Package ‘AzureKusto’

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Title Interface to 'Kusto'/Azure Data Explorer'

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Description An interface to 'Azure Data Explorer', also known as 'Kusto', a fast, highly scalable data exploration service from Microsoft: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/data-explorer/>. Includes 'DBI' and 'dplyr' interfaces, with the latter modelled after the 'dbplyr' package, whereby queries are translated from R into the native 'KQL' query language and executed lazily. On the admin side, the package extends the object framework provided by 'AzureRMR' to support creation and deletion of databases, and management of database principals. Part of the 'AzureR' family of packages.

URL https://github.com/Azure/AzureKusto
https://github.com/Azure/AzureR

BugReports https://github.com/Azure/AzureKusto/issues

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add_op_join

Append a join operation to the tbl_kusto object's ops list

Description

Append a join operation to the tbl_kusto object's ops list

Usage

```r
add_op_join(
  type,
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  suffix = NULL,
  .strategy = NULL,
  .shufflekeys = NULL,
  .num_partitions = NULL,
  .remote = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `type` The name of the join type, one of: inner_join, left_join, right_join, full_join, semi_join, anti_join
- `x` The "left" tbl
- `y` The "right" tbl
- `by` A vector of column names; keys by which tbl x and tbl y will be joined
- `suffix` A vector of strings that will be appended to the names of non-join key columns that exist in both tbl x and tbl y to distinguish them by source tbl.
- `.strategy` A strategy hint to provide to Kusto.
- `.shufflekeys` A character vector of column names to shuffle on, if `.strategy = "shuffle"`. 

add_op_single

.num_partitions
   The number of partitions for a shuffle query.
.remote          A strategy hint to provide to Kusto for cross-cluster joins.

add_op_set_op  Append a set operation to the tbl_kusto object’s ops list

Description
Append a set operation to the tbl_kusto object’s ops list

Usage
add_op_set_op(x, y, type)

Arguments
x  The "left" tbl
y  The "right" tbl
type The type of set operation to perform, currently only supports union_all

add_op_single  Append an operation representing a single-table verb to the tbl_kusto object’s ops list

Description
Append an operation representing a single-table verb to the tbl_kusto object’s ops list

Usage
add_op_single(name, .data, dots = list(), args = list())

Arguments
name The name of the operation, e.g. 'select', 'filter'
.data The tbl_kusto object to append the operation to
dots The expressions passed as arguments to the operation verb
args Other non-expression arguments passed to the operation verb
AzureKusto

DESCRIPTION

Functions to connect to a Kusto cluster.

Usage

AzureKusto()

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoDriver'

dbConnect(drv, ..., bigint = c("numeric", "integer64"))

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoDriver'

dbCanConnect(drv, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoDriver'

dbDisconnect(conn, ...)

Arguments

drv
An AzureKusto DBI driver object, instantiated with AzureKusto().

... Authentication arguments supplied to kusto_database_endpoint.

bigint How to treat Kusto long integer columns. By default, they will be converted to
R numeric variables. If this is "integer64", they will be converted to integer64
variables using the bit64 package.

conn For dbDisconnect, an AzureKustoConnection object obtained with dbConnect.

Details

Kusto is connectionless, so dbConnect simply wraps a database endpoint object, generated with
kusto_database_endpoint(...) The endpoint itself can be accessed via the @endpoint slot.
Similarly, dbDisconnect always returns TRUE.

dbCanConnect attempts to detect whether querying the database with the given information and
credentials will be successful. The result may not be accurate; essentially all it does is check that
its arguments are valid Kusto properties. Ultimately the best way to tell if querying will work is to
try it.

Value

For dbConnect, an object of class AzureKustoConnection.
For dbCanConnect, TRUE if authenticating with the Kusto server succeeded with the given argu-
ments, and FALSE otherwise.
For dbDisconnect, always TRUE, invisibly.
az_kusto

See Also

kusto-DBI, dbReadTable, dbWriteTable, dbGetQuery, dbSendStatement, kusto_database_endpoint

Examples

```r
## Not run:
db <- DBI::dbConnect(AzureKusto(),
    server="https://mycluster.westus.kusto.windows.net", database="database", tenantid="contoso")

DBI::dbDisconnect(db)

# no authentication credentials: returns FALSE
DBI::dbCanConnect(AzureKusto(),
    server="https://mycluster.westus.kusto.windows.net")

