How to Bridge



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R

- Developed by programmers
- Good style and clear rules enforced
- Few functions
- Numerical packages are cutting edge
- Statistical packages are still relatively young
- Ecologists not familiar with

- Developed by stat gurus
- Style not well defined or enforced
- Lots of functions
- Numerical operations not as powerful
- Statistical packages are top notch
- Ecologists familiar with

Our Goals

• Call python and R scripts from the shell

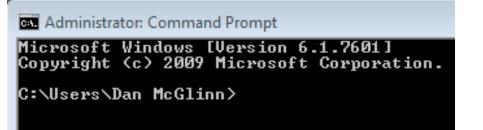
• Evoke the command line within R and python

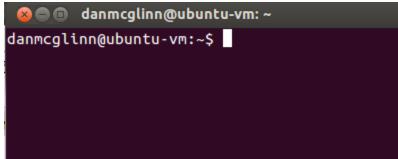
• Use Python modules to interactively call R

The Shell

aka the terminal or command prompt

- Provides a textual way to interact with your OS – control files, processes, and networking
- We can use the shell to interact directly with R and python
- Examples
 - \$ python my_python_script.py
 - \$ Rscript my_r_script.R





Communicating with the terminal

- In Python
 - >>> import os
 - >>> os.system("python my_python_script.py")
 - >>> # alternatively call an R script
 - >>> os.system("Rscript my_r_script.R")

• In R

- > system("python my_r_script.r")
- > # alternatively call a python script
- > system("python my_python_script.py")





Time to Try It out

- Create a simple python script that prints anything to the console
- From the shell call your script
- From the python interpreter call your script using
 - >>>import os

```
>>os.system("python my_python_script.py")
```

Python modules to link python and R

- RSPython
 - last development in 2005
 - allows bidirectional interactive sessions
- pypeR
 - no recent (i.e. last year) development activity
 - uses pipes to establish interactive R sessions
- pyRserve
 - in beta but stable
 - uses Rserve to establish interactive R sessions
- Rpy/Rpy2
 - most popular module for interfacing with R
 - python to R interactive sessions

pyRserve

- Connects to an R process via Rserve
- Each R instance is like connecting to a server
- Pros
 - Can run on a remote machine
 - Allows easy parallelization of R processes
 - Pythonic style
 - Plays nice with numpy
- Cons
 - Installing Rserve can be challenging even in Linux

pyRserve examples

```
>>> conn = pyRserve.connect()
>>> conn.r("3 + 4")
7.0
>>> conn.r("mean(c(3, 4, 5)")
4
>>> conn.r("a = 3")
# or alternatively set a with an attribute
>>> conn.r.a = 3
>>> print conn.r.a
3
```

Rpy/Rpy2



- Rpy is older and no longer being developed
- Rpy2 adds greater capabilities and object classes
- Rpy2 is the backbone of Rmagic in ipython
- Pros
 - Rpy & Rpy2 are popular -> there is a user group to query when you have trouble
 - Play nice with numpy
 - Pythonic style
 - Rpy and Rpy2 are easy to install in Linux
- Cons
 - In Windows, it is difficult to get Rpy2 installed; however, Rpy is straightforward to install.

Rpy/Rpy2 sub-packages



- rpy2.rinterface
 - Low-level interface to R, when speed and flexibility matter most. Close to R's C-level API.
- rpy2.robjects
 - High-level interface, when ease-of-use matters most. Should be the right pick for casual and general use. Based on the previous one.
- rpy2.interactive
 - High-level interface, with an eye for interactive work. Largely based on rpy2.robjects.
- rpy2.rpy_classic
 - High-level interface similar to the one in RPy-1.x. This is provided for compatibility reasons, as well as to facilitate the migration to RPy2.
- rpy2.rlike
 - Data structures and functions to mimic some of R's features and specificities in pure Python (no embedded R process).

Time for an Rpy2 Demo

