The most efficient way to access an Oracle database from R is using the RODBC package, available from CRAN. If the RODBC package is not installed in your R environment, use the *install.packages(“RODBC”)* command to install it. ODBC stands for Open DataBase Connectivity, an open standard application programming interface (API) for databases.

Before you can access a database from R, you’ll need to create a Data Source Name, or DSN. This is an alias to the database, which provides the connection details. In Windows, you create the DSN using the ODBC Source Administrator. This tool can be found in the Control Panel. In Windows 10, it’s under System and Security -> Administrative Tools -> ODBC Data Sources. Or you can just type “ODBC” in the search box. On my system, it looks like this:

As you can see, I already have a connection to an Oracle database. To set one up, click Add, and you’ll get this box:

Select the appropriate driver (in my case, Oracle in OraDB12Home1) and click the Finish button. A Driver Configuration box opens:

For “Data Source Name,” you can put in almost anything you want. This is the name you will use in R when you connect to the database.

The “Description” field is optional, and again, you can put in whatever you want.

TNS Service Name is the name that you (or your company data base administrator) assigned when configuring the Oracle database. And “User ID” is your ID that you use with the database.

After you fill in these fields, click the “Test Connection” button. Another box pops up, with the TNS Service Name and User ID already populated, and an empty field for your password. Enter your password and click “OK.” You should see a “Connection Successful” message. If not, check the Service Name, User ID, and Password.

Install.packages(‘RODBC’)

library(RODBC)

channel <- odbcConnect("mydsn", uid="lokesh", pwd="lokeshit")

dataframe <- sqlQuery(channel, "

 SELECT \*

 FROM

 product")

dataframe