Package ‘dbplyr’

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Type Package

Title A 'dplyr' Back End for Databases

Version 2.2.1

Description A 'dplyr' back end for databases that allows you to work with remote database tables as if they are in-memory data frames. Basic features works with any database that has a 'DBI' back end; more advanced features require 'SQL' translation to be provided by the package author.

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BugReports https://github.com/tidyverse/dbplyr/issues

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blob (>= 1.2.0),
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DBI (>= 1.0.0),
dplyr (>= 1.0.9),
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lifecycle (>= 1.0.0),
magrittr,
methods,
pillar (>= 1.5.0),
purr (>= 0.2.5),
R6 (>= 2.2.2),
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withr

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kntir,
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  'translate-sql-string.R'
  'translate-sql-paste.R'
  'translate-sql-helpers.R'
  'translate-sql-window.R'
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  'backend-postgres-old.R'
  'backend-redshift.R'
  'backend-snowflake.R'
  'backend-sqlite.R'
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  'data-lahman.R'
  'data-nycflights13.R'
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  'db-sq';
  'db.R'
  'dbplyr.R'
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**arrange.tbl_lazy**

Arrange rows by column values

**Description**

This is an method for the dplyr `arrange()` generic. It generates the ORDER BY clause of the SQL query. It also affects the `window_order()` of windowed expressions in `mutate.tbl_lazy()`.

Note that ORDER BY clauses can not generally appear in subqueries, which means that you should `arrange()` as late as possible in your pipelines.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
arrange(.data, ..., .by_group = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `.data` A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...` `<data-masking>` Variables, or functions of variables. Use `desc()` to sort a variable in descending order.
- `.by_group` If TRUE, will sort first by grouping variable. Applies to grouped data frames only.

**Value**

Another `tbl_lazy`. Use `show_query()` to see the generated query, and use `collect()` to execute the query and return data to R.

**Missing values**

Unlike R, most databases sorts NA (NULLs) at the front. You can can override this behaviour by explicitly sorting on `is.na(x)`.

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(a = c(3, 4, 1, 2), b = c(5, 1, 2, NA))
db %>% arrange(a) %>% show_query()

# Note that NAs are sorted first
db %>% arrange(b)
# override by sorting on is.na() first
db %>% arrange(is.na(b), b)
```
**backend-access**

**Backend: MS Access**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- SELECT uses TOP, not LIMIT
- Non-standard types and mathematical functions
- String concatenation uses &
- No ANALYZE equivalent
- TRUE and FALSE converted to 1 and 0

Use `simulate_access()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_access()
```

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(x = 1, y = 2, z = "a", con = simulate_access())

lf %>% head()
lf %>% mutate(y = as.numeric(y), z = sqrt(x^2 + 10))
lf %>% mutate(a = paste0(z, " times"))
```

---

**backend-hana**

**Backend: SAP HANA**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- Temporary tables get # prefix and use LOCAL TEMPORARY COLUMN.
- No table analysis performed in `copy_to()`.
- `paste()` uses `||`
- Note that you can’t create new boolean columns from logical expressions; you need to wrap with explicit `ifelse`: `ifelse(x > y, TRUE, FALSE).

Use `simulate_hana()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_hana()
```
Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_hana())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste0(z, " times"))
```

Description

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are a scattering of custom translations provided by users.

Use simulate_hive() with lazy_frame() to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_hive())
lf %>% transmute(x = cot(b))
lf %>% transmute(x = bitwShiftL(c, 1L))
lf %>% transmute(x = str_replace_all(z, "a", "b"))
lf %>% summarise(x = median(d, na.rm = TRUE))
lf %>% summarise(x = var(c, na.rm = TRUE))
```

Description

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are a scattering of custom translations provided by users, mostly focussed on bitwise operations.

Use simulate_impala() with lazy_frame() to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_impala())
lf %>% transmute(X = bitwNot(bitwOr(b, c)))
```
Description

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- SELECT uses TOP not LIMIT
- Automatically prefixes # to create temporary tables. Add the prefix yourself to avoid the message.
- String basics: paste(), substr(), nchar() 
- Custom types for as.* functions
- Lubridate extraction functions, year(), month(), day() etc
- Semi-automated bit <-> boolean translation (see below)

Use simulate_mssql() with lazy_frame() to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Arguments

version

Version of MS SQL to simulate. Currently only, difference is that 15.0 and above will use TRY_CAST() instead of CAST().

Bit vs boolean

SQL server uses two incompatible types to represent TRUE and FALSE values:

- The BOOLEAN type is the result of logical comparisons (e.g. x > y) and can be used WHERE but not to create new columns in SELECT. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/comparison-operators-transact-sql
- The BIT type is a special type of numeric column used to store TRUE and FALSE values, but can't be used in WHERE clauses. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/bit-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15

dplyr does its best to automatically create the correct type when needed, but can't do it 100% correctly because it does not have a full type inference system. This means that you many need to manually do conversions from time to time.

- To convert from bit to boolean use x == 1
- To convert from boolean to bit use as.logical(if(x, 0, 1))

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

if <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_mssql())
if %>% head()
if %>% transmute(x = paste(b, c, d))

# Can use boolean as is:
```r
lf %>% filter(c > d)
# Need to convert from boolean to bit:
lf %>% transmute(x = c > d)
# Can use boolean as is:
lf %>% transmute(x = ifelse(c > d, "c", "d"))
```

### backend-mysql

**Backend: MySQL/MariaDB**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- `paste()` uses `CONCAT_WS()`
- String translations for `str_detect()`, `str_locate()`, and `str_replace_all()`
- Clear error message for unsupported full joins

Use `simulate_mysql()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_mysql()
```

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_mysql())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste0(z, " times"))
```

---

### backend-odbc

**Backend: ODBC**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are minor translations for common data types.

Use `simulate_odbc()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_odbc()
```
Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = "z", con = simulate_odbc())
lf %>% transmute(x = as.numeric(b))
lf %>% transmute(x = as.integer(b))
lf %>% transmute(x = as.character(b))
```

backend-oracle  
**Backend: Oracle**

Description

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

• Use FETCH FIRST instead of LIMIT
• Custom types
• `paste()` uses `||`
• Custom subquery generation (no `AS`)
• `setdiff()` uses `MINUS` instead of `EXCEPT`

Use `simulate_oracle()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Usage

```r
simulate_oracle()
```

Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_oracle())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste0(c, " times"))
lf %>% setdiff(lf)
```

backend-postgres  
**Backend: PostgreSQL**

Description

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

• Many stringr functions
• lubridate date-time extraction functions
• More standard statistical summaries

Use `simulate_postgres()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.
Usage
simulate_postgres()

Examples
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_postgres())
lf %>% summarise(x = sd(b, na.rm = TRUE))
lf %>% summarise(y = cor(b, c), z = cov(b, c))

Description
Base translations come from PostgreSQL backend. There are generally few differences, apart from string manipulation.
Use simulate_redshift() with lazy_frame() to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Usage
simulate_redshift()