## End(Not run)
```

---

az_kusto

*Kusto/Azure Data Explorer cluster resource class*

Description

Class representing a Kusto cluster, exposing methods for working with it.

Methods

The following methods are available, in addition to those provided by the `AzureRMR::az_resource` class:

- `new(...)`: Initialize a new storage object. See 'Initialization'.
- `start()`: Start the cluster.
- `stop()`: Stop the cluster.
- `create_database(...)`: Create a new Kusto database. See Databases below.
- `get_database(database)`: Get an existing database.
- `delete_database(database, confirm=TRUE)`: Delete a database, by default asking for confirmation first.
- `list_databases()`: List all databases in this cluster.
- `get_default_tenant()`: Retrieve the default tenant to authenticate with this cluster.
- `get_query_token(tenant, ...)`: Obtain an authentication token from Azure Active Directory for this cluster's query endpoint. Accepts further arguments that will be passed to `get_kusto_token`.
- `get_ingestion_token(tenant, ...)`: Obtain an authentication token for this cluster’s ingestion endpoint. Accepts further arguments that will be passed to `get_kusto_token`.
Initialization

Initializing a new object of this class can either retrieve an existing Kusto cluster, or create a new cluster on the host. Generally, the best way to initialize an object is via the `get_kusto_cluster` and `create_kusto_cluster` methods of the `az_resource_group` class, which handle the details automatically.

Databases

A Kusto cluster can have several databases, which are represented in AzureKusto via `az_kusto_database` R6 objects. The `az_kusto` class provides the `create_database`, `get_database`, `delete_database` and `list_databases` methods for creating, deleting and retrieving databases. It's recommended to use these methods rather than calling `az_kusto_database$new()` directly.

`create_database` takes the following arguments. It returns an object of class `az_kusto_database`

- `database`: The name of the database to create.
- `retention_period`: The retention period of the database, after which data will be soft-deleted.
- `cache_period`: The cache period of the database, the length of time for which queries will be cached.

`get_database` takes a single argument `database`, the name of the database to retrieve, and returns an object of class `az_kusto_database`. `delete_database` takes the name of the database to delete and returns NULL on a successful deletion. `list_databases` takes no arguments and returns a list of `az_kusto_database` objects, one for each database in the cluster.

See Also

`az_kusto_database`, `kusto_database_endpoint`, `create_kusto_cluster`, `get_kusto_cluster`, `delete_kusto_cluster`, `get_kusto_token`

Kusto/Azure Data Explorer documentation,

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# recommended way of retrieving a resource: via a resource group object
kus <- resgroup$get_kusto_cluster("mykusto")

# list databases
kust$list_databases()

# create a new database with a retention period of 6 months
kust$create_database("newdb", retention_period=180)

# get the default authentication tenant
kus$get_default_tenant()

# generate an authentication token
kust$get_aad_token()
```
az_kusto_database

Kusto/Azure Data Explorer database resource class

Description

Class representing a Kusto database, exposing methods for working with it.

Methods

The following methods are available, in addition to those provided by the AzureRMR::az_resource class:

- `new(...)`: Initialize a new storage object. See 'Initialization'.
- `add_principals(...)`: Add new database principals. See Principals below.
- `remove_principals(...)`: Remove database principals.
- `list_principals()`: Retrieve all database principals, as a data frame.
- `get_query_endpoint()`: Get a query endpoint object for interacting with the database.
- `get_ingestion_endpoint()`: Get an ingestion endpoint object for interacting with the database.

Initialization

Initializing a new object of this class can either retrieve an existing Kusto database, or create a new database on the server. Generally, the best way to initialize an object is via the `get_database`, `list_databases()` and `create_database` methods of the az_kusto class, which handle the details automatically.

Principals

This class provides methods for managing the principals of a database.

`add_principal` takes the following arguments. It returns a data frame with one row per principal, containing the details for each principal.

- `name`: The name of the principal to create.
- `role`: The role of the principal, for example "Admin" or "User".
- `type`: The type of principal, either "User" or "App".
- `fqn`: The fully qualified name of the principal, for example "aaduser=username@mydomain" for an Azure Active Directory account. If supplied, the other details will be obtained from this.
- `email`: For a user principal, the email address.
- `app_id`: For an application principal, the ID.

`remove_principal` removes a principal. It takes the same arguments as `add_principal`; if the supplied details do not match the actual details for the principal, it is not removed.
base_agg

See Also

az_kusto, kusto_database_endpoint, create_database, get_database, delete_database

Kusto/Azure Data Explorer documentation,

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# recommended way of retrieving a resource: via a resource group object
db <- resgroup$get_kusto_cluster("mykusto")$get_database("mydatabase")

# list principals
db$list_principals()

# add a new principal
db$add_principal("New User", role="User", fqn="aaduser=username@mydomain")

# get the endpoint
db$get_database_endpoint(use_integer64=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

```
base_agg                                         Aggregation function translations

Description

Aggregation function translations

Usage

base_agg

Format

An object of class environment of length 7.
### base_scalar

**Scalar operator translations (infix and prefix)**

**Description**
Scalar operator translations (infix and prefix)

**Usage**
```r
base_scalar
```

**Format**
An object of class `environment` of length 76.

### base_window

**Window function translations**

**Description**
Window function translations

**Usage**
```r
base_window
```

**Format**
An object of class `environment` of length 1.

### build_kql

**Build a KQL string.**

**Description**
Build a KQL string.

**Usage**
```r
build_kql(..., .env = parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**
- `...` input to convert to KQL. Use `kql()` to preserve user input as is (dangerous), and `ident()` to label user input as kql identifiers (safe)
- `.env` the environment in which to evaluate the arguments. Should not be needed in typical use.
**collect.tbl_kusto**

Compile the preceding dplyr operations into a kusto query, execute it on the remote server, and return the result as a tibble.

**Description**

Compile the preceding dplyr operations into a kusto query, execute it on the remote server, and return the result as a tibble.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto'
collect(tbl, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `tbl`: An instance of class tbl_kusto representing a Kusto table
- `...`: needed for agreement with generic. Not otherwise used.

**compute.tbl_kusto**

Execute the query, store the results in a table, and return a reference to the new table

**Description**

Execute the query, store the results in a table, and return a reference to the new table

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto'
compute(tbl, name = generate_table_name(), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `tbl`: An instance of class tbl_kusto representing a Kusto table
- `name`: The name for the Kusto table to be created. If name is omitted, the table will be named Rtbl_ + 8 random lowercase letters
- `...`: other parameters passed to the query
This function uploads a local data frame into a remote data source, creating the table definition as needed. If the table exists, it will append the data to the existing table. If not, it will create a new table.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'kusto_database_endpoint'
copy_to(
  dest,
  df,
  name = deparse(substitute(df)),
  overwrite = FALSE,
  method = "inline",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

- `dest`: remote data source
- `df`: local data frame
- `name`: Name for new remote table
- `overwrite`: If TRUE, will overwrite an existing table with name `name`. If FALSE, will throw an error if `name` already exists.
- `method`: For local ingestion, the method to use. "inline", "streaming", or "indirect".
- `...`: other parameters passed to the query

### See Also

`collect()` for the opposite action; downloading remote data into a local tbl.
create_kusto_cluster

Create Kusto/Azure Data Explorer cluster

Description

Method for the AzureRMR::az_resource_group class.

