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sqlFetch {RODBC}

Reading Tables from ODBC Databases

Package: RRODBC

Version: 1.3-13

Description

Read some or all of a table from an ODBC database into a data frame.

Usage

```
sqlFetch(channel, sqtable, ..., colnames = FALSE, rownames = TRUE)

sqlFetchMore(channel, ..., colnames = FALSE, rownames = TRUE)
```

Arguments

channel

connection handle returned by `odbcConnect`.

sqltable

a database table name accessible from the connected DSN. This should be either a literal character string or a character vector of length 1.

...

additional arguments to be passed to `sqlQuery` or `sqlGetResults`. See 'Details'.

colnames

logical: retrieve column names from first row of table? (For use when `sqlSave(colnames = TRUE)` was used.)

rownames

either logical or character. If logical, retrieve row names from the first column (`rownames`) in the table? If character, the column name to retrieve them from.

Details

Note the 'table' includes whatever table-like objects are provided by the DBMS, in particular views and system tables. `sqlFetch` by default retrieves the the entire contents of the table `sqltable`. Rownames and column names are restored as indicated (assuming that they have been placed in the table by the corresponding arguments to `sqlSave`).

Alternatively, `sqlFetch` can fetch the first `max` rows, in which case `sqlFetchMore` will retrieve further result rows, provided there has been no other ODBC query on that channel in the meantime.

These functions try to cope with the peculiar way the Excel ODBC driver handles table names, and to quote Access table names which contain spaces. Dotted table names, e.g. `myschema.mytable`, are allowed on systems that support them, unless the connection was opened with `interpretDot = FALSE`.

Useful additional parameters to pass to `sqlQuery` or `sqlGetResults` include

max:

limit on the number of rows to fetch, with (the default) indicating no limit.

nullstring:

character string to be used when reading SQL_NULL_DATA character items from the database: default `NA_character_`.

na.strings:

character string(s) to be mapped to NA when reading character data: default "NA".

as.is:

as in sqlGetResults.

dec:

The character for the decimal place to be assumed when converting character columns to numeric.

rows_at_time:

Allow for multiple rows to be retrieved at once. See sqlQuery.

Values

A data frame on success, or a character or numeric error code (see sqlQuery).

Note

If the table name desired is not a valid SQL name (alphanumeric plus _) and these functions are not able to interpret the name, you can use sqlQuery with whatever quoting mechanism your DBMS vendor provides (e.g. [] on some Microsoft products and backticks on MySQL).

See Also

sqlSave, sqlQuery, odbcConnect, odbcGetInfo

Examples

```
## Not run:
channel <- odbcConnect("test")
sqlSave(channel, USArrests)
sqlFetch(channel, "USArrests") # get the lot
sqlFetch(channel, "USArrests", max = 20, rows_at_time = 10)
sqlFetchMore(channel, max = 20)
sqlFetchMore(channel) # get the rest
sqlDrop(channel, "USArrests")
close(channel)
## End(Not run)
```

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