Examples
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_redshift())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste(c, " times"))
lf %>% transmute(x = substr(c, 2, 3))
lf %>% transmute(x = str_replace_all(c, "a", "z"))

Description
See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology.
Use simulate_snowflake() with lazy_frame() to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

Usage
simulate_snowflake()
**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_snowflake())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste0(z, " times"))
```

**backend-sqlite**

**Backend: SQLite**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- Uses non-standard `LOG()` function
- Date-time extraction functions from lubridate
- Custom median translation
- Right and full joins are simulated using left joins

Use `simulate_sqlite()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_sqlite()
```

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_sqlite())
lf %>% transmute(x = paste(c, " times"))
lf %>% transmute(x = log(b), y = log(b, base = 2))
```

**backend-teradata**

**Backend: Teradata**

**Description**

See vignette("translation-function") and vignette("translation-verb") for details of overall translation technology. Key differences for this backend are:

- Uses `TOP` instead of `LIMIT`
- Selection of user supplied translations

Use `simulate_teradata()` with `lazy_frame()` to see simulated SQL without converting to live access database.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_teradata()
```
Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
lf <- lazy_frame(a = TRUE, b = 1, c = 2, d = "z", con = simulate_teradata())
lf %>% head()
```

Description

These are methods for the dplyr generics `collapse()`, `compute()`, and `collect()`. `collapse()` creates a subquery, `compute()` stores the results in a remote table, and `collect()` executes the query and downloads the data into R.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
collapse(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
compute(
  x,
  name = unique_table_name(),
  temporary = TRUE,
  unique_indexes = list(),
  indexes = list(),
  analyze = TRUE,
  ...
  cte = FALSE
)
## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
collect(x, ..., n = Inf, warn_incomplete = TRUE, cte = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...`: Other parameters passed to methods.
- `name`: Table name in remote database.
- `temporary`: Should the table be temporary (TRUE, the default) or persistent (FALSE)?
- `unique_indexes`: A list of character vectors. Each element of the list will create a new unique index over the specified column(s). Duplicate rows will result in failure.
- `indexes`: A list of character vectors. Each element of the list will create a new index.
- `analyze`: If TRUE (the default), will automatically ANALYZE the new table so that the query optimiser has useful information.
- `cte`: [Experimental] Use common table expressions in the generated SQL?
- `n`: Number of rows to fetch. Defaults to Inf, meaning all rows.
- `warn_incomplete`: Warn if `n` is less than the number of result rows?
Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(a = c(3, 4, 1, 2), b = c(5, 1, 2, NA))
db %>% filter(a <= 2) %>% collect()

df <- memdb_frame(
  group = c(1:2, 1),
  item_id = c(1:2, 2),
  item_name = c("a", "b", "b"),
  value1 = 1:3,
  value2 = 4:6
)

df %>% tidyr::complete(group, nesting(item_id, item_name))

# You can also choose to fill in missing values
df %>% tidyr::complete(group, nesting(item_id, item_name), fill = list(value1 = 0))
copy_inline 

Use a local data frame in a dplyr query

Description
This is an alternative to copy_to() that does not need write access and is faster for small data.

Usage

copy_inline(con, df)

Arguments

con          A database connection.
df           A local data frame. The data is written directly in the SQL query so it should be small.

Details
It writes the data directly in the SQL query via the VALUES clause.

Value
A tbl_lazy.

See Also

copy_to() to copy the data into a new database table.

Examples

df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c("a", "b", "c"))
con <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), ":memory:")
copy_inline(con, df)
copy_inline(con, df) %>% dplyr::show_query()

---

copy_to.src_sql 

Copy a local data frame to a remote database

Description
This is an implementation of the dplyr copy_to() generic and it mostly a wrapper around DBI::dbWriteTable(). It is useful for copying small amounts of data to a database for examples, experiments, and joins. By default, it creates temporary tables which are only visible within the current connection to the database.
## Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'src_sql'

copy_to(
  dest,
  df,
  name = deparse(substitute(df)),
  overwrite = FALSE,
  types = NULL,
  temporary = TRUE,
  unique_indexes = NULL,
  indexes = NULL,
  analyze = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

- **dest**
  
  remote data source

- **df**
  
  A local data frame, a tbl_sql from same source, or a tbl_sql from another source. If from another source, all data must transition through R in one pass, so it is only suitable for transferring small amounts of data.

- **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.

- **types**
  
  a character vector giving variable types to use for the columns. See [https://www.sqlite.org/datatype3.html](https://www.sqlite.org/datatype3.html) for available types.

- **temporary**
  
  if TRUE, will create a temporary table that is local to this connection and will be automatically deleted when the connection expires

- **unique_indexes**
  
  a list of character vectors. Each element of the list will create a new unique index over the specified column(s). Duplicate rows will result in failure.

- **indexes**
  
  a list of character vectors. Each element of the list will create a new index.

- **analyze**
  
  if TRUE (the default), will automatically ANALYZE the new table so that the query optimiser has useful information.

- **...**
  
  other parameters passed to methods.

- **in_transaction**
  
  Should the table creation be wrapped in a transaction? This typically makes things faster, but you may want to suppress if the database doesn’t support transactions, or you’re wrapping in a transaction higher up (and your database doesn’t support nested transactions.)

### Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use `show_query()` to see the generated query, and use `collect()` to execute the query and return data to R.

### See Also

- `copy_inline()` to use small data in an SQL query without actually writing to a table.
Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

df <- data.frame(x = 1:5, y = letters[5:1])
db <- copy_to(src_memdb(), df)
db

df2 <- data.frame(y = c("a", "d"), fruit = c("apple", "date"))
# copy_to() is called automatically if you set copy = TRUE
# in the join functions
db %>% left_join(df2, copy = TRUE)
```

count.tbl_lazy

Count observations by group

Description

These are methods for the dplyr `count()` and `tally()` generics. They wrap up `group_by.tbl_lazy()`, `summarise.tbl_lazy()` and, optionally, `arrange.tbl_lazy()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
count(x, ..., wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
add_count(x, ..., wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL, .drop = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
tally(x, wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **x**
  - A data frame, data frame extension (e.g. a tibble), or a lazy data frame (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr).

- **...**
  - <data-masking> Variables, or functions of variables. Use `desc()` to sort a variable in descending order.

- **wt**
  - <data-masking> Frequency weights. Can be NULL or a variable:
    - If NULL (the default), counts the number of rows in each group.
    - If a variable, computes `sum(wt)` for each group.

- **sort**
  - If TRUE, will show the largest groups at the top.

- **name**
  - The name of the new column in the output.
    - If omitted, it will default to `n`. If there’s already a column called `n`, it will error, and require you to specify the name.

- **.drop**
  - Not supported for lazy tables.
Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(g = c(1, 1, 2, 2), x = c(4, 3, 6, 2))
db %>% count(g) %>% show_query()
db %>% count(g, wt = x) %>% show_query()
db %>% count(g, wt = x, sort = TRUE) %>% show_query()

Description

These are methods for the dplyr generics `slice_min()`, `slice_max()`, and `slice_sample()`. They are translated to SQL using `filter()` and window functions (ROWNUMBER, MIN_RANK, or CUME_DIST depending on arguments). `slice()`, `slice_head()`, and `slice_tail()` are not supported since database tables have no intrinsic order.