Usage

create_kusto_cluster(name, location,
   node_size="D14_v2", ...)

Arguments

• name: The name of the cluster.
• location: The location/region in which to create the account. Defaults to the resource group location.
• node_size: The capacity of the nodes in each of the cluster. Defaults to "D14_v2", which should be available in all regions. The availability of other sizes depends on the region the cluster is created in.
• ... Other named arguments to pass to the az_kusto initialization function.

Details

This method deploys a new Kusto cluster resource, with parameters given by the arguments.

Value

An object of class az_kusto representing the created cluster.

See Also

get_kusto_cluster, delete_kusto_cluster, az_kusto
Kusto/Azure Data Explorer documentation

Examples

## Not run:

rg <- AzureRMR::get_azure_login("myaadtenant")$ get_subscription("subscription_id")$ get_resource_group("rgname")

# create a new Kusto cluster
rg$create_kusto_cluster("mykusto", node_size="L16")

## End(Not run)
Description

DBI methods for Kusto queries and commands

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,character'
dbGetQuery(conn, statement, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection'
dbSendQuery(conn, statement, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoResult'
dbFetch(res, n = -1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,character'
dbSendStatement(conn, statement, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,character'
dbExecute(conn, statement, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,character'
dbListFields(conn, name, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoResult'
dbColumnInfo(res, ...)```

Arguments

- `conn` An AzureKustoConnection object.
- `statement` A string containing a Kusto query or control command.
- `...` Further arguments passed to `run_query`.
- `res` An AzureKustoResult resultset object
- `n` The number of rows to return. Not used.
- `name` For `dbListFields`, a table name.

Details

These are the basic DBI functions to query the database. Note that Kusto only supports synchronous queries and commands; in particular, `dbSendQuery` and `dbSendStatement` will wait for the query or statement to complete, rather than returning immediately.
dbSendStatement and dbExecute are meant for running Kusto control commands, and will throw an error if passed a regular query. dbExecute also returns the entire result of running the command, rather than simply a row count.

See Also
dbConnect, dbReadTable, dbWriteTable, run_query

Examples

## Not run:

```
# R example

# Connect to Azure Kusto database
db <- DBI::dbConnect(AzureKusto(),
    server = "https://mycluster.location.kusto.windows.net",
    database = "database"....)

DBI::dbGetQuery(db, "iris | count")
DBI::dbListFields(db, "iris")

# does the same thing as dbGetQuery, but returns an AzureKustoResult object
res <- DBI::dbSendQuery(db, "iris | count")
DBI::dbFetch(res)
DBI::dbColumnInfo(res)

DBI::dbExecute(db, ".show tables")

# does the same thing as dbExecute, but returns an AzureKustoResult object
res <- DBI::dbSendStatement(db, ".show tables")
DBI::dbFetch(res)

## End(Not run)
```

---

DBI methods for Kusto table management

**Description**

DBI methods for Kusto table management

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,character'
dbReadTable(conn, name, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,ANY'
dbWriteTable(conn, name, value, method, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection'
```
dbCreateTable(conn, name, fields, ..., row.names = NULL, temporary = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,ANY'
dbRemoveTable(conn, name, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection'
dbListTables(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AzureKustoConnection,ANY'
dbExistsTable(conn, name, ...)

Arguments

- **conn**: An AzureKustoConnection object.
- **name**: A string containing a table name.
- **...**: Further arguments passed to run_query.
- **value**: For dbWriteTable, a data frame to be written to a Kusto table.
- **method**: For dbWriteTable, the ingestion method to use to write the table. See ingest_local.
- **fields**: For dbCreateTable, the table specification: either a named character vector, or a data frame of sample values.
- **row.names**: For dbCreateTable, the row names. Not used.
- **temporary**: For dbCreateTable, whether to create a temporary table. Must be FALSE for Kusto.

Details

These functions read, write, create and delete a table, list the tables in a Kusto database, and check for table existence. With the exception of dbWriteTable, they ultimately call run_query which does the actual work of communicating with the Kusto server. dbWriteTable calls ingest_local to write the data to the server; note that it only supports ingesting a local data frame, as per the DBI spec.

Kusto does not have the concept of temporary tables, so calling dbCreateTable with temporary set to anything other than FALSE will generate an error.

dbReadTable and dbWriteTable are likely to be of limited use in practical scenarios, since Kusto tables tend to be much larger than available memory.

Value

For dbReadTable, an in-memory data frame containing the table.

See Also

AzureKusto-connection, dbConnect, run_query, ingest_local
## Examples

```r
## Not run:
db <- DBI::dbConnect(AzureKusto(),
    server="https://mycluster.location.kusto.windows.net", database="database"...)

DBI::dbListTables(db)

if(!DBI::dbExistsTable(db, "mtcars"))
    DBI::dbCreateTable(db, "mtcars")

DBI::dbWriteTable(db, "mtcars", mtcars, method="inline")

DBI::dbReadTable(db, "mtcars")

DBI::dbRemoveTable(db, "mtcars")

## End(Not run)
```

---

### delete_kusto_cluster

Delete Kusto/Azure Data Explorer cluster

#### Description

Method for the `AzureRMR::az_resource_group` class.

#### Usage

```r
delete_kusto_cluster(name, confirm=TRUE, wait=FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- `name`: The name of the cluster.
- `confirm`: Whether to ask for confirmation before deleting.
- `wait`: Whether to wait until the deletion is complete.

