Example package results spec

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1 Introduction

This guide intends to server as an example of using RMM to build and maintain a package that produces results in an end to end manner. The aspects this package will cover are as follows:

- Creating a basic package results specification
- Using this specification to create a database schema and instantiating it in an SQLite database
- Creating a database migration for this project

2 Setup R for data export

2.1 Project setup

First we will create an R package called SimpleFeatureExtractor a toy example that pulls a set of aggregate features for specified cohorts from an OMOP CDM and exports the result set to a relational database for further analysis.

In this example we will export a single csv file that contains the following:

table_name	column_name	data_type	is_required	primary_key	optional	empty_is_na
covariate_definition	covariate_id	int	Yes	Yes	No	No
$covariate_definition$	$covariate_name$	varchar	Yes	No	No	No
$covariate_result$	$cohort_definition_id$	int	Yes	Yes	No	No
$covariate_result$	$covariate_id$	bigint	Yes	Yes	No	No
$covariate_result$	$covariate_mean$	numeric	Yes	No	No	No

Results exported from this package are covariate prevalances related to a cohorts and given a covariate_id, these are related to names in a second table. This table should be saved to the inst folder of your R pacakge. Preferably, this file should be called resultsDataModelSpecification.csv

The package should create results csv files that correspond to these fields in terms of type and name.

2.2 Creating a results database schema

First we should load our specification

```
{\tt specification \leftarrow ResultModelManager:: loadResultsDataModelSpecifications ("resultsDataModelSpecification")} \\
```

We can then create our schema from this sql:

```
sql <- ResultModelManager::generateSqlSchema(schemaDefinition = specification)</pre>
```

Viewing the sql we can see that we should add a database_schema parameter when executing the sql and table_prefix if we need it.

```
writeLines(sql)
```

```
## {DEFAULT @table_prefix = ''}
## {DEFAULT @covariate_definition = covariate_definition}
## {DEFAULT @covariate_result = covariate_result}
##
## CREATE TABLE @database schema.@table prefix@covariate definition (
         covariate_id INT NOT NULL,
##
    covariate name VARCHAR,
## PRIMARY KEY(covariate_id)
## );
##
## CREATE TABLE @database_schema.@table_prefix@covariate_result (
##
         cohort_definition_id INT NOT NULL,
     covariate_id BIGINT NOT NULL,
     covariate_mean NUMERIC,
## PRIMARY KEY(cohort_definition_id,covariate_id)
## );
```

We can then easily use this to create a schema using a QueryNamespace:

```
connectionDetails <- DatabaseConnector::createConnectionDetails(
  dbms = "sqlite",
  server = tempfile()
)

qns <- ResultModelManager::createQueryNamespace(
  connectionDetails = connectionDetails,
  tableSpecification = specification,
  tablePrefix = "my_study_",
  database_schema = "main"
)</pre>
```

Connecting using SQLite driver

```
# note - the table prefix and schema parameters are not neeeded when we do this
qns$executeSql(sql)

## |
## Executing SQL took 0.0676 secs
```

Alternatively, we can just use DatabaseConnector functions directly.

```
connection <- DatabaseConnector::connect(connectionDetails)
DatabaseConnector::renderTranslateExecuteSql(connection,
    sql,
    table_prefix = "my_study_",
    database_schema = "main"
)</pre>
```

2.3 Uploading results

Now we have a schema we can upload results to it using the functionality exposed in this package. Using the above example, a results folder should have the following files:

results/:

File Name	Description			
covariate_definition.csv	Covariate Definition File			
covariate_result.csv	Covariate Result File			

We can now use the results spec to upload these files (and validate that they conform to the specification):

```
ResultModelManager::uploadResults(connectionDetails,
   schema = "main",
   resultsFolder = "results",
   tablePrefix = "my_study_",
   specifications = specification
)
```

With the results uploaded we can now write queries inside the name space:

<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)