If data is grouped, the operation will be performed on each group so that (e.g.) `slice_min(db, x, n = 3)` will select the three rows with the smallest value of x in each group.

Usage

# S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
slice_min(.data, order_by, ..., n, prop, with_ties = TRUE)

# S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
slice_max(.data, order_by, ..., n, prop, with_ties = TRUE)

# S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
slice_sample(.data, ..., n, prop, weight_by = NULL, replace = FALSE)

Arguments

.data A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

order_by Variable or function of variables to order by.

... Not used.

n, prop Provide either n, the number of rows, or prop, the proportion of rows to select.
If neither are supplied, n = 1 will be used.
If n is greater than the number of rows in the group (or prop > 1), the result will be silently truncated to the group size. If the proportion of a group size is not an integer, it is rounded down.

with_ties Should ties be kept together? The default, TRUE, may return more rows than you request. Use FALSE to ignore ties, and return the first n rows.

weight_by, replace Not supported for database backends.
Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = 1:3, y = c(1, 1, 2))

db %>% slice_min(x) %>% show_query()

db %>% slice_max(x) %>% show_query()

db %>% slice_sample() %>% show_query()

db %>% group_by(y) %>% slice_min(x) %>% show_query()

# By default, ties are includes so you may get more rows than you expect

db %>% slice_min(y, n = 1)

db %>% slice_min(y, n = 1, with_ties = FALSE)

# Non-integer group sizes are rounded down

db %>% slice_min(x, prop = 0.5)

---

dbplyr_uncount "Uncount" a database table

Description

This is a method for the tidyr uncount() generic. It uses a temporary table, so your database user needs permissions to create one.

Usage

dbplyr_uncount(data, weights, .remove = TRUE, .id = NULL)

Arguments

data A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

weights A vector of weights. Evaluated in the context of data; supports quasiquotation.

.remove If TRUE, and weights is the name of a column in data, then this column is removed.

.id Supply a string to create a new variable which gives a unique identifier for each created row.

Examples

df <- memdb_frame(x = c("a", "b"), n = c(1, 2))

dbplyr_uncount(df, n)

dbplyr_uncount(df, n, .id = "id")

# You can also use constants

dbplyr_uncount(df, 2)

# Or expressions

dbplyr_uncount(df, 2 / n)
distinct.tbl_lazy     Subset distinct/unique rows

Description

This is a method for the dplyr `distinct()` generic. It adds the DISTINCT clause to the SQL query.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)

Arguments

- `.data` A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...` `<data-masking>` Variables, or functions of variables. Use `desc()` to sort a variable in descending order.
- `.keep_all` If TRUE, keep all variables in `.data`. If a combination of `...` is not distinct, this keeps the first row of values.

Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use `show_query()` to see the generated query, and use `collect()` to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
db <- memdb_frame(x = c(1, 1, 2, 2), y = c(1, 2, 1, 1))
db %>% distinct() %>% show_query()
db %>% distinct(x) %>% show_query()
```

---

do.tbl_sql     Perform arbitrary computation on remote backend

Description

Perform arbitrary computation on remote backend

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
do(.data, ..., .chunk_size = 10000L)
Arguments

.data a tbl

... Expressions to apply to each group. If named, results will be stored in a new column. If unnamed, must return a data frame. You can use . to refer to the current group. You can not mix named and unnamed arguments.

.chunk_size The size of each chunk to pull into R. If this number is too big, the process will be slow because R has to allocate and free a lot of memory. If it’s too small, it will be slow, because of the overhead of talking to the database.

Description

escape() requires you to provide a database connection to control the details of escaping. escape_ansi() uses the SQL 92 ANSI standard.

Usage

escape(x, parens = NA, collapse = " ", con = NULL)

escape_ansi(x, parens = NA, collapse = "")

sql_vector(x, parens = NA, collapse = " ", con = NULL)

Arguments

x An object to escape. Existing sql 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.

con Database connection.

Examples

# Doubles vs. integers
escape_ansi(1:5)
escape_ansi(c(1, 5.4))

# String vs known sql vs. sql identifier
escape_ansi("X")
escape_ansi(sql("X"))
escape_ansi(ident("X"))

# Escaping is idempotent
expand.tbl_lazy

Expand SQL tables to include all possible combinations of values

Description

This is a method for the tidyr::expand generics. It doesn’t sort the result explicitly, so the order might be different to what expand() returns for data frames.

Usage

expand.tbl_lazy(data, ..., .name_repair = "check_unique")

Arguments

data  A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

...  Specification of columns to expand. See tidyr::expand for more details.

.name_repair  Treatment of problematic column names:
  • "minimal": No name repair or checks, beyond basic existence,
  • "unique": Make sure names are unique and not empty,
  • "check_unique": (default value), no name repair, but check they are unique,
  • "universal": Make the names unique and syntactic
  • a function: apply custom name repair (e.g., .name_repair = make.names for names in the style of base R).
  • A purrr-style anonymous function, see rlang::as_function()

This argument is passed on as repair to vctrs::vec_as_names(). See there for more details on these terms and the strategies used to enforce them.

Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use show_query() to see the generated query, and use collect() to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

fruits <- memdb_frame(
  type = c("apple", "orange", "apple", "orange", "orange", "orange"),
  weights = rnorm(6)
)

# All possible combinations ---------------------------------------
fruits %>% tidyr::expand(type)
fruits %>% tidyr::expand(type, size)

# Only combinations that already appear in the data ---------------
fruits %>% tidyr::expand(nesting(type, size))
Description

Fill in missing values with previous or next value.

Usage

```r
fill.tbl_lazy(.data, ..., .direction = c("down", "up"))
```

Arguments

- `.data`: A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...`: Columns to fill.
- `.direction`: Direction in which to fill missing values. Currently either "down" (the default) or "up". Note that "up" does not work when `.data` is sorted by non-numeric columns. As a workaround, revert the order yourself beforehand; for example, replace `arrange(x, desc(y))` by `arrange(desc(x), y)`.

Examples

```r
squirrels <- tibble::tribble(
  ~group, ~name, ~role, ~n_squirrels, ~n_squirrels2,
  1, "Sam", "Observer", NA, 1,
  1, "Mara", "Scorekeeper", 8, NA,
  1, "Jesse", "Observer", NA, NA,
  1, "Tom", "Observer", NA, 4,
  2, "Mike", "Observer", NA, NA,
  2, "Rachael", "Observer", NA, 6,
  2, "Sydekea", "Scorekeeper", 14, NA,
  2, "Gabriela", "Observer", NA, NA,
  3, "Derrick", "Observer", NA, NA,
  3, "Kara", "Scorekeeper", 9, 10,
  3, "Emily", "Observer", NA, NA,
  3, "Danielle", "Observer", NA, NA
)

squirrels$id <- 1:12

tbl_memdb(squirrels) %>%
  window_order(id) %>%
  tidyr::fill(
    n_squirrels,
    n_squirrels2,
  )
```
Description

This is a method for the dplyr `filter()` generic. It generates the WHERE clause of the SQL query.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
filter(.data, ..., .preserve = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `.data` A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...` Variables, or functions of variables. Use `desc()` to sort a variable in descending order.
- `.preserve` Not supported by this method.

Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use `show_query()` to see the generated query, and use `collect()` to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = c(2, NA, 5, NA, 10), y = 1:5)
db %>% filter(x < 5) %>% show_query()
db %>% filter(is.na(x)) %>% show_query()
```

Description

[Experimental] `get_returned_rows()` extracts the RETURNING rows produced by `rows_insert()`, `rows_append()`, `rows_update()`, `rows_upsert()`, or `rows_delete()` if these are called with the returning argument. An error is raised if this information is not available.