#### Value

NULL on successful deletion.

#### See Also

- `create_kusto_cluster`, `get_kusto_cluster`, `az_kusto`
- Kusto/Azure Data Explorer documentation
## Not run:

```r
rg <- AzureRMR::az_rm$new(tenant="myaadtenant.onmicrosoft.com", app="app_id", password="password")
get_subscription("subscription_id")
get_resource_group("rgname")

# delete a Kusto cluster
rg$delete_kusto_cluster("mycluster")
```

## End(Not run)

### escape

**Escape/quote a string.**

#### Description

Escape/quote a string.

#### Usage

```r
escape(x, parens = NA, collapse = " ")
kql_vector(x, parens = NA, collapse = " ")
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: An object to escape. Existing kql vectors will be left as is, character vectors are escaped with single quotes, numeric vectors have trailing `.0` added if they’re whole numbers, identifiers are escaped with double quotes.
- `parens`, `collapse`: Controls behaviour when multiple values are supplied. `parens` should be a logical flag, or if NA, will wrap in parens if length > 1. Default behaviour: lists are always wrapped in parens and separated by commas, identifiers are separated by commas and never wrapped, atomic vectors are separated by spaces and wrapped in parens if needed.
Execute the Kusto query and export the result to Azure Storage.

Description

Execute the Kusto query and export the result to Azure Storage.

Usage

```r
export(
  tbl,
  storage_uri,
  query = NULL,
  name_prefix = "export",
  key = "impersonate",
  format = "parquet",
  distributed = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'kusto_database_endpoint'
export(
  tbl,
  storage_uri,
  query = NULL,
  name_prefix = "export",
  key = "impersonate",
  format = "parquet",
  distributed = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto'
export(
  tbl,
  storage_uri,
  query = NULL,
  name_prefix = "export",
  key = "impersonate",
  format = "parquet",
  distributed = FALSE,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **tbl**: A Kusto database endpoint object, as returned by `kusto_database_endpoint`.
- **storage_uri**: The Azure Storage URI to export files to.
- **query**: A Kusto query string.
- **name_prefix**: The filename prefix to use for exported files.
- **key**: Default "impersonate" which uses the account signed into Kusto to authenticate to Azure Storage. An Azure Storage account key.
- **format**: Options are "parquet", "csv", "tsv", "json".
- **distributed**: Logical, indicates whether Kusto should distribute the export job to multiple nodes, in which case multiple files will be written to storage concurrently.
- ... needed for agreement with generic. Not otherwise used.

---

`flatten_query`  
*Walks the tree of ops and builds a stack.*

---

**Description**

Walks the tree of ops and builds a stack.

**Usage**

```r
flatten_query(op, ops = list())
```

**Arguments**

- **op**: The current operation.
- **ops**: The stack of operations to append to, recursively.

---

`get_kusto_cluster`  
*Get existing Kusto/Azure Data Explorer cluster*

---

**Description**

Method for the `AzureRMR::az_resource_group` class.

**Usage**

```r
get_kusto_cluster(name, location,  
    node_size="D14_v2")
```

**Arguments**

- **name**: The name of the cluster.
get_kusto_token

Details
This method retrieves an existing Kusto cluster resource.

Value
An object of class az_kusto representing the created cluster.

See Also
create_kusto_cluster, delete_kusto_cluster, az_kusto
Kusto/Azure Data Explorer documentation

Examples

## Not run:

```r
rg <- AzureRMR::get_azure_login("myaadtenant")$
google_subscriptions("subscription_id")$
google_resource_group("rgname")

# get a Kusto cluster
rg$get_kusto_cluster("mykusto")

## End(Not run)
```

