Introduction to RSQLite Database

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Introduction

The website Kaggle.com has a collection of interesting datasets. One is the World Development Indicators dataset at this url link. Here is the description:

"The World Development Indicators from the World Bank contain over a thousand annual indicators of economic development from hundreds of countries around the world. Here's a list of the available indicators along with a list of the available countries."

For example, this data includes the life expectancy at birth from many countries around the world.

Let's go to the url and check out a few cool graphs using this data.

When you uncompress the data, you obtain many files. The primary data are stored in a 1.4 GB file called **database.sqlite**. There are auxiliary files which list information like: all countries in the database, all economic indicators in the database, notes about the data, etc.

Small Database Example

[11] "carb"

Let's work with a small database first to get a feel for RSQLite.

```
library(RSQLite)
## Warning: package 'RSQLite' was built under R version 3.4.1
myconnection = dbConnect(drv=SQLite(), ":memory:") # sets up a temporary in-memory database
str(myconnection)
## Formal class 'SQLiteConnection' [package "RSQLite"] with 6 slots
     ..@ ptr
##
                            :<externalptr>
     ..@ dbname
                            : chr ":memory:"
     ..@ loadable.extensions: logi TRUE
##
##
     ..0 flags
                            : int 70
                            : chr ""
##
     ..@ vfs
     ..@ ref
                            :<environment: 0x0000000092cd3e0>
dbWriteTable(con=myconnection,name="mtcarsdata",value=mtcars) # don't save this to a named object; mtc
dbListTables(myconnection) #see all tables in myconnection
## [1] "mtcarsdata"
dbListFields(myconnection, "mtcarsdata") #list fields=column names
               "cyl" "disp" "hp"
                                    "drat" "wt"
  [1] "mpg"
                                                  "gsec" "vs"
                                                                        "gear"
```

Basic SQL Query

A query is used to extract portions of a database or to summarize records in a database. The syntax of the query to extract specific columns is: **SELECT column-list**, **FROM table-name**. This is SQL (Structured Query Language) syntax and needs to be embedded in an R command for query.

```
head(dbGetQuery(myconnection, "SELECT disp,cyl FROM mtcarsdata"))
     disp cyl
## 1
     160
            6
## 2
      160
            6
## 3
     108
            4
      258
## 4
            6
## 5
      360
            8
## 6
     225
            6
head(dbGetQuery(myconnection, "SELECT * FROM mtcarsdata")) #use the wildcard * to get all columns
##
      mpg cyl disp hp drat
                               wt qsec vs am gear carb
## 1 21.0
           6 160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46
                                        0
## 2 21.0
            6 160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02
                                                       4
## 3 22.8
           4 108 93 3.85 2.320 18.61
                                                 4
                                                       1
## 4 21.4
            6 258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44
                                                      1
## 5 18.7
            8 360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0
                                                 3
                                                      2
## 6 18.1
               225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1
```

RSQLite with a Large database

[1] "CountryCode"

"ShortName"

Let's use RSQLite to read in the database, get information from the data, and run some queries. First, put the database in your working directory. Next, we must create a connection to the database.

```
dbDisconnect(myconnection) # disconnect the mtcars database
myconnection2 = dbConnect(drv=SQLite(), dbname="C:\\Users\\sac87931\\Documents\\kaggle\\world-developments
str(myconnection2)
## Formal class 'SQLiteConnection' [package "RSQLite"] with 6 slots
##
     ..@ ptr
                             :<externalptr>
##
     ..@ dbname
                             : chr "C:\\Users\\sac87931\\Documents\\kaggle\\world-development-indicators
##
     ..@ loadable.extensions: logi TRUE
##
     ..0 flags
                             : int 70
     ..@ vfs
##
     ..@ ref
                             :<environment: 0x00000000bc235a0>
dbListTables(myconnection2)
## [1] "Country"
                       "CountryNotes" "Footnotes"
                                                       "Indicators"
## [5] "Series"
                       "SeriesNotes"
Each of the tables listed is a data frame. Let's look at the fields (or column names in a few tables).
head(dbListFields(myconnection2, "Indicators"))
                                         "IndicatorName" "IndicatorCode"
## [1] "CountryName"
                        "CountryCode"
## [5] "Year"
                        "Value"
head(dbListFields(myconnection2, "Country"))
```

"LongName"

"TableName"

```
## [5] "Alpha2Code" "CurrencyUnit"
```

Extract Life Expectancy data by gender and Create a Graph

Now we extract data on life expectancy for females and males in the US and construct a time series graph.

```
#female life expectancy at birth
results.female.life <- dbSendQuery(myconnection2, "SELECT * FROM Indicators WHERE CountryCode = 'USA' A
tempp = dbFetch(results.female.life, n=Inf)
head(tempp)
##
       CountryName CountryCode
                                                          IndicatorName
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
## 1 United States
## 2 United States
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
## 3 United States
                          USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
                          USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
## 4 United States
## 5 United States
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
                          USA Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
## 6 United States
         IndicatorCode Year Value
## 1 SP.DYN.LEOO.FE.IN 1960 73.1
## 2 SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN 1961 73.6
## 3 SP.DYN.LEOO.FE.IN 1962 73.5
## 4 SP.DYN.LEOO.FE.IN 1963 73.4
## 5 SP.DYN.LEOO.FE.IN 1964 73.7
## 6 SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN 1965 73.8
class(tempp) # result is a dataframe
## [1] "data.frame"
dbClearResult(results.female.life) # releases memory
plot(tempp$Year,tempp$Value,type="l",ylim=c(60,80),ylab="Life Expectancy",xlab='Year')
#male life expectancy at birth
results.male.life <- dbSendQuery(myconnection2, "SELECT * FROM Indicators WHERE CountryCode = 'USA' AND
tempp = dbFetch(results.male.life, n=Inf)
head(tempp)
                                                        IndicatorName
       CountryName CountryCode
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
## 1 United States
## 2 United States
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
                          USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
## 3 United States
## 4 United States
                          USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
## 5 United States
## 6 United States
                           USA Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
         IndicatorCode Year Value
## 1 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1960 66.6
## 2 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1961
## 3 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1962 66.9
## 4 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1963 66.6
## 5 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1964 66.8
## 6 SP.DYN.LEOO.MA.IN 1965 66.8
```