`has_returned_rows()` checks if x has stored RETURNING rows produced by `rows_insert()`, `rows_append()`, `rows_update()`, `rows_upsert()`, or `rows_delete()`.

Usage

```r
get_returned_rows(x)

has_returned_rows(x)
```
Arguments

x  
A lazy tbl.

Value

For get_returned_rows(), a tibble.
For has_returned_rows(), a scalar logical.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

con <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), "memory")
DBI::dbExecute(con, "CREATE TABLE Info (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
number INTEGER)")
info <- tbl(con, "Info")

rows1 <- copy_inline(con, data.frame(number = c(1, 5)))
rows_insert(info, rows1, conflict = "ignore", in_place = TRUE)
info

# If the table has an auto incrementing primary key, you can use
# the returning argument + "get_returned_rows()" its value
rows2 <- copy_inline(con, data.frame(number = c(13, 27)))
info <- rows_insert(
  info,
  rows2,
  conflict = "ignore",
  in_place = TRUE,
  returning = id
)
info
get_returned_rows(info)
```

Description

This is a method for the dplyr group_by() generic. It is translated to the GROUP BY clause of the SQL query when used with summarise() and to the PARTITION BY clause of window functions when used with mutate().

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
group_by(.data, ..., .add = FALSE, add = NULL, .drop = TRUE)
```
Arguments

.data A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

...<data-masking> Variables, or functions of variables. Use \texttt{desc()} to sort a variable in descending order.

.add When \texttt{FALSE}, the default, \texttt{group_by()} will override existing groups. To add to the existing groups, use \texttt{.add = TRUE}. This argument was previously called \texttt{add}, but that prevented creating a new grouping variable called \texttt{add}, and conflicts with our naming conventions.

.add Deprecated. Please use \texttt{.add} instead.

.drop Not supported by this method.

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(g = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2), x = c(4, 3, 6, 9, 2))

db %>%
  group_by(g) %>%
  summarise(n()) %>%
  show_query()

db %>%
  group_by(g) %>%
  mutate(x2 = x / sum(x, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  show_query()

head.tbl_lazy

Subset the first rows

Description

This is a method for the \texttt{head()} generic. It is usually translated to the \texttt{LIMIT} clause of the SQL query. Because \texttt{LIMIT} is not an official part of the SQL specification, some database use other clauses like \texttt{TOP} or \texttt{FETCH ROWS}.

Note that databases don’t really have a sense of row order, so what “first” means is subject to interpretation. Most databases will respect ordering performed with \texttt{arrange()}, but it’s not guaranteed. \texttt{tail()} is not supported at all because the situation is even murkier for the "last" rows.

Usage

### S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)

Arguments

x A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

n Number of rows to return

... Not used.
Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use show_query() to see the generated query, and use collect() to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = 1:100)
db %>% head() %>% show_query()

# Pretend we have data in a SQL server database
db2 <- lazy_frame(x = 1:100, con = simulate_mssql())
db2 %>% head() %>% show_query()

ident

Flag a character vector as SQL identifiers

Description

ident() takes unquoted strings and flags them as identifiers. ident_q() assumes its input has already been quoted, and ensures it does not get quoted again. This is currently used only for schema.table.

Usage

ident(...)

is.ident(x)

Arguments

... A character vector, or name-value pairs

x An object

Examples

# SQL92 quotes strings with '
escape Ansi("x")

# And identifiers with 
ident("x")
escape Ansi(ident("x"))

# You can supply multiple inputs
ident(a = "x", b = "y")
ident_q(a = "x", b = "y")
interact.tbl_lazy  SQL set operations

Description

These are methods for the dplyr generics dplyr::intersect(), dplyr::union(), and dplyr::setdiff(). They are translated to INTERSECT, UNION, and EXCEPT respectively.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
intersect(x, y, copy = FALSE, ..., all = FALSE)
```
```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
union(x, y, copy = FALSE, ..., all = FALSE)
```
```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
union_all(x, y, copy = FALSE, ...)
```
```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
setdiff(x, y, copy = FALSE, ..., all = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x, y`: A pair of lazy data frames backed by database queries.
- `copy`: If `x` and `y` are not from the same data source, and `copy` is TRUE, then `y` will be copied into a temporary table in same database as `x`. `_join()` will automatically run ANALYZE on the created table in the hope that this will make you queries as efficient as possible by giving more data to the query planner. This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it’s potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.
- `...`: Not currently used; provided for future extensions.
- `all`: If TRUE, includes all matches in output, not just unique rows.

in_schema  Refer to a table in a schema or a database catalog

Description

in_schema() can be used in tbl() to indicate a table in a specific schema. in_catalog() additionally allows specifying the database catalog.

Usage

```r
in_schema(schema, table)
```
```r
in_catalog(catalog, schema, table)
```
Arguments

catalog, schema, table

Names of catalog, schema, and table. These will be automatically quoted; use sql() to pass a raw name that won’t get quoted.

Examples

```r
in_schema("my_schema", "my_table")
in_catalog("my_catalog", "my_schema", "my_table")
# eliminate quotes
in_schema(sql("my_schema"), sql("my_table"))
```

# Example using schemas with SQLite
```r
con <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), ":memory:")
# Add auxiliary schema
tmp <- tempfile()
DBI::dbExecute(con, paste0("ATTACH '", tmp, "' AS aux"))
```

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
copy_to(con, iris, "df", temporary = FALSE)
copy_to(con, mtcars, in_schema("aux", "df"), temporary = FALSE)

```r
con %>% tbl("df")
con %>% tbl(in_schema("aux", "df"))
```

Description

These are methods for the dplyr join generics. They are translated to the following SQL queries:

- **inner_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x JOIN y ON x.a = y.a
- **left_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x LEFT JOIN y ON x.a = y.a
- **right_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x RIGHT JOIN y ON x.a = y.a
- **full_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x FULL JOIN y ON x.a = y.a
- **semi_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM y WHERE x.a = y.a)
- **anti_join(x, y)**: SELECT * FROM x WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM y WHERE x.a = y.a)