get_kusto_token

Manage AAD authentication tokens for Kusto clusters

Description
Manage AAD authentication tokens for Kusto clusters

Usage

```r
google_kusto_token(
    server = NULL,
    clustername,
    location = NULL,
    tenant = NULL,
    app = .kusto_app_id,
    auth_type = "null",
    version = 2,
    ...
)
```

```r
del_kusto_token(
    server = NULL,
    clustername = NULL,
    location = NULL,
    tenant = NULL,
    app = .kusto_app_id,
    auth_type = NULL,
    version = 2,
    ...
)
get_kusto_token

claname, location = NULL, tenant = NULL, app = .kusto_app_id, auth_type = NULL, version = 2, ...
hash = NULL, confirm = TRUE
}

list_kusto_tokens()

Arguments

server The URI of your Kusto cluster. If not supplied, it is obtained from the clustername and location arguments.

clusternname The cluster name.

location The cluster location. Leave this blank for a Microsoft-internal Kusto cluster like "help".

tenant Your Azure Active Directory (AAD) tenant. Can be a GUID, a name ("myaad-tenant") or a fully qualified domain name ("myaadtenant.com").

app The ID of the Azure Active Directory app/service principal to authenticate with. Defaults to the ID of the KustoClient app.

auth_type The authentication method to use. Can be one of "authorization_code", "device_code", "client_credentials" or "resource_owner". The default is to pick one based on the other arguments.

version The AAD version to use. There should be no reason to change this from the default value of 2.

... Other arguments to pass to AzureAuth::get_azure_token.

hash For delete_kusto_token, the MD5 hash of the token. This is used to identify the token if provided.

confirm For delete_kusto_token, whether to ask for confirmation before deleting the token.

Details

get_kusto_token returns an authentication token for the given cluster, caching its value on disk. delete_kusto_token deletes a cached token, and list_kusto_tokens lists all cached tokens.

By default, authentication tokens will be obtained using the main KustoClient Active Directory app. This app can be used to authenticate with any Kusto cluster (assuming, of course, you have the proper credentials).
get_kusto_token returns an object of class AzureAuth::AzureToken representing the authentication token, while list_kusto_tokens returns a list of such objects. delete_azure_token returns NULL on a successful delete.

See Also

kusto_database_endpoint, AzureAuth::get_azure_token

Examples

## Not run:

get_kusto_token("https://myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net")
get_kusto_token(clustername="myclust", location="australiaeast")

# authenticate using client_credentials method: see ?AzureAuth::get_azure_token
get_kusto_token("https://myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net",
    tenant="mytenant", app="myapp", password="password")

## End(Not run)

---

ident Flag a character string as a Kusto identifier

Description

Flag a character string as a Kusto identifier

Usage

ident(...) 

Arguments

d... character strings to flag as Kusto identifiers
ident_q  Pass an already-escaped string to Kusto

Description
Pass an already-escaped string to Kusto

Usage
ident_q(...)

Arguments
... character strings to treat as already-escaped identifiers

ingest_local  Ingestion functions for Kusto

Description
Ingestion functions for Kusto

Usage
ingest_local(
  database,
  src,
  dest_table,
  method = NULL,
  staging_container = NULL,
  ingestion_token = database$token,
  http_status_handler = "stop",
  ...
)

ingest_url(database, src, dest_table, async = FALSE, ...)

ingest_blob(
  database,
  src,
  dest_table,
  async = FALSE,
  key = NULL,
  token = NULL,
  sas = NULL,
ingest_local

...)

ingest_adls2(
    database,
    src,
    dest_table,
    async = FALSE,
    key = NULL,
    token = NULL,
    sas = NULL,
    ...
)

ingest_adls1(
    database,
    src,
    dest_table,
    async = FALSE,
    key = NULL,
    token = NULL,
    sas = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

database  A Kusto database endpoint object, created with `kusto_database_endpoint`.
src       The source data. This can be either a data frame, local filename, or URL.
dest_table The name of the destination table.
method    For local ingestion, the method to use. See 'Details' below.
staging_container For local ingestion, an Azure storage container to use for staging the dataset. This can be an object of class either `AzureStor::blob_container` or `AzureStor::adls_filesystem`. Only used if method="indirect".
ingestion_token For local ingestion, an Azure Active Directory authentication token for the cluster ingestion endpoint. Only used if method="streaming".
http_status_handler For local ingestion, how to handle HTTP conditions >= 300. Defaults to "stop"; alternatives are "warn", "message" and "pass". The last option will pass through the raw response object from the server unchanged, regardless of the status code. This is mostly useful for debugging purposes, or if you want to see what the Kusto REST API does. Only used if method="streaming".
...
async     Named arguments to be treated as ingestion parameters.

For the URL ingestion functions, whether to do the ingestion asynchronously. If TRUE, the function will return immediately while the server handles the operation in the background.
Authentication arguments for the Azure storage ingestion methods. If multiple arguments are supplied, a key takes priority over a token, which takes priority over a SAS. Note that these arguments are for authenticating with the Azure storage account, as opposed to Kusto itself.

Details

There are up to 3 possible ways to ingest a local dataset, specified by the method argument.

- **method="indirect"**: The data is uploaded to blob storage, and then ingested from there. This is the default if the AzureStor package is present.
- **method="streaming"**: The data is uploaded to the cluster ingestion endpoint. This is the default if the AzureStor package is not present, however be aware that currently (as of February 2019) streaming ingestion is in beta and has to be enabled for a cluster by filing a support ticket.
- **method="inline"**: The data is embedded into the command text itself. This is only recommended for testing purposes, or small datasets.

Note that the destination table must be created ahead of time for the ingestion to proceed.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#
# ingesting from local:
#
# ingest via Azure storage
cont <- AzureStor::storage_container("https://mystorage.blob.core.windows.net/container",
  sas="mysas")
ingest_local(db, "file.csv", "table",
  method="indirect", storage_container=cont)

ingest_local(db, "file.csv", "table", method="streaming")

# ingest by inlining data into query
ingest_inline(db, "file.csv", "table", method="inline")

# ingesting online data:
#
# a public dataset: Microsoft web data from UCI machine learning repository
ingest_url(db,
  "table")

# from blob storage:
ingest_blob(db,
  "https://mystorage.blob.core.windows.net/container/myblob",
  "table",
  sas="mysas")

# from ADLSGen2:
token <- AzureRMR::get_azure_token("https://storage.azure.com", "mytenant", "myapp", "password")
```
ingest_blob(db,
    "abfss://filesystem@myadls2.dfs.core.windows.net/data/myfile",
    "table",
    token=token)

## End(Not run)

inner_join.tbl_kusto_abstract

*Join methods for Kusto tables*

**Description**

These methods are the same as other joining methods, with the exception of the `.strategy`, `.shufflekeys` and `.num_partitions` optional arguments. They provide hints to the Kusto engine on how to execute the join, and can sometimes be useful to speed up a query. See the Kusto documentation for more details.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
inner_join(
    x,
    y,
    by = NULL,
    suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
    .strategy = NULL,
    .shufflekeys = NULL,
    .num_partitions = NULL,
    .remote = NULL,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
left_join(
    x,
    y,
    by = NULL,
    suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
    .strategy = NULL,
    .shufflekeys = NULL,
    .num_partitions = NULL,
    .remote = NULL,
    ...
)
```
inner_join.tbl_kusto_abstract

## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
right_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  strategy = NULL,
  shufflekeys = NULL,
  num_partitions = NULL,
  remote = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
full_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  strategy = NULL,
  shufflekeys = NULL,
  num_partitions = NULL,
  remote = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
semi_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  strategy = NULL,
  shufflekeys = NULL,
  num_partitions = NULL,
  remote = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
anti_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  strategy = NULL,
  shufflekeys = NULL,
  num_partitions = NULL,
inner_join.tbl_kusto_abstract

```r
.inner_join.tbl_kusto_abstract(...)

