Package ‘RMySQL’

July 6, 2017

Version 0.10.12
Title Database Interface and ‘MySQL’ Driver for R
Description A ‘DBI’ interface to ‘MySQL’ / ‘MariaDB’. The ‘RMySQL’ package contains an old implementation based on legacy code from S-PLUS which being phased out. A modern ‘MySQL’ client based on ‘Rcpp’ is available from the ‘RMariaDB’ package on ‘Github’: <https://github.com/rstats-db/RMariaDB>.
Depends R (>= 2.8.0), DBI (>= 0.4)
Imports methods
License GPL-2
URL https://github.com/rstats-db/RMySQL#readme (devel)
https://downloads.mariadb.org/connector-c/ (upstream)
BugReports https://github.com/rstats-db/rmysql/issues
SystemRequirements libmariadb-client-dev | libmariadb-client-lgpl-dev
libmysqlclient-dev (deb), mariadb-devel (rpm), mariadb
mysql-connector-c (brew), mysql56_dev (csw)
NeedsCompilation yes
‘transaction.R’
Suggests testthat
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2017-07-06 10:50:03 UTC
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Description

Constants

MySQLPkgName (currently "RMySQL"), .MySQLPkgVersion (the R package version), .MySQLPkgRCS (the RCS revision), .MySQLSQLKeywords (a lot!)

db-meta

Database interface meta-data

Description

Database interface meta-data
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbGetInfo(dbObj, what = '', ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbListResults(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
summary(object, verbose = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbGetException(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
show(object)

Arguments

what optional
... Other arguments for compatibility with generic.
conn, dbObj, object
MySQLConnection object.
verbose If TRUE, add extra info.

Examples

if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")

  summary(con)

dbGetInfo(con)
dbListResults(con)
dbListTables(con)

dbDisconnect(con)
}

dbApply Apply R/S-Plus functions to remote groups of DBMS rows (experimental)
**Description**

Applies R/S-Plus functions to groups of remote DBMS rows without bringing an entire result set all at once. The result set is expected to be sorted by the grouping field.

The MySQL implementation allows us to register R functions that get invoked when certain fetching events occur. These include the “begin” event (no records have been yet fetched), “begin.group” (the record just fetched belongs to a new group), “new record” (every fetched record generates this event), “group.end” (the record just fetched was the last row of the current group), “end” (the very last record from the result set). Awk and perl programmers will find this paradigm very familiar (although SAP’s ABAP language is closer to what we’re doing).

**Usage**

```
dbApply(res, ...)  
```  

```
# S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
 dbApply(res, INDEX, FUN = stop("must specify FUN"),
 begin = NULL, group.begin = NULL, new.record = NULL, end = NULL,
 batchSize = 100, maxBatch = 1e+06, ..., simplify = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `res` a result set (see `dbSendQuery`).  
- `...` any additional arguments to be passed to `FUN`.  
- `INDEX` a character or integer specifying the field name or field number that defines the various groups.  
- `FUN` a function to be invoked upon identifying the last row from every group. This function will be passed a data frame holding the records of the current group, a character string with the group label, plus any other arguments passed to `dbApply` as "...".  
- `begin` a function of no arguments to be invoked just prior to retrieve the first row from the result set.  
- `group.begin` a function of one argument (the group label) to be invoked upon identifying a row from a new group  
- `new.record` a function to be invoked as each individual record is fetched. The first argument to this function is a one-row data.frame holding the new record.  
- `end` a function of no arguments to be invoked just after retrieving the last row from the result set.  
- `batchSize` the default number of rows to bring from the remote result set. If needed, this is automatically extended to hold groups bigger than `batchSize`.  
- `maxBatch` the absolute maximum of rows per group that may be extracted from the result set.  
- `simplify` Not yet implemented
**dbConnect.MySQLDriver-method**

**Details**

This function is meant to handle somewhat gracefully (?) large amounts of data from the DBMS by bringing into R manageable chunks (about `batchSize` records at a time, but not more than `maxBatch`); the idea is that the data from individual groups can be handled by R, but not all the groups at the same time.

**Value**

A list with as many elements as there were groups in the result set.

**Examples**

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")

dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", mtcars, overwrite = TRUE)
res <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM mtcars ORDER BY cyl")
dbApply(res, "cyl", function(x, grp) quantile(x$mpg, names=FALSE))

dbClearResult(res)
dbRemoveTable(con, "mtcars")
dbDisconnect(con)
}
```