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
inner_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  copy = FALSE,
  suffix = NULL,
  auto_index = FALSE,
  ...
)
```
sql_on = NULL,
na_matches = c("never", "na"),
x_as = "LHS",
y_as = "RHS"
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
left_join(
x, y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
suffix = NULL,
auto_index = FALSE,
..., sql_on = NULL,
na_matches = c("never", "na"), x_as = "LHS",
y_as = "RHS"
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
right_join(
x, y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
suffix = NULL,
auto_index = FALSE,
..., sql_on = NULL,
na_matches = c("never", "na"), x_as = "LHS",
y_as = "RHS"
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
full_join(
x, y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
suffix = NULL,
auto_index = FALSE,
..., sql_on = NULL,
na_matches = c("never", "na"), x_as = "LHS",
y_as = "RHS"
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
semi_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  copy = FALSE,
  auto_index = FALSE,
  ...
  sql_on = NULL,
  na_matches = c("never", "na"),
  x_as = "LHS",
  y_as = "RHS"
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
anti_join(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  copy = FALSE,
  auto_index = FALSE,
  ...
  sql_on = NULL,
  na_matches = c("never", "na"),
  x_as = "LHS",
  y_as = "RHS"
)

Arguments

- **x, y**
  A pair of lazy data frames backed by database queries.

- **by**
  A character vector of variables to join by.
  If NULL, the default, *_.join()* will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they're correct; suppress the message by supplying by explicitly.
  To join by different variables on x and y, use a named vector. For example, by = c("a" = "b") will match x$a to y$b.
  To join by multiple variables, use a vector with length > 1. For example, by = c("a", "b") will match x$a to y$a and x$b to y$b. Use a named vector to match different variables in x and y. For example, by = c("a" = "b", "c" = "d") will match x$a to y$b and x$c to y$d.
  To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of x and y, use by = character().

- **copy**
  If x and y are not from the same data source, and copy is TRUE, then y will be copied into a temporary table in same database as x. *_.join()* will automatically run ANALYZE on the created table in the hope that this will make your queries as efficient as possible by giving more data to the query planner.
  This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it’s potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.

- **suffix**
  If there are non-joined duplicate variables in x and y, these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.

- **auto_index**
  if copy is TRUE, automatically create indices for the variables in by. This may speed up the join if there are matching indexes in x.
memdb_frame

Create a database table in temporary in-memory database.

Description

memdb_frame() works like tibble::tibble(), but instead of creating a new data frame in R, it creates a table in src_memdb().
Usage

```r
memdb_frame(..., .name = unique_table_name())
```

```r
tbl_memdb(df, name = deparse(substitute(df)))
```

```r
src_memdb()
```

Arguments

...  
<dynamic-dots> A set of name-value pairs. These arguments are processed with `rlang::quos()` and support unquote via `!!` and unquote-splice via `!!!`. Use `:=` to create columns that start with a dot.

Arguments are evaluated sequentially. You can refer to previously created elements directly or using the `.data` pronoun. To refer explicitly to objects in the calling environment, use `!!` or `.env` e.g. `!! .data` or `.env$ .data` for the special case of an object named `.data`.

```
df Data frame to copy
name, .name Name of table in database: defaults to a random name that’s unlikely to conflict with an existing table.
```

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
df <- memdb_frame(x = runif(100), y = runif(100))
df %>% arrange(x)
df %>% arrange(x) %>% show_query()

mtcars_db <- tbl_memdb(mtcars)
mtcars_db %>% group_by(cyl) %>% summarise(n = n()) %>% show_query()
```

mutate.tbl_lazy  
Create, modify, and delete columns

Description

These are methods for the dplyr `mutate()` and `transmute()` generics. They are translated to computed expressions in the `SELECT` clause of the SQL query.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
mutate(
  .data,
  ...
)
```

```r
keep = c("all", "used", "unused", "none"),
.before = NULL,
.after = NULL
)```
pivot_longer.tbl_lazy

Description

pivot_longer() "lengthens" data, increasing the number of rows and decreasing the number of columns. The inverse transformation is `tidyr::pivot_wider()`

Learn more in vignette("pivot","tidyr").

While most functionality is identical there are some differences to pivot_longer() on local data frames:

Arguments

.data
A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

... Variables, or functions of variables. Use desc() to sort a variable in descending order.

.keep [Experimental] Control which columns from .data are retained in the output. Grouping columns and columns created by ... are always kept.
- "all" retains all columns from .data. This is the default.
- "used" retains only the columns used in ... to create new columns. This is useful for checking your work, as it displays inputs and outputs side-by-side.
- "unused" retains only the columns not used in ... to create new columns. This is useful if you generate new columns, but no longer need the columns used to generate them.
- "none" doesn't retain any extra columns from .data. Only the grouping variables and columns created by ... are kept.

.before,.after [Experimental] <tidy-select> Optionally, control where new columns should appear (the default is to add to the right hand side). See relocate() for more details.

Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use show_query() to see the generated query, and use collect() to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = 1:5, y = 5:1)
db %>%
  mutate(a = (x + y) / 2, b = sqrt(x^2L + y^2L)) %>%
  show_query()

# dbplyr automatically creates subqueries as needed
db %>%
  mutate(x1 = x + 1, x2 = x1 * 2) %>%
  show_query()
• the output is sorted differently/not explicitly,
• the coercion of mixed column types is left to the database,
• `values_ptypes` NOT supported.

Note that `build_longer_spec()` and `pivot_longer_spec()` do not work with remote tables.

