Build the Docker Container

Build an image that derives from `postgres:10`. Connect the local and Docker directories that need to be shared. Expose the standard PostgreSQL port 5432.

```
wd <- here()
wd
```

```
## [1] "/home/znmeb/Projects/sql-pet"
```

```
docker_cmd <- glue(
  "run",          # Run is the Docker command. Everything that follows are `run` parameters.
  "--detach",    # (or `-d`) tells Docker to disconnect from the terminal / program issuing the command
  "--name sql-pet", # tells Docker to give the container a name: `sql-pet`
  "--publish 5432:5432", # tells Docker to expose the Postgres port 5432 to the local network with 5432
  "--mount",      # tells Docker to mount a volume -- mapping Docker's internal file structure to the host
  'type=bind,source=', wd, ',target=/petdir',
  " postgres:10 " # tells Docker the image that is to be run (after downloading if necessary)
)

docker_cmd
```

```
## run --detach --name sql-pet --publish 5432:5432 --mount type=bind,source="/home/znmeb/Projects/sql-pet"
```

```
system2("docker", docker_cmd, stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "9b16f3b0302b8ee84853a11d50c9ba55cfcc22b7bb05331f3058e3e754719ec6"
```

Peek inside the docker container and list the files in the `petdir` directory. Notice that `dvdrental.tar` is in both.

```
# local file system:
dir(path = here(), pattern = "^dvdrental.tar")

## [1] "dvdrental.tar"

# inside docker
system2('docker', 'exec sql-pet ls petdir | grep "dvdrental.tar" ',
        stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE)

## [1] "dvdrental.tar"

Sys.sleep(3)
```

18.4 Create the database and restore from the backup

We can execute programs inside the Docker container with the `exec` command. In this case we tell Docker to execute the `psql` program inside the `sql-pet` container and pass it some commands as follows.

```
sp_show_all_docker_containers()
```

## [1]	"CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
## [2]	"9b16f3b0302b	postgres:10	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	5 seconds ago	Up 3 sec
## [3]	"424d4c3dfc89	rstats	"init"	5 days ago	Exited (
## [4]	"4c3eb1dc5043	postgis	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	5 days ago	Exited (
## [5]	"8da9d3a59732	dpage/pgadmin4	"entrypoint.sh"	5 days ago	Exited (
## [6]	"7030e81489b8	2feef91d6764	"bin/sh -c 'su - rs..."	5 days ago	Exited (

inside Docker, execute the postgres SQL command-line program to create the `dvdrental` database:

```
system2('docker', 'exec sql-pet psql -U postgres -c "CREATE DATABASE dvdrental;"',
        stdout = TRUE, stderr = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "CREATE DATABASE"
```

```
Sys.sleep(3)
```

The `psql` program repeats back to us what it has done, e.g., to create a database named `dvdrental`. Next we execute a different program in the Docker container, `pg_restore`, and tell it where the restore file is located. If successful, the `pg_restore` just responds with a very laconic `character(0)`. restore the database from the `.tar` file

```
system2("docker", "exec sql-pet pg_restore -U postgres -d dvdrental petdir/dvdrental.tar", stdout = TRUE)
```

```
## character(0)
```

```
Sys.sleep(3)
```

18.5 Connect to the database with R

If you are interested take a look inside the `sp_get_postgres_connection` function to see how the DBI package is being used.

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                dbname = "dvdrental",
                                seconds_to_test = 20)
```

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "actor_info"          "customer_list"
## [3] "film_list"          "nicer_but_slower_film_list"
## [5] "sales_by_film_category" "staff"
## [7] "sales_by_store"      "staff_list"
## [9] "category"           "film_category"
## [11] "country"            "actor"
## [13] "language"           "inventory"
## [15] "payment"            "rental"
## [17] "city"               "store"
## [19] "film"               "address"
## [21] "film_actor"         "customer"
```

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```

```
# Stop and start to demonstrate persistence
```

Stop the container

```
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

Restart the container and verify that the dvdrental tables are still there

```
sp_docker_start("sql-pet")
```

```
con <- sp_get_postgres_connection(user = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_USER_NAME"),
                                password = Sys.getenv("DEFAULT_POSTGRES_PASSWORD"),
                                dbname = "dvdrental",
                                seconds_to_test = 10)
```

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "actor_info"          "customer_list"
## [3] "film_list"          "nicer_but_slower_film_list"
## [5] "sales_by_film_category" "staff"
```

```
## [7] "sales_by_store"      "staff_list"
## [9] "category"            "film_category"
## [11] "country"             "actor"
## [13] "language"            "inventory"
## [15] "payment"             "rental"
## [17] "city"                "store"
## [19] "film"                "address"
## [21] "film_actor"          "customer"
```

18.6 Cleaning up

It's always good to have R disconnect from the database

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```

Stop the container and show that the container is still there, so can be started again.

```
sp_docker_stop("sql-pet")
```

```
## [1] "sql-pet"
```

show that the container still exists even though it's not running

```
sp_show_all_docker_containers()
```

## [1]	"CONTAINER ID"	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
## [2]	"9b16f3b0302b"	postgres:10	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	18 seconds ago	Exited (
## [3]	"424d4c3dfc89"	rstats	"/init"	5 days ago	Exited (
## [4]	"4c3eb1dc5043"	postgis	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	5 days ago	Exited (
## [5]	"8da9d3a59732"	dpage/pgadmin4	"/entrypoint.sh"	5 days ago	Exited (
## [6]	"7030e81489b8"	2feef91d6764	"/bin/sh -c 'su - rs..."	5 days ago	Exited (

We are leaving the `sql-pet` container intact so it can be used in running the rest of the examples and book.

Clean up by removing the local files used in creating the database:

```
file.remove(here("dvdrental.zip"))
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
file.remove(here("dvdrental.tar"))
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

#Chapter 19 APPENDIX D - Quick Guide to SQL

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a database language where we can perform certain operations on the existing database and we can use it to create a new database. There are four main categories where the SQL commands fall into: DDL, DML, DCL, and TCL.

##Data Definition Language (DDL)

It consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define database schema. The DDL commands include:

1. CREATE
2. ALTER
3. TRUNCATE
4. COMMENT
5. RENAME
6. DROP

##Data Manipulation Language (DML)

These four SQL commands deals with the manipulation of data in the database.

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

##Data Control Language (DCL)

The DCL commands deals with user's rights, permissions and other controls in database management system.

1. GRANT
2. REVOKE

##Transaction Control Language (TCL)

These commands deals with the control over transaction within the database. Transaction combines a set of tasks into single execution.

1. SET TRANSACTION
2. SAVEPOINT
3. ROLLBACK
4. COMMIT