Arguments

- **x, y**  
  Kusto tbls.

- **by**  
  The columns to join on.

- **suffix**  
  The suffixes to use for deduplicating column names.

- **.strategy**  
  A join strategy hint to pass to Kusto. Currently the values supported are "shuffle" and "broadcast".

- **.shufflekeys**  
  A character vector of column names to use as shuffle keys.

- **.num_partitions**  
  The number of partitions for a shuffle query.

- **.remote**  
  A join strategy hint to use for cross-cluster joins. Can be "left", "right", "local" or "auto" (the default).

- **...**  
  Other arguments passed to lower-level functions.

See Also

dplyr::join

Examples

```r
## Not run:

```r
tbl1 <- tbl_kusto(db, "table1")
tbl2 <- tbl_kusto(db, "table2")

# standard dplyr syntax:
left_join(tbl1, tbl2)

# Kusto extensions:
left_join(tbl1, tbl2, .strategy="broadcast")  # a broadcast join
left_join(tbl1, tbl2, .shufflekeys=c("var1", "var2"))  # shuffle join with shuffle keys
left_join(tbl1, tbl2, .num_partitions=5)  # no. of partitions for a shuffle join
```

## End(Not run)
**is_kusto_database**

*Information functions*

**Description**

These functions test whether an object is of the given class.

**Usage**

```r
is_kusto_database(x)

is_kusto_cluster(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An R object.

**kql**

*Tag character strings as Kusto Query Language. Assumes the string is valid and properly escaped.*

**Description**

Tag character strings as Kusto Query Language. Assumes the string is valid and properly escaped.

**Usage**

```r
kql(...)```

**Arguments**

- `...` character strings to tag as KQL

**kql_aggregate**

*Return a function representing a KQL aggregation function*

**Description**

Return a function representing a KQL aggregation function

**Usage**

```r
kql_aggregate(f)```

**Arguments**

- `f` Name of the Kusto aggregation function
## kql_build

**Build the tbl object into a data structure representing a Kusto query**

### Description

Build the tbl object into a data structure representing a Kusto query.

### Usage

```r
kql_build(op)
```

### Arguments

- **op**
  
  A nested sequence of query operations, i.e. tbl_kusto$ops

## kql_build.op_mutate

**dplyr's mutate verb can include aggregations, but Kusto's extend verb cannot. If the mutate contains no aggregations, then it can emit an extend clause. If the mutate contains an aggregation and the tbl is ungrouped, then it must emit a summarize clause grouped by all variables. If the mutate contains an aggregation and the tbl is grouped, then it must join to a subquery containing the summarize clause.**

### Description

dplyr's mutate verb can include aggregations, but Kusto's extend verb cannot. If the mutate contains no aggregations, then it can emit an extend clause. If the mutate contains an aggregation and the tbl is ungrouped, then it must emit a summarize clause grouped by all variables. If the mutate contains an aggregation and the tbl is grouped, then it must join to a subquery containing the summarize clause.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'op_mutate'
kql_build(op, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **op**
  
  A nested sequence of query operations, i.e. tbl_kusto$ops

- **...**
  
  Needed for agreement with generic. Not otherwise used.
### kql_escape_ident

**Description**

Escape a Kusto identifier with [' ']

**Usage**

```plaintext
kql_escape_ident(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An identifier to escape

### kql_escape_ident_q

**Description**

Pass through an already-escaped Kusto identifier

**Usage**

```plaintext
kql_escape_ident_q(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An identifier to pass through