**Usage**

```r
pivot_longer.tbl_lazy(
  data,
  cols,
  names_to = "name",
  names_prefix = NULL,
  names_sep = NULL,
  names_pattern = NULL,
  names_ptypes = NULL,
  names_transform = NULL,
  names_repair = "check_unique",
  values_to = "value",
  values_drop_na = FALSE,
  values_ptypes,
  values_transform = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A data frame to pivot.
- `cols` Columns to pivot into longer format.
- `names_to` A string specifying the name of the column to create from the data stored in the column names of `data`.
- `names_prefix` A regular expression used to remove matching text from the start of each variable name.
- `names_sep, names_pattern` If `names_to` contains multiple values, these arguments control how the column name is broken up.
- `names_ptypes` A list of column name-prototype pairs.
- `names_transform, values_transform` A list of column name-function pairs.
- `names_repair` What happens if the output has invalid column names?
- `values_to` A string specifying the name of the column to create from the data stored in cell values. If `names_to` is a character containing the special `.value` sentinel, this value will be ignored, and the name of the value column will be derived from part of the existing column names.
- `values_drop_na` If `TRUE`, will drop rows that contain only NAs in the `value_to` column.
- `values_ptypes` Not supported.
- `...` Additional arguments passed on to methods.
Details

The SQL translation basically works as follows:

1. split the specification by its key columns i.e. by variables crammed into the column names.
2. for each part in the splitted specification transmute() data into the following columns
   • id columns i.e. columns that are not pivotted
   • key columns
   • value columns i.e. columns that are pivotted
3. combine all the parts with union_all()

Examples

# See vignette("pivot") for examples and explanation

# Simplest case where column names are character data
memdb.frame(
  id = c("a", "b"),
  x = 1:2,
  y = 3:4
)%>%
tidy::pivot_longer(-id)

Description

pivot_wider() "widens" data, increasing the number of columns and decreasing the number of rows. The inverse transformation is pivot_longer(). Learn more in vignette("pivot","tidyr"). Note that pivot_wider() is not and cannot be lazy because we need to look at the data to figure out what the new column names will be.

Usage

pivot_wider.tbl_lazy(
  data,
  id_cols = NULL,
  names_from = name,
  names_prefix = "",
  names_sep = "-_",
  names_glue = NULL,
  names_sort = FALSE,
  names_vary = "fastest",
  names_expand = FALSE,
  names_repair = "check_unique",
  values_from = value,
  values_fill = NULL,
  values_fn = ~max(.x, na.rm = TRUE),
)
pivot_wider.tbl_lazy

unused_fn = NULL,
...)

Arguments

data
A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
id_cols
A set of columns that uniquely identifies each observation.

names_from, values_from
A pair of arguments describing which column (or columns) to get the name of
the output column (names_from), and which column (or columns) to get the cell
values from (values_from).
If values_from contains multiple values, the value will be added to the front of
the output column.
names_prefix
String added to the start of every variable name.
names_sep
If names_from or values_from contains multiple variables, this will be used to
join their values together into a single string to use as a column name.
names_glue
Instead of names_sep and names_prefix, you can supply a glue specification
that uses the names_from columns (and special .value) to create custom col-
umn names.
names_sort
Should the column names be sorted? If FALSE, the default, column names are
ordered by first appearance.
names_vary
When names_from identifies a column (or columns) with multiple unique val-
ues, and multiple values_from columns are provided, in what order should the
resulting column names be combined?
- "fastest" varies names_from values fastest, resulting in a column naming
  scheme of the form: value1_name1, value1_name2, value2_name1, value2_name2.
  This is the default.
- "slowest" varies names_from values slowest, resulting in a column nam-
  ing scheme of the form: value1_name1, value2_name1, value1_name2, value2_name2.
names_expand
Should the values in the names_from columns be expanded by expand() before
pivoting? This results in more columns, the output will contain column names
 corresponding to a complete expansion of all possible values in names_from.
 Additionally, the column names will be sorted, identical to what names_sort
 would produce.
names_repair
What happens if the output has invalid column names?
values_fill
Optionally, a (scalar) value that specifies what each value should be filled in
with when missing.
values_fn
A function, the default is max(), applied to the value in each cell in the output.
In contrast to local data frames it must not be NULL.
unused_fn
Optionally, a function applied to summarize the values from the unused columns
(i.e. columns not identified by id_cols, names_from, or values_from).
The default drops all unused columns from the result.
This can be a named list if you want to apply different aggregations to different
unused columns.
id_cols must be supplied for unused_fn to be useful, since otherwise all un-
specified columns will be considered id_cols.
This is similar to grouping by the id_cols then summarizing the unused columns
using unused_fn.
...
Unused; included for compatibility with generic.
Details

The big difference to pivot_wider() for local data frames is that values_fn must not be NULL. By default it is max() which yields the same results as for local data frames if the combination of id_cols and value column uniquely identify an observation. Mind that you also do not get a warning if an observation is not uniquely identified.

The translation to SQL code basically works as follows:

1. Get unique keys in names_from column.
2. For each key value generate an expression of the form:

   ```
   value_fn(
     CASE WHEN (`names from column` == `key value`) THEN (`value column`) END
   ) AS `output column`
   ```
3. Group data by id columns.
4. Summarise the grouped data with the expressions from step 2.

Examples

```r
memdb_frame(
  id = 1,
  key = c("x", "y"),
  value = 1:2
) %>%
tidyr::pivot_wider(
  id_cols = id,
  names_from = key,
  values_from = value
)
```

---

`pull.tbl_sql`  

Extract a single column

Description

This is a method for the dplyr `pull()` generic. It evaluates the query retrieving just the specified column.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
pull(.data, var = -1)
```
Arguments

.data  A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

var     A variable specified as:
        • a literal variable name
        • a positive integer, giving the position counting from the left
        • a negative integer, giving the position counting from the right.
The default returns the last column (on the assumption that’s the column you’ve created most recently).
This argument is taken by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names and column locations).

Value

A vector of data.

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = 1:5, y = 5:1)
db %>%
  mutate(z = x + y * 2) %>%
pull()

remote_name                    Metadata about a remote table

Description

remote_name() gives the name remote table, or NULL if it’s a query. remote_query() gives the text of the query, and remote_query_plan() the query plan (as computed by the remote database).
remote_src() and remote_con() give the dplyr source and DBI connection respectively.

Usage

remote_name(x)

remote_src(x)

remote_con(x)

remote_query(x, cte = FALSE)

remote_query_plan(x, ...)

Arguments

x          Remote table, currently must be a tbl_sql.
cte       [Experimental] Use common table expressions in the generated SQL?
...       Additional arguments passed on to methods.
Value
The value, or NULL if not remote table, or not applicable. For example, computed queries do not have a "name"

Examples

```r
mf <- memdb_frame(x = 1:5, y = 5:1, .name = "blorp")
remote_name(mf)
remote_src(mf)
remote_con(mf)
remote_query(mf)

mf2 <- dplyr::filter(mf, x > 3)
remote_name(mf2)
remote_src(mf2)
remote_con(mf2)
remote_query(mf2)
```

---

**replace_na.tbl_lazy**  
Replace NAs with specified values

Description
This is a method for the `tidyr::replace_na()` generic.

Usage
```
replace_na.tbl_lazy(data, replace = list(), ...)
```

Arguments
- `data`  
  A pair of lazy data frame backed by database queries.
- `replace`  
  A named list of values, with one value for each column that has NA values to be replaced.
- `...`  
  Unused; included for compatibility with generic.

Value
Another tbl_lazy. Use `show_query()` to see the generated query, and use `collect()` to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples
```
df <- memdb_frame(x = c(1, 2, NA), y = c("a", NA, "b"))
df %>% tidyr::replace_na(list(x = 0, y = "unknown"))
```
Description

These are methods for the dplyr `rows_insert()`, `rows_append()`, `rows_update()`, `rows_patch()`, `rows_upsert()`, and `rows_delete()` generics.

When `in_place = TRUE` these verbs do not generate SELECT queries, but instead directly modify the underlying data using INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE operators. This will require that you have write access to the database: the connection needs permission to insert, modify or delete rows, but not to alter the structure of the table.