---

**dbConnect,MySQLDriver-method**

*Connect/disconnect to a MySQL DBMS*

**Description**

These methods are straight-forward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
dbConnect(drv, dbname = NULL, username = NULL,
  password = NULL, host = NULL, unix.socket = NULL, port = 0,
  client.flag = 0, groups = "rs-dbi", default.file = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbConnect(drv, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbDisconnect(conn, ...)
```
Arguments

- **drv**: an object of class MySQLDriver, or the character string "MySQL" or an MySQLConnection.
- **dbname**: string with the database name or NULL. If not NULL, the connection sets the default database to this value.
- **username, password**: Username and password. If username omitted, defaults to the current user. If password is omitted, only users without a password can log in.
- **host**: string identifying the host machine running the MySQL server or NULL. If NULL or the string "localhost", a connection to the local host is assumed.
- **unix.socket**: (optional) string of the unix socket or named pipe.
- **port**: (optional) integer of the TCP/IP default port.
- **client.flag**: (optional) integer setting various MySQL client flags. See the MySQL manual for details.
- **groups**: string identifying a section in the default.file to use for setting authentication parameters (see MySQL).
- **default.file**: string of the filename with MySQL client options. Defaults to $HOME/.my.cnf
- **conn**: an MySQLConnection object as produced by dbConnect.

Examples

```r
# Not run:
# Connect to a MySQL database running locally
con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "mydb")
# Connect to a remote database with username and password
con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), host = "mydb.mycompany.com", user = "abc", password = "def")
# But instead of supplying the username and password in code, it's usually
# better to set up a group in your .my.cnf (usually located in your home
directory). Then it's less likely you'll inadvertently share them.
con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), group = "test")

# Always cleanup by disconnecting the database
dbDisconnect(con)

# End(Not run)

# All examples use the rs-dbi group by default.
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
  summary(con)
  dbDisconnect(con)
}
```
**dbDataType,MySQLDriver-method**

*Determine the SQL Data Type of an S object*

**Description**

This method is a straight-forward implementation of the corresponding generic function.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
dbDataType(dbObj, obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbDataType(dbObj, obj)
```

**Arguments**

- `dbObj` A `MySQLDriver` or `MySQLConnection`.
- `obj` R/S-Plus object whose SQL type we want to determine.
- `...` any other parameters that individual methods may need.

**Examples**

```r
dbDataType(RMySQL::MySQL(), "a")
dbDataType(RMySQL::MySQL(), 1:3)
dbDataType(RMySQL::MySQL(), 2.5)
```

---

**dbEscapeStrings**

*Escape SQL-special characters in strings.*

**Description**

Escape SQL-special characters in strings.

**Usage**

```r
dbEscapeStrings(con, strings, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection,character'
dbEscapeStrings(con, strings)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult,character'
dbEscapeStrings(con, strings, ...)
```
**Arguments**

- `con` a connection object (see `dbConnect`).
- `strings` a character vector.
- `...` any additional arguments to be passed to the dispatched method.

**Value**

A character vector with SQL special characters properly escaped.

**Examples**

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")

  tmp <- sprintf("SELECT * FROM emp WHERE lname = %s", "O'Reilly")
  dbEscapeStrings(con, tmp)

  dbDisconnect(con)
}
```

---

**dbFetch,MySQLResult,numeric-method**

*Execute a SQL statement on a database connection.*

**Description**

To retrieve results a chunk at a time, use `dbSendQuery`, `dbFetch`, then `dbClearResult`. Alternatively, if you want all the results (and they'll fit in memory) use `dbGetQuery` which sends, fetches and clears for you.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult,numeric'
dbFetch(res, n = -1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult,numeric'
fetch(res, n = -1, ...)

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

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult,missing'
fetch(res, n = -1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection,character'
dbSendQuery(conn, statement)
```
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbClearResult(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbGetInfo(dbObj, what = "", ...)  

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbGetStatement(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult,missing'
dbListFields(conn, name, ...)

### Arguments

- `res, dbObj`: A `MySQLResult` object.
- `n`: maximum number of records to retrieve per fetch. Use -1 to retrieve all pending records; use 0 for to fetch the default number of rows as defined in MySQL
- `...`: Unused. Needed for compatibility with generic.
- `conn`: an `MySQLConnection` object.
- `statement`: a character vector of length one specifying the SQL statement that should be executed. Only a single SQL statement should be provided.
- `what`: optional
- `name`: Table name.

### Details

`fetch()` will be deprecated in the near future: please use `dbFetch()` instead.

### Examples

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
dbWriteTable(con, "arrests", datasets::USA Arrests, overwrite = TRUE)

  # Run query to get results as dataframe
dbQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM arrests limit 3")

  # Send query to pull requests in batches
  res <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM arrests")
data <- dbFetch(res, n = 2)
data
dbHasCompleted(res)

dbListResults(con)
dbClearResult(res)
dbRemoveTable(con, "arrests")
dbDisconnect(con)
}
```
Get information about a MySQL driver.

**Description**

Get information about a MySQL driver.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
dbGetInfo(dbObj, what = "", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
dbListConnections(drv, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
summary(object, verbose = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `dbObj`, `object`, `drv`
  - Object created by MySQL.
- `what`
  - Optional
- `...`
  - Ignored. Needed for compatibility with generic.
- `verbose`
  - If TRUE, print extra info.

**Examples**

```r
db <- RMySQL::MySQL()

db
dbGetInfo(db)
dbListConnections(db)
summary(db)
```
dbNextResult

Fetch next result set from an SQL script or stored procedure (experimental)

Description

SQL scripts (i.e., multiple SQL statements separated by ';') and stored procedures oftentimes generate multiple result sets. These generic functions provide a means to process them sequentially. `dbNextResult` fetches the next result from the sequence of pending result sets; `dbMoreResults` returns a logical to indicate whether there are additional results to process.

Usage

```r
dbNextResult(con, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbNextResult(con, ...)
```

```r
dbMoreResults(con, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbMoreResults(con, ...)
```

Arguments

- **con**: a connection object (see `dbConnect`).
- **...**: any additional arguments to be passed to the dispatched method

Value

- `dbNextResult` returns a result set or `NULL`.
- `dbMoreResults` returns a logical specifying whether or not there are additional result sets to process in the connection.

Examples

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test", client.flag = CLIENT_MULTI_STATEMENTS)
dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", datasets::mtcars, overwrite = TRUE)

  sql <- "SELECT cyl FROM mtcars LIMIT 5; SELECT vs FROM mtcars LIMIT 5"
  rs1 <- dbSendQuery(con, sql)
dbFetch(rs1, n = -1)

  if (dbMoreResults(con)) {
    rs2 <- dbNextResult(con)
    dbFetch(rs2, n = -1)
  }
}
```
dbClearResult(rs1)
dbClearResult(rs2)
dbRemoveTable(con, "mtcars")
dbDisconnect(con)
}

Convenience functions for importing/exporting DBMS tables

Description
These functions mimic their R/S-Plus counterpart get, assign, exists, remove, and objects, except that they generate code that gets remotely executed in a database engine.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection,character'
dbReadTable(conn, name, row.names,  
   check.names = TRUE, ...)

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

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection,character'
dbExistsTable(conn, name, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection,character'
dbRemoveTable(conn, name, ...)

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

Arguments

conn a MySQLConnection object, produced by dbConnect
name a character string specifying a table name.
row.names A string or an index specifying the column in the DBMS table to use as row.names in the output data.frame. Defaults to using the row_names column if present. Set to NULL to never use row names.
check.names If TRUE, the default, column names will be converted to valid R identifiers.
... Unused, needed for compatibility with generic.

Value

A data.frame in the case of dbReadTable; otherwise a logical indicating whether the operation was successful.
Note

Note that the data.frame returned by \texttt{dbReadTable} only has primitive data, e.g., it does not coerce character data to factors.