### kql_escape_logical

**Description**

Escape a Kusto logical value. Converts TRUE/FALSE to true / false

**Usage**

```plaintext
kql_escape_logical(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A logical value to escape
**kql_escape_string**

*Escape a Kusto string by single-quoting*

**Description**

Escape a Kusto string by single-quoting

**Usage**

\[
\text{kql_escape_string}(x)
\]

**Arguments**

- \(x\) A string to escape

**kql_infix**

*Return a function representing a scalar KQL infix operator*

**Description**

Return a function representing a scalar KQL infix operator

**Usage**

\[
\text{kql_infix}(f)
\]

**Arguments**

- \(f\) Name of a Kusto infix operator / function

**kql_prefix**

*Return a function representing a scalar KQL prefix function*

**Description**

Return a function representing a scalar KQL prefix function

**Usage**

\[
\text{kql_prefix}(f, n = \text{NULL})
\]

**Arguments**

- \(f\) Name of a Kusto infix function
- \(n\) Number of arguments accepted by the Kusto prefix function
### kql_render

**Description**

Render a set of operations on a tbl_kusto_abstract to a Kusto query

**Usage**

kql_render(query, ...)

**Arguments**

- `query`: The tbl_kusto instance with a sequence of operations in $ops
- `...`: needed for agreement with generic. Not otherwise used.

### kql_translate_env

**Description**

Build a kql_variant class out of the environments holding scalar and aggregation function definitions

**Usage**

kql_translate_env()

### kql_translator

**Description**

Builds an environment from a list of R -> Kusto query language translation pairs.

**Usage**

kql_translator(..., .funs = list(), .parent = new.env(parent = emptyenv()))

**Arguments**

- `...`: Pairs of R call = Kusto call translations as individual arguments
- `.funs`: Parse of R call = Kusto call translations in list format
- `.parent`: A parent environment to attach this env onto
### kql_window

Return a function representing a KQL window function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>f</code></td>
<td>Name of the Kusto aggregation function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### kusto-DBI

**DBI interface to Kusto**

Description

AzureKusto implements a subset of the DBI specification for interfacing with databases in R. The following methods are supported:

- **Connections**: `dbConnect`, `dbDisconnect`, `dbCanConnect`
- **Table management**: `dbExistsTable`, `dbCreateTable`, `dbRemoveTable`, `dbReadTable`, `dbWriteTable`
- **Querying**: `dbGetQuery`, `dbSendQuery`, `dbFetch`, `dbSendStatement`, `dbExecute`, `dbListFields`, `dbColumnInfo`

Details

Kusto is quite different to the SQL databases that DBI targets, which affects the behaviour of certain DBI methods and renders other moot.

- Kusto is connectionless. `dbConnect` simply wraps a database endpoint object, created with `kusto_database_endpoint`. Similarly, `dbDisconnect` always returns TRUE. `dbCanConnect` attempts to check if querying the database will succeed, but this may not be accurate.
- Temporary tables are not a Kusto concept, so `dbCreateTable(*, temporary=TRUE)` will throw an error.
- It only supports synchronous queries, with a default timeout of 4 minutes. `dbSendQuery` and `dbSendStatement` will wait for the query to execute, rather than returning immediately. The object returned contains the full result of the query, which `dbFetch` extracts.
- The Kusto Query Language (KQL) is not SQL, and so higher-level SQL methods are not implemented.
kusto_database_endpoint

Endpoints for communicating with a Kusto database

Description

Endpoints for communicating with a Kusto database

Usage

kusto_database_endpoint(
  ...,
  .connection_string = NULL,
  .query_token = NULL,
  .use_integer64 = FALSE
)

Arguments

... Named arguments which are the properties for the endpoint object. See 'Details' below for the properties that AzureKusto recognises.

  .connection_string
    An alternative way of specifying the properties, as a database connection string. Properties supplied here override those in ... if they overlap.

  .query_token
    Optionally, an Azure Active Directory (AAD) token to authenticate with. If this is supplied, it overrides other tokens specified in ... or in the connection string.

  .use_integer64
    For kusto_database_endpoint, whether to convert columns with Kusto long datatype into 64-bit integers in R, using the bit64 package. If FALSE, represent them as numeric instead.

Details

This is a list of properties recognised by kusto_database_endpoint, and their alternate names. Property names not in this list will generate an error. Note that not all properties that are recognised are currently supported by AzureKusto.

General properties:

- server: The URI of the server, usually of the form 'https://clusternam.location.kusto.windows.net'.
  - addr, address, network address, datasource, host
- database: The database.
  - initialcatalog, dbname
- tenantid: The AAD tenant name or ID to authenticate with.
  - authority
- appclientid: The AAD app/service principal ID
kusto_database_endpoint

- applicationclientid

- traceclientversion: The client version for tracing.
- queryconsistency: The level of query consistency. Defaults to "weakconsistency".
- response_dynamic_serialization: How to serialize dynamic responses.
- response_dynamic_serialization_2: How to serialize dynamic responses.

User authentication properties:

- password

- user: The user name.
  - uid, userid

- traceusername: The user name for tracing.
- usertoken: The AAD token for user authentication.
  - usertoken, usrtoken

- fed: Logical, whether federated authentication is enabled. Currently unsupported; if this is TRUE, kusto_database_endpoint will print a warning and ignore it.
  - federated security, federated, aadfed, aadfederatedsecurity

App authentication properties:

- appkey: The secret key for the app.
  - applicationkey

- traceappname: The AAD app for tracing.
- apptoken: The AAD token for app authentication.
  - apptoken, applicationtoken

Currently, AzureKusto only supports authentication via Azure Active Directory. Authenticating with DSTS is planned for the future.

The way kusto_database_endpoint obtains an AAD token is as follows.

1. If the .query_token argument is supplied, use it.
2. Otherwise, if the usertoken property is supplied, use it.
3. Otherwise, if the apptoken property is supplied, use it.
4. Otherwise, if the appclientid property is supplied, use it to obtain a token:
   - With the user and pwd properties if available
   - Or with the appkey property if available
   - Otherwise do an interactive authentication and ask for the user credentials
5. Otherwise, if no appclientid property is supplied, authenticate with the KustoClient app:
   - With the user and pwd properties if available
   - Otherwise do an interactive authentication and ask for the user credentials using a device code
Value

An object of class `kusto_database_endpoint`.

See Also

`run_query`, `az_kusto_database`

Examples

```r
## Not run:

kusto_database_endpoint(server="myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net", database="db1")

# supplying a token obtained previously

token <- get_kusto_token("myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net")

kusto_database_endpoint(server="myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net", database="db1", query_token=token)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**kusto_export_cmd**

Execute the query, store the results in a table, and return a reference to the new table. Run a Kusto query and export results to Azure Storage in Parquet or CSV format.

Description

Execute the query, store the results in a table, and return a reference to the new table. Run a Kusto query and export results to Azure Storage in Parquet or CSV format.

Usage

```
kusto_export_cmd(query, storage_uri, name_prefix, key, format, distributed)
```

Arguments

- **query**: The text of the Kusto query to run.
- **storage_uri**: The URI of the blob storage container to export to.
- **name_prefix**: The filename prefix for each exported file.
- **key**: The account key for the storage container. Uses the identity that is signed into Kusto to authenticate to Azure Storage.
- **format**: Options are "parquet", "csv", "tsv", "json".
- **distributed**: Logical, indicates whether Kusto should distribute the export job to multiple nodes, in which case multiple files will be written to storage concurrently.
Description

This method collapses a column into a list

Usage

nest.tbl_kusto_abstract(.data, ...)