The default, `in_place = FALSE`, generates equivalent lazy tables (using SELECT queries) that allow previewing the result without actually modifying the underlying table on the database.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_insert(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  ...,  #
  conflict = c("error", "ignore"),
  copy = FALSE,
  in_place = FALSE,
  returning = NULL,
  method = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_append(x, y, ..., copy = FALSE, in_place = FALSE, returning = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_update(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  ...,  #
  unmatched = c("error", "ignore"),
  copy = FALSE,
  in_place = FALSE,
  returning = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_patch(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  ...,  #
)```

(rows_insert.tbl_lazy) Edit individual rows in the underlying database table
unmatched = c("error", "ignore"),
copy = FALSE,
in_place = FALSE,
returning = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_upsert(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  ..., 
  copy = FALSE,
  in_place = FALSE,
  returning = NULL,
  method = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rows_delete(
  x,
  y,
  by = NULL,
  ..., 
  unmatched = c("error", "ignore"),
  copy = FALSE,
  in_place = FALSE,
  returning = NULL
)

Arguments

x  A lazy table. For in_place = TRUE, this must be a table instantiated with tbl() or compute(), not to a lazy query. The remote_name() function is used to determine the name of the table to be updated.

y  A lazy table, data frame, or data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble).

by  An unnamed character vector giving the key columns. The key columns must exist in both x and y. Keys typically uniquely identify each row, but this is only enforced for the key values of y when rows_update(), rows_patch(), or rows_upsert() are used.

By default, we use the first column in y, since the first column is a reasonable place to put an identifier variable.

...  Other parameters passed onto methods.

collection  For rows_insert(), how should keys in y that conflict with keys in x be handled? A conflict arises if there is a key in y that already exists in x.

One of:

- "error", the default, is not supported for database tables. To get the same behaviour add a unique index on the by columns and use rows_append().
- "ignore" will ignore rows in y with keys that conflict with keys in x.
If \( x \) and \( y \) are not from the same data source, and \( \text{copy} \) is \text{TRUE}, then \( y \) will be copied into the same src as \( x \). This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.

**in\_place**
Should \( x \) be modified in place? If \text{FALSE} will generate a SELECT query that returns the modified table; if \text{TRUE} will modify the underlying table using a DML operation (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE or similar).

**returning**
Columns to return. See \text{get\_returned\_rows()} for details.

**method**
A string specifying the method to use. This is only relevant for \( \text{in\_place} = \text{TRUE} \).

**unmatched**
For \text{rows\_update()}, \text{rows\_patch()}, and \text{rows\_delete()}, how should keys in \( y \) that are unmatched by the keys in \( x \) be handled?

One of:

- "error", the default, is not supported for database tables. Add a foreign key constraint on the by columns of \( y \) to let the database check this behaviour for you.
- "ignore" will ignore rows in \( y \) with keys that are unmatched by the keys in \( x \).

**Value**
A new \text{tbl\_lazy} of the modified data. With \( \text{in\_place} = \text{FALSE} \), the result is a lazy query that prints visibly, because the purpose of this operation is to preview the results. With \( \text{in\_place} = \text{TRUE} \), \( x \) is returned invisibly, because the purpose of this operation is the side effect of modifying rows in the table behind \( x \).

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)

con <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), ":memory:")
DBI::dbExecute(con, "CREATE TABLE Ponies (
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    name TEXT,
    cutie_mark TEXT
)"
)

ponies <- tbl(con, "Ponies")

applejack <- copy_inline(con, data.frame(  
    name = "Apple Jack",
    cutie_mark = "three apples"
))

# The default behavior is to generate a SELECT query
rows_insert(ponies, applejack, conflict = "ignore")
# And the original table is left unchanged:
ponies

# You can also choose to modify the table with \text{in\_place} = \text{TRUE}:
rows_insert(ponies, applejack, conflict = "ignore", in\_place = \text{TRUE})
# In this case \( \text{rows\_insert()} \) returns nothing and the underlying
# data is modified
ponies
```
Subset, rename, and reorder columns using their names

Description

These are methods for the dplyr `select()`, `rename()`, and `relocate()` generics. They generate the SELECT clause of the SQL query.

These functions do not support predicate functions, i.e. you cannot use `where(is.numeric)` to select all numeric variables.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
select(.data, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rename(.data, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
rename_with(.data, .fn, .cols = everything(), ...)
## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
relocate(.data, ..., .before = NULL, .after = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `.data` A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...` `<data-masking>` Variables, or functions of variables. Use `desc()` to sort a variable in descending order.
- `.fn` A function used to transform the selected `.cols`. Should return a character vector the same length as the input.
- `.cols` `<tidy-select>` Columns to rename; defaults to all columns.
- `.before`, `.after` `<tidy-select>` Destination of columns selected by `...`. Supplying neither will move columns to the left-hand side; specifying both is an error.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(x = 1, y = 2, z = 3)
db %>% select(-y) %>% show_query()
db %>% relocate(z) %>% show_query()
db %>% rename(first = x, last = z) %>% show_query()
```
Description

These functions are critical when writing functions that translate R functions to sql functions. Typically a conversion function should escape all its inputs and return an sql object.

Usage

sql(...)

is.sql(x)

as.sql(x, con)

Arguments

... Character vectors that will be combined into a single SQL expression.

x Object to coerce

con Needed when x is directly supplied from the user so that schema specifications can be quoted using the correct identifiers.

sql_query_insert Generate SQL for Insert, Update, Upsert, and Delete

Description

These functions generate the SQL used in rows_*(in_place = TRUE).

Usage

sql_query_insert(
    con,
    x_name,
    y,
    by,
    ...,
    conflict = c("error", "ignore"),
    returning_cols = NULL,
    method = NULL
)

sql_query_append(con, x_name, y, ..., returning_cols = NULL)

sql_query_update_from(
    con,
    x_name,
    y,
Arguments

- **con**: Database connection.
- **x_name**: Name of the table to update.
- **y**: A lazy tbl.
- **by**: An unnamed character vector giving the key columns. The key columns must exist in both `x` and `y`. Keys typically uniquely identify each row, but this is only enforced for the key values of `y` when `rows_update()`, `rows_patch()`, or `rows_upsert()` are used.
  - By default, we use the first column in `y`, since the first column is a reasonable place to put an identifier variable.
- **...**: Other parameters passed onto methods.
- **conflict**: For `rows_insert()`, how should keys in `y` that conflict with keys in `x` be handled? A conflict arises if there is a key in `y` that already exists in `x`.
  - One of:
    - "error", the default, will error if there are any keys in `y` that conflict with keys in `x`.
    - "ignore" will ignore rows in `y` with keys that conflict with keys in `x`.
- **returning_cols**: Optional. Names of columns to return.
- **method**: Optional. The method to use.
- **update_values**: A named SQL vector that specify how to update the columns.
- **update_cols**: Names of columns to update.

Details

- Insert Methods

  "where_not_exists":
  - The default for most databases.
INSERT INTO x_name
SELECT *
FROM y
WHERE NOT EXISTS <match on by columns>

"on_conflict":
Supported by:
  • Postgres
  • SQLite
This method uses the ON CONFLICT clause and therefore requires a unique index on the columns specified in by.

Upsert Methods

"merge":
The upsert method according to the SQL standard. It uses the MERGE statement

MERGE INTO x_name
USING y
  ON <match on by columns>
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET ... 
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT ... 

"on_conflict":
Supported by:
  • Postgres
  • SQLite
This method uses the ON CONFLICT clause and therefore requires a unique index on the columns specified in by.