Examples

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")

  # By default, row names are written in a column to \texttt{row.names}, and
  # automatically read back into the \texttt{row.names}()
  dbWriteTable(con, "mtcars", mtcars[1:5, ], overwrite = TRUE)
  dbReadTable(con, "mtcars")
  dbReadTable(con, "mtcars", row.names = NULL)
}
```

---

\texttt{dbUnloadDriver(MySQLDriver-method)}

\textit{Unload MySQL driver.}

Description

Unload MySQL driver.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
\texttt{dbUnloadDriver(drv, \ldots)}
```

Arguments

- \texttt{drv} Object created by \texttt{MySQL}.
- \texttt{\ldots} Ignored. Needed for compatibility with generic.

Value

A logical indicating whether the operation succeeded or not.
**dbWriteTable, MySQLConnection, character, data.frame-method**

Write a local data frame or file to the database.

**Description**

Write a local data frame or file to the database.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection, character, data.frame'
dbWriteTable(conn, name, value,
field.types = NULL, row.names = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE,
append = FALSE, ..., allow.keywords = FALSE)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection, character, character'
dbWriteTable(conn, name, value,
field.types = NULL, overwrite = FALSE, append = FALSE, header = TRUE,
row.names = FALSE, nrows = 50, sep = "", eol = "\n", skip = 0,
quote = "\"", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **conn** a `MySQLConnection` object, produced by `dbConnect`
- **name** a character string specifying a table name.
- **value** a data.frame (or coercible to data.frame) object or a file name (character). In the first case, the data.frame is written to a temporary file and then imported to SQLite; when value is a character, it is interpreted as a file name and its contents imported to SQLite.
- **field.types** character vector of named SQL field types where the names are the names of new table’s columns. If missing, types inferred with `dbDataType`.
- **row.names** a logical specifying whether the row.names should be output to the output DBMS table; if TRUE, an extra field whose name will be whatever the R identifier "row.names" maps to the DBMS (see `make.db.names`). If NA will add rows names if they are characters, otherwise will ignore.
- **overwrite** a logical specifying whether to overwrite an existing table or not. Its default is FALSE. (See the BUGS section below)
- **append** a logical specifying whether to append to an existing table in the DBMS. Its default is FALSE.
- **...** Unused, needs for compatibility with generic.
- **allow.keywords** logical indicating whether column names that happen to be MySQL keywords be used as column names in the resulting relation (table) being written. Defaults to FALSE, forcing `mysqlWriteTable` to modify column names to make them legal MySQL identifiers.
isIdCurrent  

| isIdCurrent | Check if a database object is valid. |

**Description**

Support function that verifies that an object holding a reference to a foreign object is still valid for communicating with the RDBMS. `isIdCurrent` will be deprecated in the near future; please use the `dbIsValid()` generic instead.

**Usage**

```r
isIdCurrent(obj)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLDriver'
dbIsValid(dbObj)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbIsValid(dbObj)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbIsValid(dbObj)
```

**Arguments**

- `dbObj`: obj A `MysqlDriver`, `MysqlConnection`, `MysqlResult`.

**Details**

`dbObjects` are R/S-Plus remote references to foreign objects. This introduces differences to the object’s semantics such as persistence (e.g., connections may be closed unexpectedly), thus this function provides a minimal verification to ensure that the foreign object being referenced can be contacted.

