Setting Up and Using DFsqlload to Regularly Update Tables

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DFsqlload

- Released in May 2004 (part of DataFax 3.6)
- Provides a means to easily update and make available study data from a SQL database
- Last major revision was inclusion of Microsoft SQL Server
What DFsqlload Does...

- Creates relational tables (one table per plate) with names dftable_###
- Uses column names matching plate field names (if possible)
- Creates separate tables for coding, QCs, reasons, status of last update
- Benefit: study data can coexist with other relational tables
... And Doesn’t Do

- DFsqlload doesn’t re-import any changes to data in the relational tables back to the DataFax environment
  - This is probably a good thing
- DFsqlload doesn’t preserve changes you make to data in the relational tables
  - Updates correspond 1 to 1 with what’s in DataFax at the time an update is made
- DFsqlload doesn’t compromise compliance with 21 CFR Part11
Usage

- DFsqlload works best if it is configured to run regularly via a crontab entry for user datafax or for any user with permission to export data
- Password stored in ~/.pgpass

```
0 1 * * * export
   DATAFAX_DIR=/opt/datafax;/opt/datafax/bin/DFsqlload -flavor postgresql -table all -coding label horseshoe:StudyData:valtest154:postgres 154 &>
   /tmp/DFsqlload_cronjob.log`
```
DFsqlload can be run on demand from a report!

- Shell script installed in the DataFax or study reports directory can be selected and run from iDataFax

```bash
#!/bin/sh
DATAFAX_DIR=/opt/datafax; export DATAFAX_DIR
DATAFAX_BIN=$DATAFAX_DIR/bin; export DATAFAX_BIN
STUDYNUM=$1
STUDYNAME=`$DATAFAX_BIN/DFgetparam.rpc -s $STUDYNUM STUDY_NAME | tr -d " "`

# use study name as database name
$DATAFAX_BIN/DFsqlload -flavor postgresql -coding code -date typed -table all horseshoe:StudyData:$STUDYNAME:postgres $STUDYNUM
```
DFsqlload can also be run as a command line in a terminal window:

```
DFsqlload -flavor postgresql -coding code -date typed \n-table all horseshoe:StudyData:$STUDYNAME:postgres \n$STUDYNUM
```
Passwords

- ~/.pgpass contains the following:
  host:port:database:username:password

- MySQL, Oracle, MS SQLServer have their own syntax (see documentation for details)
Conclusion

- DEMO
- Questions
Thank You

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