"cte_update":
Supported by:
  • Postgres
  • SQLite
  • Oracle
The classical way to upsert in Postgres and SQLite before support for ON CONFLICT was added.
The update is done in a CTE clause and the unmatched values are then inserted outside of the CTE.

Value
A SQL query.

Examples

lf <- lazy_frame(
  carrier = c("9E", "AA"),
  name = c("Endeavor Air Inc.", "American Airlines Inc."),
  con = simulate_postgres()
)
summarise.tbl_lazy

Summarise each group to one row

Description

This is a method for the dplyr summarise() generic. It generates the SELECT clause of the SQL query, and generally needs to be combined with group_by().

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tbl_lazy'
summarise(.data, ..., .groups = NULL)

Arguments

.data
A lazy data frame backed by a database query.

...<data-masking> Variables, or functions of variables. Use desc() to sort a variable in descending order.

.groups[Experimental] Grouping structure of the result.
  • "drop_last": dropping the last level of grouping. This was the only supported option before version 1.0.0.
  • "drop": All levels of grouping are dropped.
  • "keep": Same grouping structure as .data.

When .groups is not specified, it defaults to "drop_last".

In addition, a message informs you of that choice, unless the result is ungrouped, the option "dplyr.summarise.inform" is set to FALSE, or when summarise() is called from a function in a package.

Value

Another tbl_lazy. Use show_query() to see the generated query, and use collect() to execute the query and return data to R.

Examples

library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(g = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2), x = c(4, 3, 6, 9, 2))
db %>%
  summarise(n()) %>%
  show_query()

db %>%
Use dplyr verbs with a remote database table

dplyr verbs with a remote database table

Description

All data manipulation on SQL tbls are lazy: they will not actually run the query or retrieve the data unless you ask for it: they all return a new tbl_dbi object. Use `compute()` to run the query and save the results in a temporary in the database, or use `collect()` to retrieve the results to R. You can see the query with `show_query()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'src_dbi'
tbl(src, from, ...)
```

Arguments

- `src` A DBIConnection object produced by `DBI::dbConnect()`.
- `from` Either a string (giving a table name), a fully qualified table name created by `in_schema()` or a literal `sql()` string.
- `...` Passed on to `tbl_sql()`

Details

For best performance, the database should have an index on the variables that you are grouping by. Use `explain()` to check that the database is using the indexes that you expect.

There is one verb that is not lazy: `do()` is eager because it must pull the data into R.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

# Connect to a temporary in-memory SQLite database
con <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), ""':memory:'")

# Add some data
copy_to(con, mtcars)
DBI::dbListTables(con)

# To retrieve a single table from a source, use `tbl()`
con %>% tbl("mtcars")

# Use `in_schema()` for fully qualified table names
con %>% tbl(in_schema("temp", "mtcars")) %>% head(1)

# You can also use pass raw SQL if you want a more sophisticated query
con %>% tbl(sql("SELECT * FROM mtcars WHERE cyl = 8"))
```
# If you just want a temporary in-memory database, use src_memdb()
src2 <- src_memdb()

# To show off the full features of dplyr’s database integration,
# we’ll use the Lahman database. lahman_sqlite() takes care of
# creating the database.

if (requireNamespace("Lahman", quietly = TRUE)) {
  batting <- copy_to(con, Lahman::Batting)
  batting

  # Basic data manipulation verbs work in the same way as with a tibble
  batting %>% filter(yearID > 2005, G > 130)
  batting %>% select(playerID:lgID)
  batting %>% arrange(playerID, desc(yearID))
  batting %>% summarize(G = mean(G), n = n())

  # There are a few exceptions. For example, databases give integer results
  # when dividing one integer by another. Multiply by 1 to fix the problem
  batting %>%
    select(playerID:lgID, AB, R, G) %>%
    mutate(
      R_per_game1 = R / G,
      R_per_game2 = R * 1.0 / G
    )

  # All operations are lazy: they don’t do anything until you request the
  # data, either by `print()`’ing it (which shows the first ten rows),
  # or by `collect()`’ing the results locally.
  system.time(recent <- filter(batting, yearID > 2010))
  system.time(collect(recent))

  # You can see the query that dplyr creates with show_query()
  batting %>%
    filter(G > 0) %>%
    group_by(playerID) %>%
    summarize(n = n()) %>%
    show_query()
}

---

**translate_sql**

*Translate an expression to SQL*

**Description**

dplyr translates commonly used base functions including logical (!, &), arithmetic (*), and comparison (!=) operators, as well as common summary (mean(), var()), and transformation (log()) functions. All other functions will be preserved as is. R’s infix functions (e.g. %like%) will be converted to their SQL equivalents (e.g. LIKE).

Learn more in vignette("translation-function").

**Usage**

translate_sql(}
translate_sql

..., dots
con = NULL,
vars = character(),
vars_group = NULL,
vars_order = NULL,
vars_frame = NULL,
window = TRUE
)

translate_sql_(
dots,
con = NULL,
vars_group = NULL,
vars_order = NULL,
vars_frame = NULL,
window = TRUE,
context = list()
)

Arguments

..., dots Expressions to translate. translate_sql() automatically quotes them for you. translate_sql_() expects a list of already quoted objects.
con An optional database connection to control the details of the translation. The default, NULL, generates ANSI SQL.
vars Deprecated. Now call partial_eval() directly.
vars_group, vars_order, vars_frame Parameters used in the OVER expression of windowed functions.
window Use FALSE to suppress generation of the OVER statement used for window functions. This is necessary when generating SQL for a grouped summary.
context Use to carry information for special translation cases. For example, MS SQL needs a different conversion for is.na() in WHERE vs. SELECT clauses. Expects a list.

Examples

# Regular maths is translated in a very straightforward way
translate_sql(x + 1)
translate_sql(sin(x) + tan(y))

# Note that all variable names are escaped
translate_sql(like == "x")
# In ANSI SQL: "" quotes variable _names_, ' ' quotes strings

# Logical operators are converted to their sql equivalents
translate_sql(x < 5 & !(y >= 5))
# xor() doesn't have a direct SQL equivalent
translate_sql(xor(x, y))

# If is translated into case when
translate_sql(if (x > 5) "big" else "small")

# Infix functions are passed onto SQL with % removed
window_order

Override window order and frame

Description

These allow you to override the PARTITION BY and ORDER BY clauses of window functions generated by grouped mutates.

Usage

```r
window_order(.data, ...)
window_frame(.data, from = -Inf, to = Inf)
```

Arguments

- `.data` A lazy data frame backed by a database query.
- `...` Variables to order by
- `from, to` Bounds of the frame.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

db <- memdb_frame(g = rep(1:2, each = 5), y = runif(10), z = 1:10)

db %>%
  window_order(y) %>%
```
window_order

```r
mutate(z = cumsum(y)) %>%
show_query()

db %>%
group_by(g) %>%
window_frame(-3, 0) %>%
window_order(z) %>%
mutate(z = sum(x)) %>%
show_query()
```
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