**Value**

A logical scalar.
Examples

```r
dbIsValid(MySQL())
```

Description

These methods are straightforward implementations of the corresponding generic functions.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection, character'
make.db.names(dbObj, snames,
             keywords = .SQL92Keywords, unique = TRUE, allow.keywords = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
SQLException(dbObj, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection, character'
isSQLkeyword(dbObj, name,
              keywords = .MySQLKeywords, case = c("lower", "upper", "any")[3], ...)
```

Arguments

- `dbObj` any MySQL object (e.g., MySQLDriver).
- `snames` a character vector of R/S-Plus identifiers (symbols) from which we need to make SQL identifiers.
- `keywords` a character vector with SQL keywords, by default it is .MySQLKeywords defined in RMySQL. This may be overridden by users.
- `unique` logical describing whether the resulting set of SQL names should be unique. Its default is `TRUE`. Following the SQL 92 standard, uniqueness of SQL identifiers is determined regardless of whether letters are upper or lower case.
- `allow.keywords` logical describing whether SQL keywords should be allowed in the resulting set of SQL names. Its default is `TRUE`.
- `...` Unused, needed for compatibility with generic.
- `name` a character vector of SQL identifiers we want to check against keywords from the DBMS.
- `case` a character string specifying whether to make the comparison as lower case, upper case, or any of the two. It defaults to any.
Description

This function prints out the compiled and loaded client library versions.

Usage

mysqlClientLibraryVersions()

Value

A named integer vector of length two, the first element representing the compiled library version and the second element representing the loaded client library version.

Examples

mysqlClientLibraryVersions()

MySQLDriver-class

Class MySQLDriver with constructor MySQL.

Description

An MySQL driver implementing the R database (DBI) API. This class should always be initialized with the MySQL() function. It returns a singleton that allows you to connect to MySQL.

Usage

MySQL(max.con = 16, fetch.default.rec = 500)

Arguments

max.con maximum number of connections that can be open at one time. There’s no intrinsic limit, since strictly speaking this limit applies to MySQL servers, but clients can have (at least in theory) more than this. Typically there are at most a handful of open connections, thus the internal RMySQL code uses a very simple linear search algorithm to manage its connection table.

fetch.default.rec number of records to fetch at one time from the database. (The fetch method uses this number as a default.)
Examples

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  # connect to a database and load some data
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
  dbWriteTable(con, "USArrests", datasets::USArrests, overwrite = TRUE)

  # query
  rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM USArrests")
  d1 <- dbFetch(rs, n = 10)    # extract data in chunks of 10 rows
  dbHasCompleted(rs)
  d2 <- dbFetch(rs, n = -1)   # extract all remaining data
  dbHasCompleted(rs)
  dbClearResult(rs)
  dbListTables(con)

  # clean up
  dbRemoveTable(con, "USArrests")
  dbDisconnect(con)
}
```

mysqlHasDefault

Check if default database is available.

Description

RMySQL examples and tests connect to a database defined by the rs-dbi group in `~/.my.cnf`. This function checks if that database is available, and if not, displays an informative message.

Usage

mysqlHasDefault()

Examples

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  db <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
  dbListTables(db)
  dbDisconnect(db)
}
```
**Description**

See documentation of generics for more details.

**Usage**

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

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbGetRowsAffected(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbGetRowCount(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbHasCompleted(res, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
dbGetException(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
summary(object, verbose = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLResult'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `res, conn, object`
  - An object of class `MySQLResult`
  - ... Ignored. Needed for compatibility with generic
  - `verbose`
    - If TRUE, print extra information.

**Examples**

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
  dbWriteTable(con, "t1", datasets::USArrests, overwrite = TRUE)

  rs <- dbSendQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM t1 WHERE UrbanPop >= 80")
  dbGetStatement(rs)
  dbHasCompleted(rs)
```
transactions

```
dbGetInfo(rs)
dbColumnInfo(rs)

dbClearResult(rs)
dbRemoveTable(con, "t1")
dbDisconnect(con)
}
```

---

**DBMS Transaction Management**

**Description**

Commits or roll backs the current transaction in an MySQL connection. Note that in MySQL DDL statements (e.g. CREATE TABLE) can not be rolled back.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbCommit(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbBegin(conn, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MySQLConnection'
dbRollback(conn, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
conn               a MySQLConnection object, as produced by `dbConnect`.
...                Unused.
```

**Examples**

```r
if (mysqlHasDefault()) {
  con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(), dbname = "test")
  df <- data.frame(id = 1:5)

  dbWriteTable(con, "df", df)
  dbBegin(con)
  dbGetQuery(con, "UPDATE df SET id = id * 10")
  dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT id FROM df")
  dbRollback(con)

  dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT id FROM df")

  dbRemoveTable(con, "df")
  dbDisconnect(con)
}
```
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