

Package ‘Andromeda’

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Type Package

Title Asynchronous Disk-Based Representation of Massive Data

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Description Storing very large data objects on a local drive, while still making it possible to manipulate the data in an efficient manner.

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VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://ohdsi.github.io/Andromeda/>,
<https://github.com/OHDSI/Andromeda>

BugReports <https://github.com/OHDSI/Andromeda/issues>

Depends dplyr

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andromeda	<i>Create an Andromeda object</i>
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Description

By default the Andromeda object is created in the systems temporary file location. You can override this by specifying a folder using `options(andromedaTempFolder = "c:/andromedaTemp")`, where "c:/andromedaTemp" is the folder to create the Andromeda objects in.

Usage

```
andromeda(...)
```

Arguments

... Named objects. See details for what objects are valid. If no objects are provided, an empty Andromeda is returned.

Details

Valid objects are data frames, Andromeda tables, or any other [dplyr](#) table.

Value

Returns an [Andromeda](#) object.

Examples

```

andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

names(andr)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

andr$cars %>% filter(speed > 10) %>% collect()
# # A tibble: 41 x 2
# speed dist
# <dbl> <dbl>
# 1 11 17
# ...

close(andr)

```

Andromeda-class

The Andromeda class

Description

The Andromeda class is an S4 object.

This class provides the ability to work with data objects in R that are too large to fit in memory. Instead, these objects are stored on disk. This is slower than working from memory, but may be the only viable option.

Show the names of the tables in an Andromeda object.

Usage

```

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

## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Andromeda'
x$name <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Andromeda'
x[[i]] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
x[[i]]

## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
names(x)

```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Andromeda'
close(con, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An Andromeda object.
x	An Andromeda object.
name	The name of a table in the Andromeda object.
value	A data frame, Andromeda table, or other 'DBI' table.
i	The name of a table in the Andromeda object.
con	An Andromeda object.
...	Included for compatibility with generic <code>close()</code> method.

Value

A vector of names.

Tables

An [Andromeda](#) object has zero, one or more tables. The list of table names can be retrieved using the [names\(\)](#) method. Tables can be accessed using the dollar sign syntax, e.g. `andromeda$myTable`, or double-square-bracket syntax, e.g. `andromeda[["myTable"]]`

Permanence

To mimic the behavior of in-memory objects, when working with data in [Andromeda](#) the data is stored in a temporary location on the disk. You can modify the data as you can see fit, and when needed can save the data to a permanent location. Later this data can be loaded to a temporary location again and be read and modified, while keeping the saved data as is.

Inheritance

The [Andromeda](#) inherits directly from [SQLiteConnection](#). As such, it can be used as if it is a [SQLiteConnection](#). [RSQLite](#) is an R wrapper around 'SQLite', a low-weight but very powerful single-user SQL database that can run from a single file on the local file system.

See Also

[andromeda\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

names(andr)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

close(andr)
```

appendToTable	<i>Append to an Andromeda table</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Append a data frame, Andromeda table, or result of a query on an [Andromeda](#) table to an existing [Andromeda](#) table.

If data from another [Andromeda](#) is appended, a batch-wise copy process is used, which will be slower than when appending data from within the same [Andromeda](#) object.

Important: columns are appended based on column name, not on column order. The column names should therefore be identical (but not necessarily in the same order).

Usage

```
appendToTable(tbl, data)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table. This must be a base table (i.e. it cannot be a query result).
data	The data to append. This can be either a data.frame or another Andromeda table.

Value

Returns no value. Executed for the side-effect of appending the data to the table.

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 50

appendToTable(andr$cars, cars)
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 100

appendToTable(andr$cars, andr$cars %>% filter(speed > 10))
nrow(andr$cars)
# [1] 182
```

```
close(andr)
```

batchApply

Apply a function to batches of data in an Andromeda table

Description

Apply a function to batches of data in an Andromeda table

Usage

```
batchApply(tbl, fun, ..., batchSize = 1e+05, progressBar = FALSE, safe = FALSE)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other 'DBI' table).
fun	A function where the first argument is a data frame.
...	Additional parameters passed to fun.
batchSize	Number of rows to fetch at a time.
progressBar	Show a progress bar?
safe	Create a copy of tbl first? Allows writing to the same Andromeda as being read from.

Details

This function is similar to the [lapply\(\)](#) function, in that it applies a function to sets of data. In this case, the data is batches of data from an [Andromeda](#) table. Each batch will be presented to the function as a data frame.

Value

Invisibly returns a list of objects, where each object is the output of the user-supplied function applied to a batch

See Also

[groupApply\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

fun <- function(x) {
  return(nrow(x))
}

result <- batchApply(andr$cars, fun, batchSize = 25)

result
# [[1]]
# [1] 25
#
# [[2]]
# [1] 25

close(andr)
```

batchTest	<i>Apply a boolean test to batches of data in an Andromeda table and terminate early</i>
-----------	--

Description

Apply a boolean test to batches of data in an Andromeda table and terminate early

Usage

```
batchTest(tbl, fun, ..., batchSize = 1e+05)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other 'DBI' table).
fun	A function where the first argument is a data frame and returns a logical value.
...	Additional parameters passed to fun.
batchSize	Number of rows to fetch at a time.

Details

This function applies a boolean test function to sets of data and terminates at the first FALSE.

Value

Returns FALSE if any of the calls to the user-supplied function returned FALSE, else returns TRUE.

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

fun <- function(x) {
  is.unsorted(x %>% select(speed) %>% collect())
}

result <- batchTest(andr$cars, fun, batchSize = 25)

result
# [1] FALSE

close(andr)
```

copyAndromeda

Copy Andromeda

Description

Creates a complete copy of an [Andromeda](#) object. Object attributes are not copied.

Usage

```
copyAndromeda(andromeda)
```

Arguments

andromeda The [Andromeda](#) object to copy.

Value

The copied [Andromeda](#) object.

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

andr2 <- copyAndromeda(andr)

names(andr2)
# [1] 'cars' 'iris'

close(andr)
close(andr2)
```

createIndex	<i>Create an index on one or more columns in an Andromeda table</i>
-------------	---

Description

Create an index on one or more columns in an Andromeda table

Usage

```
createIndex(tbl, columnNames, unique = FALSE, indexName = NULL)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other 'DBI' table).
columnNames	A vector of column names (character) on which the index is to be created.
unique	Should values in the column(s) be enforced to be unique?
indexName	The name of the index. If not provided, a random name will be generated.

Details

Indices can speed up subsequent queries that use the indexed columns, but can take time to create, and will take additional space on the drive.

Value

Invisibly returns the input table.

See Also

[listIndices\(\)](#), [removeIndex\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

createIndex(andr$cars, "speed")

# Will be faster now that speed is indexed:
andr$cars %>%
  filter(speed == 10) %>%
  collect()

close(andr)
```

```
getAndromedaTempDiskSpace
```

Get the available disk space in Andromeda temp

Description

Attempts to determine how much disk space is still available in the Andromeda temp folder. This function uses Java, so will only work if the rJava package is installed.

By default the Andromeda temp folder is located in the system temp space, but the location can be altered using `options(andromedaTempFolder = "c:/andromedaTemp")`, where "c:/andromedaTemp" is the folder to create the Andromeda objects in.

Usage

```
getAndromedaTempDiskSpace(andromeda = NULL)
```

Arguments

`andromeda` Optional: provide an [Andromeda](#) object for which to get the available disk space. Normally all [Andromeda](#) objects use the same temp folder, but the user could have altered it.

Value

The number of bytes of available disk space in the Andromeda temp folder. Returns NA if unable to determine the amount of available disk space, for example because rJava is not installed, or because the user doesn't have the rights to query the available disk space.

Examples

```
# Get the number of available gigabytes:
getAndromedaTempDiskSpace() / 1024^3
#123.456
```

```
groupApply
```

Apply a function to groups of data in an Andromeda table

Description

Apply a function to groups of data in an Andromeda table

Usage

```
groupApply(  
  tbl,  
  groupVariable,  
  fun,  
  ...,  
  batchSize = 1e+05,  
  progressBar = FALSE,  
  safe = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other 'DBI' table).
groupVariable	The variable to group by
fun	A function where the first argument is a data frame.
...	Additional parameters passed to fun.
batchSize	Number of rows fetched from the table at a time. This is not the number of rows to which the function will be applied. Included mostly for testing purposes.
progressBar	Show a progress bar?
safe	Create a copy of tbl first? Allows writing to the same Andromeda as being read from.

Details

This function applies a function to groups of data. The groups are identified by unique values of the `groupVariable`, which must be a variable in the table.

Value

Invisibly returns a list of objects, where each object is the output of the user-supplied function applied to a group.

See Also

[batchApply\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)  
  
fun <- function(x) {  
  return(tibble::tibble(speed = x$speed[1], meanDist = mean(x$dist)))  
}  
  
result <- groupApply(andr$cars, "speed", fun)  
result <- bind_rows(result)  
result
```

```
# # A tibble: 19 x 2
# speed meanDist
# <dbl> <dbl>
# 1 4 6
# 2 7 13
# 3 8 16
# ...

close(andr)
```

isAndromeda	<i>Check whether an object is an Andromeda object</i>
-------------	---

Description

Check whether an object is an Andromeda object

Usage

```
isAndromeda(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to check.

Details

Checks whether an object is an Andromeda object.

Value

A logical value.

isValidAndromeda	<i>Check whether an Andromeda object is still valid</i>
------------------	---

Description

Check whether an Andromeda object is still valid

Usage

```
isValidAndromeda(x)
```

Arguments

x The Andromeda object to check.

Details

Checks whether an Andromeda object is still valid, or whether it has been closed.

Value

A logical value.

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars, iris = iris)

isValidAndromeda(andr)
# TRUE

close(andr)

isValidAndromeda(andr)
# FALSE
```

listIndices*List all indices on an Andromeda table*

Description

List all indices on an Andromeda table

Usage

```
listIndices(tbl)
```

Arguments

`tbl` An [Andromeda](#) table (or any other 'DBI' table).

