

# R-Python Interactions

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# Outline

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- ▶ Jupyter

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- ▶ Floreal Morandat, "De la concision à l'efficacité, le cauchemar d'un informaticien", 4èmes rencontres R 2015

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  - ▶ mpi4Py, PyTrilinos, ...

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- ▶ `python.load` → load scripts

# Simple example with rPython

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You cannot use Numpy nor Scipy 😞

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- ▶ to create a variable, you **need** to use robjects.globalenv

```
r["mavar"] = 3 # failed, TypeError
r.mavar = 3 # failed, just add a python attribute
robjects.globalenv["mavar"] = 3 # ok, fine !
```

# Data structures

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- ▶ You can access data trough **Python** style or **R** style :

```
z[0] = 1 # python style, indexing from zero  
z.rx(1) = 1 # R style, indexing from 1
```

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- ▶ convert **to** numpy : use `np.array` or `np.asarray` (without copy)
- ▶ convert **from** numpy : use `numpy2ri.activate()`

```
from rpy2.robjects import numpy2ri
numpy2ri.activate()
r.sum(np.arange(100)) # automatic cast
```

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- ▶ you could write R code as a package

```
from rpy2.robjects.packages import STAP  
string = """ square <- function(x) { return(x^2) } """  
mypack = STAP(string, "mypack")  
mypack.square(2) # returns 4
```



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- ▶ we could use also graphics : for instance, let us do a PCA

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r = robjects.r
m = r.matrix(r.rnorm(100), ncol=5)
pca = r.princomp(m)
r.plot(pca, main="Eigen values")
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- ▶ another packages like `ggplot` could be use

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- ▶ Let's see some examples : En voiture Simone!



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- ▶ Jupyter is a unified interface to call multiple kernels