

Databases and dbplyr

David Gerard

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Learning Objectives

- Using dplyr-like syntax for databases.
- [Introduction to dbplyr](#)

dbplyr

- [SQL](#) is a language used to query from relational datasets.
- dplyr basically implements the most common actions in SQL (but SQL can do more).
- We'll use a soccer dataset to demonstrate how to use dplyr (instead of SQL) syntax when interacting with a database. Download and unzip the soccer database from https://dcgerard.github.io/stat_412_612/data.html.
- We'll use the dbplyr package to interact with databases.

```
install.packages("dbplyr")
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(dbplyr)
```

- dbplyr allows you to work with databases as if you are using dplyr.
- You'll also need to install the RSQLite package. There are different ways to create/access/update/delete data from relational databases, and RSQLite provides an R interface for one of these ways.

```
install.packages("RSQLite")
```

```
library(RSQLite)
```

- If your database uses a different engine, you'll need to download other packages to interact with it (see [Introduction to dbplyr](#))
- First, we'll tell R where the database is using `dbConnect()`, (you might need to change the path).

```
con <- dbConnect(drv = SQLite(), dbname = "../..../data/soccer/soccer.sqlite")
```

- Now we'll list the data frames available in the connection we just created.

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
## [1] "Country"           "League"           "Match"
## [4] "Player"           "Player_Attributes" "Team"
## [7] "Team_Attributes"  "sqlite_sequence"
```

- Use `tbl()` to make a reference to the tables in `con`.

```
Team_db <- tbl(con, "Team")
Team_at_db <- tbl(con, "Team_Attributes")
Country_db <- tbl(con, "Country")
```

```
League_db <- tbl(con, "League")
Match_db <- tbl(con, "Match")
```

- We can now interact with all of these data frames mostly like if they were in memory (with some limitations).

```
head(Country_db)
```

```
## # Source:   lazy query [?? x 2]
## # Database:  sqlite 3.22.0
## #   [/home/david/Dropbox/teaching/stat_412_612/data/soccer/soccer.sqlite]
##   id name
##   <int> <chr>
## 1     1 Belgium
## 2    1729 England
## 3    4769 France
## 4    7809 Germany
## 5   10257 Italy
## 6   13274 Netherlands
```

```
head(Match_db)
```

```
## # Source:   lazy query [?? x 115]
## # Database:  sqlite 3.22.0
## #   [/home/david/Dropbox/teaching/stat_412_612/data/soccer/soccer.sqlite]
##   id country_id league_id season stage date match_api_id
##   <int>      <int>      <int> <chr> <int> <chr>      <int>
## 1     1         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492473
## 2     2         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492474
## 3     3         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492475
## 4     4         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492476
## 5     5         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492477
## 6     6         1         1 2008/~ 1 2008~    492478
## # ... with 108 more variables: home_team_api_id <int>,
## #   away_team_api_id <int>, home_team_goal <int>, away_team_goal <int>,
## #   home_player_X1 <int>, home_player_X2 <int>, home_player_X3 <int>,
## #   home_player_X4 <int>, home_player_X5 <int>, home_player_X6 <int>,
## #   home_player_X7 <int>, home_player_X8 <int>, home_player_X9 <int>,
## #   home_player_X10 <int>, home_player_X11 <int>, away_player_X1 <int>,
## #   away_player_X2 <int>, away_player_X3 <int>, away_player_X4 <int>,
## #   away_player_X5 <int>, away_player_X6 <int>, away_player_X7 <int>,
## #   away_player_X8 <int>, away_player_X9 <int>, away_player_X10 <int>,
## #   away_player_X11 <int>, home_player_Y1 <int>, home_player_Y2 <int>,
## #   home_player_Y3 <int>, home_player_Y4 <int>, home_player_Y5 <int>,
## #   home_player_Y6 <int>, home_player_Y7 <int>, home_player_Y8 <int>,
## #   home_player_Y9 <int>, home_player_Y10 <int>, home_player_Y11 <int>,
## #   away_player_Y1 <int>, away_player_Y2 <int>, away_player_Y3 <int>,
## #   away_player_Y4 <int>, away_player_Y5 <int>, away_player_Y6 <int>,
## #   away_player_Y7 <int>, away_player_Y8 <int>, away_player_Y9 <int>,
## #   away_player_Y10 <int>, away_player_Y11 <int>, home_player_1 <int>,
## #   home_player_2 <int>, home_player_3 <int>, home_player_4 <int>,
## #   home_player_5 <int>, home_player_6 <int>, home_player_7 <int>,
## #   home_player_8 <int>, home_player_9 <int>, home_player_10 <int>,
## #   home_player_11 <int>, away_player_1 <int>, away_player_2 <int>,
## #   away_player_3 <int>, away_player_4 <int>, away_player_5 <int>,
```