Details

Lists any indices that may have been created using the [createIndex\(\)](#) function.

Value

Returns a tibble listing the indices, indexed columns, and whether the index is unique.

See Also

[createIndex\(\)](#), [removeIndex\(\)](#)

Examples

```

andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

createIndex(andr$cars, "speed")

listIndices(andr$cars)
# # A tibble: 1 x 5
#   indexSequenceId indexName          unique columnSequenceId columnName
#   <int> <chr>                <lgl>          <int> <chr>
#1         0 idx_ocy8we9j2i7ld0rshgb4 FALSE           0 speed

close(andr)

```

loadAndromeda	<i>Load Andromeda from file</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Load Andromeda from file

Usage

```
loadAndromeda(fileName)
```

Arguments

fileName The path where the object was saved using [saveAndromeda\(\)](#).

Value

An [Andromeda](#) object.

See Also

[saveAndromeda\(\)](#)

Examples

```

# For this example we create an Andromeda object and save it to
# a temporary file locationL
fileName <- tempfile()
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)
saveAndromeda(andr, fileName)

# Using loadAndromeda to load the object back:
andr <- loadAndromeda(fileName)

# Don't forget to close Andromeda when you are done:

```

```
close(andr)

# Cleaning up the file used in this example:
unlink(fileName)
```

removeIndex	<i>Removes an index from an Andromeda table</i>
-------------	---

Description

Removes an index from an Andromeda table

Usage

```
removeIndex(tbl, columnNames = NULL, indexName = NULL)
```

Arguments

tbl	An Andromeda table (or any other 'DBI' table).
columnNames	A vector of column names (character) on which the index was created. If not provided, then the indexName argument must be provided.
indexName	The name of the index. If not provided, the columnNames argument must be provided.

Details

Remove an index created using the [createIndex\(\)](#) function. Either the index name or the column names on which the index was created must be provided.

Value

Invisibly returns the input table.

See Also

[createIndex\(\)](#), [listIndices\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)

createIndex(andr$cars, "speed")

# Will be faster now that speed is indexed:
andr$cars %>%
  filter(speed == 10) %>%
  collect()
```

```
removeIndex(andr$cars, "speed")
close(andr)
```

restoreDate	<i>Restore dates</i>
-------------	----------------------

Description

Restores dates that were converted by Andromeda to numeric values back to dates.

Usage

```
restoreDate(x)
```

Arguments

x A numeric vector representing dates.

Value

A vector of type Date.

See Also

[restorePosixct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
myData <- data.frame(startDate = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2001-01-31", "2004-12-31")))
andr <- andromeda(myData = myData)

andr$myData %>%
  collect() %>%
  mutate(startDate = restoreDate(startDate))
## # A tibble: 3 x 1
## # startDate
## # <date>
## # 1 2000-01-01
## # 2 2001-01-31
## # 3 2004-12-31

close(andr)
```

restorePosixct	<i>Restore timestamps</i>
----------------	---------------------------

Description

Restores dates that were converted by Andromeda to numeric values back to dates.

Usage

```
restorePosixct(x)
```

Arguments

x A numeric vector representing timestamps

Value

A vector of type POSIXct.

See Also

[restoreDate\(\)](#)

Examples

```
myData <- data.frame(startTime = as.POSIXct(c("2000-01-01 10:00",
                                             "2001-01-31 11:00",
                                             "2004-12-31 12:00")))

andr <- andromeda(myData = myData)

andr$myData %>%
  collect() %>%
  mutate(startTime = restorePosixct(startTime))
## # A tibble: 3 x 1
## #   startTime
## #   <dtm>
## # 1 2000-01-01 10:00:00
## # 2 2001-01-31 11:00:00
## # 3 2004-12-31 12:00:00

close(andr)
```

saveAndromeda	<i>Save Andromeda to file</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

Description

Saves the [Andromeda](#) object in a zipped file. Note that by default the [Andromeda](#) object is automatically closed by saving it to disk. This is due to a limitation of the underlying technology ('SQLite'). To keep the connection open, use `maintainConnection = TRUE`. This will first create a temporary copy of the [Andromeda](#) object. Note that this can be substantially slower.

Usage

```
saveAndromeda(  
  andromeda,  
  fileName,  
  maintainConnection = FALSE,  
  overwrite = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>andromeda</code>	An object of class Andromeda .
<code>fileName</code>	The path where the object will be written.
<code>maintainConnection</code>	Should the connection be maintained after saving? If <code>FALSE</code> , the Andromeda object will be invalid after this operation, but saving will be faster.
<code>overwrite</code>	If the file exists, should it be overwritten? If <code>FALSE</code> and the file exists, an error will be thrown.

Value

Returns no value. Executed for the side-effect of saving the object to disk.

See Also

[loadAndromeda](#)
[loadAndromeda\(\)](#)

Examples

```
andr <- andromeda(cars = cars)  
  
# For this example we'll use a temporary file location:  
fileName <- tempfile()  
  
saveAndromeda(andr, fileName)
```

```
# Cleaning up the file used in this example:  
unlink(fileName)
```

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