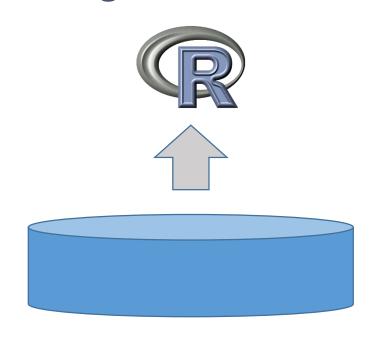
## Using R Efficiently with Large Databases

Dr. Michael Wurst, IBM Corporation Architect – R/Python Database Integration, In-Database Analytics

### Patterns of Database Integration Pulling Data into R



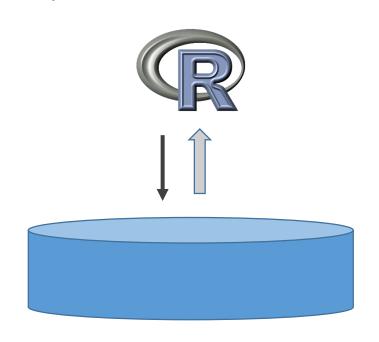
RODBC, RJDBC, custom packages (based on DBI)

Pros: Only limited by data size, work with R "as usual" Cons: Data size is limited, often mix of R and SQL code that is hard to

read, if not using a specialized driver, loading data from R can be very

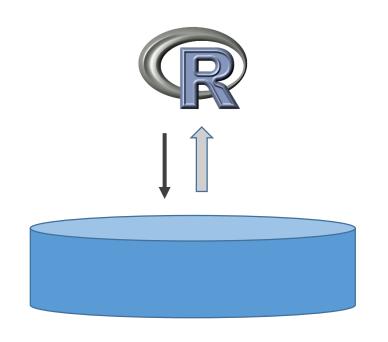
slow, non-parallel data access

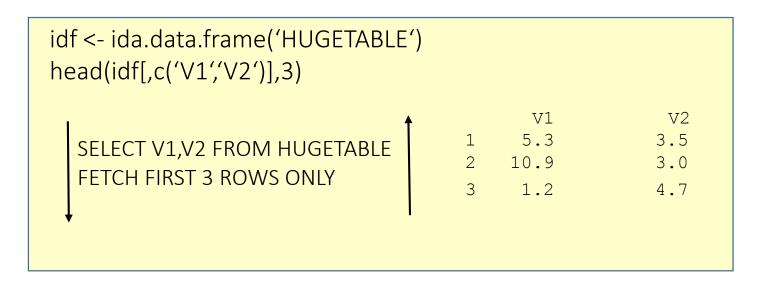
## Patterns of Database Integration SQL Push-Down



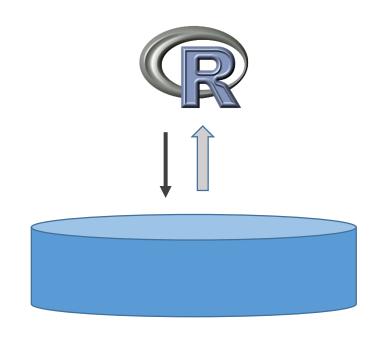
Translate R code into SQL (using proxy objects), either imitating the behavior of R methods and functions or creating a set of explicit functions for transforming data (e.g. dplyr)

# Patterns of Database Integration SQL Push-Down





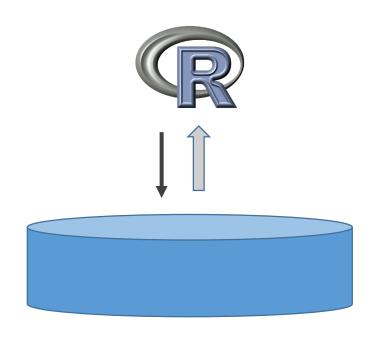
# Patterns of Database Integration SQL Push-Down



```
idf <- ida.data.frame('HUGETABLE')
idaLm(AGE~INCOME,idf)

[..]
SELECT SUM(X1*X2), [..]
[..]
```

### Patterns of Database Integration **SQL Push-Down**

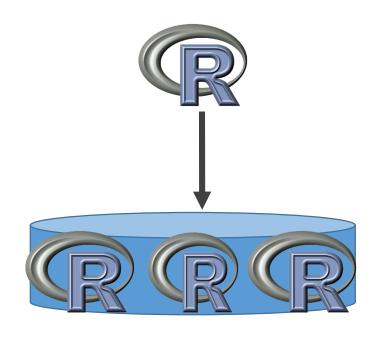


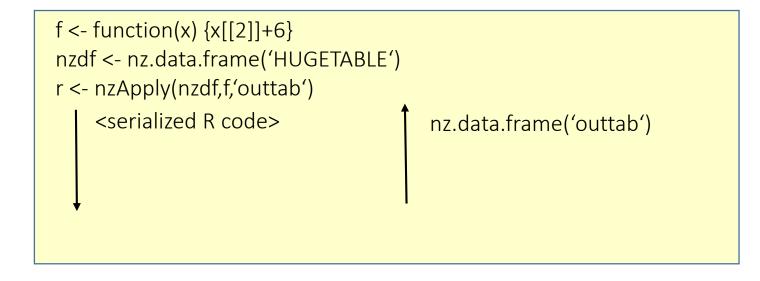
Pros: No need to know/write SQL, profits from scalability/indexing of the data warehouse (e.g. columnar storage)

Cons: Usually only a subset of R functionality can be pushed down in

this way

# Patterns of Database Integration Running R code In-Database





Pros: Can execute almost any R code, call R code from SQL

Cons: Debugging, workload management, security are more complex,

most R packages do not scale out-of-the-box

### Summary

- Each pattern has some particular benefits and drawbacks, you might need all of them at some point.
- There is still no actual standard, especially when exploiting features specific to some database management systems.
- Technologies like Apache SparkR will also influence how we work with Databases.