

# Package ‘Andromeda’

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**Type** Package

**Title** AsynchroNous Disk-based Representation of MassivE DAta

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**Description** AsynchroNous Disk-based Representation of MassivE DAta (AN-  
DROMEDA): An R package for storing large data objects. Andromeda allow storing data ob-  
jects on a local drive, while still making it possible to manipulate the data in an efficient manner.

**License** Apache License 2.0

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**URL** <https://github.com/OHDSI/Andromeda>

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

**Depends** dplyr

**Imports** RSQLite,  
DBI,  
zip,  
methods,  
dbplyr,  
cli,  
pillar

**Suggests** testthat,  
knitr,  
rmarkdown,  
rlang,  
tibble

**LazyData** false

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.0

**Encoding** UTF-8

## R topics documented:

andromeda . . . . .	2
appendToTable . . . . .	3
batchApply . . . . .	3

copyAndromeda . . . . .	4
groupApply . . . . .	5
isAndromeda . . . . .	6
isValidAndromeda . . . . .	7
loadAndromeda . . . . .	7
names,Andromeda-method . . . . .	8
saveAndromeda . . . . .	9
<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>

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andromeda	<i>Create an Andromeda object</i>
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**Description**

By default the Andromeda object is created in the systems temporary file location. You can override this by specifying a folder using `options(andromedaTempFolder = "c:/andromedaTemp")`, where "c:/andromedaTemp" is the folder to create the Andromeda objects in.

**Usage**

```
andromeda(...)
```

**Arguments**

...                      Named objects. See details for what objects are valid. If no objects are provided, an empty Andromeda is returned.

**Details**

Valid objects are data frames, Andromeda tables, or any other dply table.

**Examples**

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

names(andr)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

andr$cars %>% filter(speed > 10) %>% collect()
# # A tibble: 41 x 2
#   speed dist
#   <dbl> <dbl>
# 1 11 17
# ...

close(andr)
```

---

appendToTable

*Append to an Andromeda table*


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### Description

Append a data frame, Andromeda table, or result of a query on an Andromeda table to an existing Andromeda table. If data from another Andromeda is appended, a batch-wise copy process is used, which will be slower than when appending data from within the same Andromeda object.

### Usage

```
appendToTable(tbl, data)
```

### Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table. This must be a base table (i.e. it cannot be a query result).
data	The data to append. This can be either a data.frame or another Andromeda table.

### Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 50

appendToTable(andr$cars, cars)
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 100

appendToTable(andr$cars, andr$cars %>% filter(speed > 10))
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 182

close(andr)
```

---

batchApply

*Apply a function to batches of data in an Andromeda table*


---

### Description

Apply a function to batches of data in an Andromeda table

### Usage

```
batchApply(tbl, fun, ..., batchSize = 10000, safe = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other DBI table).
fun	A function where the first argument is a data frame.
...	Additional parameters passed to fun.
batchSize	Number of rows to fetch at a time.
safe	Create a copy of tbl first? Allows writing to the same Andromeda as being read from.

**Details**

This function is similar to the `lapply` function, in that it applies a function to sets of data. In this case, the data is batches of data from an Andromeda table. Each batch will be presented to the function as a data frame.

**Examples**

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

fun <- function(x) {
  return(nrow(x))
}

result <- batchApply(andr$cars, fun, batchSize = 25)

result
# [[1]]
# [1] 25
#
# [[2]]
# [1] 25

close(andr)
```

---

copyAndromeda

*Copy Andromeda*


---

**Description**

Creates a complete copy of an Andromeda object. Object attributes are not copied.

**Usage**

```
copyAndromeda(andromeda)
```

**Arguments**

andromeda	The andromeda object to copy.
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**Value**

The copied andromeda.

### Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

andr2 <- copyAndromeda(andr)

names(andr2)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

close(andr)
close(andr2)
```

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groupApply	<i>Apply a function to groups of data in an Andromeda table</i>
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### Description

Apply a function to groups of data in an Andromeda table

### Usage

```
groupApply(tbl, groupVariable, fun, ..., batchSize = 10000, safe = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other DBI table).
groupVariable	The variable to group by
fun	A function where the first argument is a data frame.
...	Additional parameters passed to fun.
batchSize	Number of rows fetched from the table at a time. This is not the number of rows to which the function will be applied. Included mostly for testing purposes.
safe	Create a copy of tbl first? Allows writing to the same Andromeda as being read from.

### Details

This function applies a function to groups of data. The groups are identified by unique values of the `groupVariable`, which must be a variable in the table.

### Value

Invisibly returns a list of objects, where each object is the output of the user supplied function applied to a group.

**Examples**

```

andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

fun <- function(x) {
  return(tibble::tibble(speed = x$speed[1], meanDist = mean(x$dist)))
}

result <- groupApply(andr$cars, "speed", fun)
result <- bind_rows(result)
result
# # A tibble: 19 x 2
#   speed meanDist
#   <dbl> <dbl>
# 1 4 6
# 2 7 13
# 3 8 16
# ...

close(andr)

```

---

isAndomeda

---

*Check whether an object is an Andromeda object*


---

**Description**

Check whether an object is an Andromeda object

**Usage**

```
isAndomeda(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      The object to check.

**Details**

Checks whether an object is an Andromeda object.

**Value**

A logical value.

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isValidAndromeda	<i>Check whether an Andromda object is still valid</i>
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**Description**

Check whether an Andromda object is still valid

**Usage**

```
isValidAndromeda(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	The Andromeda object to check.
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**Details**

Checks whether an Andromeda object is still valid, or whether it has been closed.

**Value**

A logical value.

**Examples**

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

isValidAndromeda(andr)
# TRUE

close(andr)

isValidAndromeda(andr)
# FALSE
```

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loadAndromeda	<i>Load Andromeda from file</i>
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**Description**

Load Andromeda from file

**Usage**

```
loadAndromeda(fileName)
```

**Arguments**

fileName	The path where the object was saved using <a href="#">saveAndromeda</a> .
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**See Also**[saveAndromeda](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
andr <- loadAndromeda("c:/temp/andromeda.zip")
names(andr)
# [1] 'cars'

close(andr)

## End(Not run)
```

---

names,Andromeda-method

*names*

---

**Description**

Show the names of the tables in an Andromeda object.

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
names(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      An Andromeda object.

**Examples**

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

names(andr)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

close(andr)
```



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saveAndromeda	<i>Save Andromeda to file</i>
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### Description

Saves the Andromeda object in a zipped file. Note that by default the Andromeda object is automatically closed by saving it to disk. This is due to a limitation of the underlying technology (RSQLite). To keep the connection open, use `maintainConnection = TRUE`. This will first create a temporary copy of the Andromeda object. Note that this can be substantially slower.

### Usage

```
saveAndromeda(  
  andromeda,  
  fileName,  
  maintainConnection = FALSE,  
  overwrite = TRUE  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>andromeda</code>	An object of class <code>Andromeda</code> .
<code>fileName</code>	The path where the object will be written.
<code>maintainConnection</code>	Should the connection be maintained after saving? If <code>FALSE</code> , the <code>Andromeda</code> object will be invalid after this operation, but saving will be faster.
<code>overwrite</code>	If the file exists, should it be overwritten? If <code>FALSE</code> and the file exists, an error will be thrown.

### See Also

[loadAndromeda](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)  
saveAndromeda(cars, "c:/temp/andromeda.zip")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

# Index

andromeda, [2](#)  
appendToTable, [3](#)  
  
batchApply, [3](#)  
  
copyAndromeda, [4](#)  
  
groupApply, [5](#)  
  
isAndromeda, [6](#)  
isValidAndromeda, [7](#)  
  
loadAndromeda, [7](#), [9](#)  
  
names, Andromeda-method, [8](#)  
  
saveAndromeda, [7](#), [8](#), [9](#)