```
## # away_player_6 <int>, away_player_7 <int>, away_player_8 <int>,
## # away_player_9 <int>, away_player_10 <int>, away_player_11 <int>,
## # goal <chr>, shoton <chr>, shotoff <chr>, foulcommit <chr>, card <chr>,
## # cross <chr>, corner <chr>, possession <chr>, B365H <dbl>, B365D <dbl>,
## # B365A <dbl>, BWH <dbl>, BWD <dbl>, BWA <dbl>, IWH <dbl>, IWD <dbl>,
## # IWA <dbl>, LBH <dbl>, LBD <dbl>, LBA <dbl>, PSH <dbl>, PSD <dbl>,
## # PSA <dbl>, WHH <dbl>, WHD <dbl>, WHA <dbl>, SJH <dbl>, SJD <dbl>,
## # SJA <dbl>, VCH <dbl>, ...
```

```
Match_db %>%
  select(id:away_team_goal)
```

```
## # Source: lazy query [?? x 11]
## # Database: sqlite 3.22.0
## # [/home/david/Dropbox/teaching/stat_412_612/data/soccer/soccer.sqlite]
## # id country_id league_id season stage date match_api_id
## # <int> <int> <int> <chr> <int> <chr> <int>
## # 1 1 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492473
## # 2 2 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492474
## # 3 3 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492475
## # 4 4 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492476
## # 5 5 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492477
## # 6 6 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492478
## # 7 7 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492479
## # 8 8 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492480
## # 9 9 1 1 2008/~ 1 2008~ 492481
## # 10 10 1 1 2008/~ 10 2008~ 492564
## # ... with more rows, and 4 more variables: home_team_api_id <int>,
## # away_team_api_id <int>, home_team_goal <int>, away_team_goal <int>
```

```
names(Match_db) ## won't work
```

```
## [1] "src" "ops"
```

- Once you select the variables you want and the observations you want, you should use `collect()` to get the data frame into memory so that you can have all of the functionality of R (e.g., `gather()` and `spread()` will only work on in-memory data frames).

```
Match_db %>%
  select(id:away_team_goal) %>%
  collect() ->
  Match
Team_db %>%
  collect() ->
  Team
Country_db %>%
  collect() ->
  Country
```

- The following will return a data frame telling you where each team is from.

```
Match %>%
  select(country_id, home_team_api_id, away_team_api_id) %>%
  gather(-country_id, key = "home_away", value = "team_api_id") %>%
  select(-home_away) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  left_join(Team, by = "team_api_id") %>%
```

```

left_join(Country, by = c("country_id" = "id")) %>%
select(team_long_name, team_short_name, name) %>%
rename(country_name = name)

```

```

## # A tibble: 299 x 3
##   team_long_name team_short_name country_name
##   <chr>          <chr>          <chr>
## 1 KRC Genk       GEN            Belgium
## 2 SV Zulte-Waregem ZUL            Belgium
## 3 KSV Cercle Brugge CEB            Belgium
## 4 KAA Gent       GEN            Belgium
## 5 FCV Dender EH   DEN            Belgium
## 6 KV Mechelen    MEC            Belgium
## 7 KSV Roeselare  ROS            Belgium
## 8 Tubize        TUB            Belgium
## 9 KVC Westerlo   WES            Belgium
## 10 Club Brugge KV CLB            Belgium
## # ... with 289 more rows

```

- **Exercise:** Extract all matches from the England Premier League and calculate the mean team difference (average of home team goals minus away team goals) each day in the "2010/2011" season. Plot this proportion against time. (hint: you'll need separate date and time. You'll also need to use before you plot `parse_date()`).

Your plot should look like this:

