agate-sql adds SQL read/write support to agate.

Important links:
- agate http://agate.rtfd.org
- Documentation: http://agate-sql.rtfd.org
- Repository: https://github.com/onyxfish/agate-sql
- Issues: https://github.com/onyxfish/agate-sql/issues
To install:

```bash
pip install agatesql
```

For details on development or supported platforms see the [agate documentation](#).

**Warning:** You’ll need to have the correct [sqlalchemy](#) drivers installed for whatever database you plan to access. For instance, in order to read/write tables in a Postgres database, you’ll also need to `pip install psycopg2`.
Usage

agate-sql uses a monkey patching pattern to add SQL support to all `agate.Table` instances.

```python
import agate
import agatesql

agatesql.patch()
```

Calling `patch()` attaches all the methods of `TableSQL` to `agate.Table`. For example, to import a table named `doctors` from a local postgresql database named `hospitals` you will use `TableSQL.from_sql()`:

```python
new_table = agate.Table.from_sql('postgresql:///hospitals', 'doctors')
```

To save this table back to the database:

```python
new_table.to_sql('postgresql:///hospitals', 'doctors')
```

The first argument to either function can be any valid `sqlalchemy` connection string. The second argument must be a database name. (Arbitrary SQL queries are not supported.)

That’s all there is to it.
agatesql.patch()
Patch the features of this library onto agate’s core Table and TableSet.

class agatesql.table.TableSQL

    classmethod from_sql(connection_or_string, table_name)
    Create a new agate.Table from a given SQL table. Types will be inferred from the database schema.
    Monkey patched as class method Table.from_sql().

    Parameters
    • connection_or_string – An existing sqlalchemy connection or a connection string.
    • table_name – The name of a table in the referenced database.

to_sql(connection_or_string, table_name, overwrite=False)
Write this table to the given SQL database.
    Monkey patched as instance method Table.to_sql().

    Parameters
    • connection_or_string – An existing sqlalchemy connection or a connection string.
    • table_name – The name of the SQL table to create.
    • overwrite – If True, any existing table with the same name will be dropped and recreated.

3.1 Authors

The following individuals have contributed code to agate-sql:

• Christopher Groskopf
• Adrian Klaver
3.2 Changelog

3.2.1 0.3.0 - November 5, 2015

- Add `overwrite` flag to `TableSQL.to_sql()`.
- Removed Python 2.6 support.
- Updated agate dependency to version 1.1.0.
- Additional SQL types are now supported. (#4, #10)

3.2.2 0.2.0 - October 22, 2015

- Add explicit patch function.

3.2.3 0.1.0 - September 22, 2015

- Initial version.

3.3 License

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