Arguments

.data A kusto tbl.
... Specification of columns to nest. Translates to summarize make_list() in Kusto.

Description

The "base case" operation representing the tbl itself and its column variables

Usage

op_base(x, vars, class = character())

Arguments

x A tbl object
vars A vector of column variables in the tbl
class The class that op_base should inherit from, default is character()
op_double

A double-table verb, e.g. joins, setops

Description

A double-table verb, e.g. joins, setops

Usage

op_double(name, x, y, args = list())

Arguments

name The name of the operation, e.g. 'left_join', 'union_all'
x The "left" tbl
y The "right" tbl
args Other arguments passed to the operation verb

op_grps

Look up the applicable grouping variables for an operation based on
the data source and preceding sequence of operations

Description

Look up the applicable grouping variables for an operation based on the data source and preceding
sequence of operations

Usage

op_grps(op)

Arguments

op An operation instance
**op_single**

* A class representing a single-table verb

**Description**

A class representing a single-table verb

**Usage**

```r
op_single(name, x, dots = list(), args = list())
```

**Arguments**

- `name`: the name of the operation verb, e.g. "select", "filter"
- `x`: the tbl object
- `dots`: expressions passed to the operation verb function
- `args`: other arguments passed to the operation verb function

---

**op_vars**

* Look up the applicable variables in scope for a given operation based on the data source and preceding sequence of operations

**Description**

Look up the applicable variables in scope for a given operation based on the data source and preceding sequence of operations

**Usage**

```r
op_vars(op)
```

**Arguments**

- `op`: An operation instance
Run a query or command against a Kusto database

**Description**

Run a query or command against a Kusto database

**Usage**

```r
run_query(database, qry_cmd, ..., .http_status_handler = "stop")
```

**Arguments**

- `database` A Kusto database endpoint object, as returned by `kusto_database_endpoint`.
- `qry_cmd` A string containing the query or command. In KQL, a database management command is a statement that starts with a ".".
- `...` Named arguments to be used as parameters for a parameterized query. These are ignored for database management commands.
- `.http_status_handler` The function to use to handle HTTP status codes. The default "stop" will throw an R error via `httr::stop_for_status` if the status code is not less than 300; other possibilities are "warn", "message" and "pass". The last option will pass through the raw response object from the server unchanged, regardless of the status code. This is mostly useful for debugging purposes, or if you want to see what the Kusto REST API does.

**Details**

This function is the workhorse of the AzureKusto package. It communicates with the Kusto server and returns the query or command results, as data frames.

**See Also**

- `kusto_database_endpoint`, `ingest_local`, `ingest_url`, `ingest_blob`, `ingest_adls2`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

endp <- kusto_database_endpoint(server="myclust.australiaeast.kusto.windows.net", database="db1")

# a command
run_query(endp, ".show table iris")

# a query
run_query(endp, "iris | count")

## End(Not run)
```
show_query.tbl_kusto_abstract

Translate a sequence of dplyr operations on a tbl into a Kusto query string.

Description

Translate a sequence of dplyr operations on a tbl into a Kusto query string.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
show_query(tbl)
```

Arguments

tbl A tbl_kusto or tbl_kusto_abstract instance

summarise.tbl_kusto_abstract

Summarise method for Kusto tables

Description

This method is the same as other summarise methods, with the exception of the .strategy, .shufflekeys and .num_partitions optional arguments. They provide hints to the Kusto engine on how to execute the summarisation, and can sometimes be useful to speed up a query. See the Kusto documentation for more details.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_kusto_abstract'
summarise(  
  .data,  
  ...,  
  .strategy = NULL,  
  .shufflekeys = NULL,  
  .num_partitions = NULL
)
```
 tbl_kusto

A tbl object representing a table in a Kusto database.

**Description**

A tbl object representing a table in a Kusto database.

**Usage**

```
tbl_kusto(kusto_database, table_name, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `kusto_database` An instance of `kusto_database_endpoint` that this table should be queried from
- `table_name` The name of the table in the Kusto database
- `...` parameters to pass in case the Kusto source table is a parameterized function.

**Arguments**

- `.data` A Kusto tbl.
- `.strategy` A summarise strategy to pass to Kusto. Currently the only value supported is "shuffle".
- `.shufflekeys` A character vector of column names to use as shuffle keys.
- `.num_partitions` The number of partitions for a shuffle query.

**See Also**

- `dplyr::summarise`

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

tbl1 <- tbl_kusto(db, "table1")

## standard dplyr syntax:
summarise(tbl1, mx=mean(x))

## Kusto extensions:
summarise(tbl1, mx=mean(x), .strategy="broadcast") # a broadcast summarise
summarise(tbl1, mx=mean(x), .shufflekeys=c("var1", "var2")) # shuffle summarise with shuffle keys
summarise(tbl1, mx=mean(x), .num_partitions=5) # no. of partitions for a shuffle summarise

## End(Not run)
```
translate_kql

Translate R expressions into Kusto Query Language equivalents.

Description

Translate R expressions into Kusto Query Language equivalents.

Usage

```r
translate_kql(...)```

Arguments

- `...` Expressions to translate.

unnest.tbl_kusto_abstract

Unnest method for Kusto tables

Description

This method takes a list column and expands it so that each element of the list gets its own row. `unnest()` translates to Kusto’s mv-expand operator.

Usage

```r
unnest.tbl_kusto_abstract(.data, ..., .id = NULL)```

Arguments

- `.data` A Kusto tbl.
- `...` Specification of columns to unnest.
- `.id` Data frame identifier - if supplied, will create a new column with name `.id`, giving a unique identifier. This is most useful if the list column is named.
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