Package ‘reticulate’

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Type Package
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Version 1.14
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array_reshape

Reshape an Array

Description

Reshape (reindex) a multi-dimensional array, using row-major (C-style) reshaping semantics by default.

Usage

array_reshape(x, dim, order = c("C", "F"))

Arguments

x
An array

dim
The new dimensions to be set on the array.

order
The order in which elements of x should be read during the rearrangement. "C" means elements should be read in row-major order, with the last index changing fastest; "F" means elements should be read in column-major order, with the first index changing fastest.

Details

This function differs from e.g. dim(x) <- dim in a very important way: by default, array_reshape() will fill the new dimensions in row-major (C-style) ordering, while dim<-() will fill new dimensions in column-major (Fortran-style) ordering. This is done to be consistent with libraries like NumPy, Keras, and TensorFlow, which default to this sort of ordering when reshaping arrays. See the examples for why this difference may be important.

Examples

## Not run:
# let's construct a 2x2 array from a vector of 4 elements
x <- 1:4

# rearrange will fill the array row-wise
array_reshape(x, c(2, 2))
## configure_environment

Configure a Python Environment

### Description

Configure a Python environment, satisfying the Python dependencies of any loaded R packages.

### Usage

```r
configure_environment(package = NULL, force = TRUE)
```

## as.character.python.builtin.bytes

*Convert Python bytes to an R character vector*

### Description

Convert Python bytes to an R character vector

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'python.builtin.bytes'
as.character(x, encoding = "utf-8", errors = "strict", ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: object to be coerced or tested.
- `encoding`: Encoding to use for conversion (defaults to utf-8)
- `errors`: Policy for handling conversion errors. Default is 'strict' which raises an error. Other possible values are 'ignore' and 'replace'
- `...`: further arguments passed to or from other methods.

```r
# [,1] [,2]
# [1,] 1  2
# [2,] 3  4
# setting the dimensions 'fills' the array col-wise
dim(x) <- c(2, 2)
x
# [,1] [,2]
# [1,] 1  3
# [2,] 2  4
## End(Not run)
```
Arguments

- **package**: The name of a package to configure. When `NULL`, `reticulate` will instead look at all loaded packages and discover their associated Python requirements.
- **force**: Boolean; force configuration of the associated environment?

Details

Normally, this function should only be used by package authors, who want to ensure that their package dependencies are installed in the active Python environment. For example:

```r
.onLoad <- function(libname, pkgname) {
  reticulate::configure_environment(pkgname)
}
```

If the Python session has not yet been initialized, or if the user is not using the default Miniconda Python installation, no action will be taken. Otherwise, `reticulate` will take this as a signal to install any required Python dependencies into the user’s Python environment.

If you’d like to disable `reticulate`’s auto-configure behavior altogether, you can set the environment variable:

```r
RETICULATE_AUTOCONFIGURE = FALSE
```

e.g. in your `~/.Renviron` or similar.

Note that, in the case where the Python session has not yet been initialized, `reticulate` will automatically ensure your required Python dependencies are installed after the Python session is initialized (when appropriate).

---

**dict**

*Create Python dictionary*

Description

Create a Python dictionary object, including a dictionary whose keys are other Python objects rather than character vectors.

Usage

```r
dict(..., convert = FALSE)
```

```r
py_dict(keys, values, convert = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `...`: Name/value pairs for dictionary (or a single named list to be converted to a dictionary).
- `convert`: TRUE to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass FALSE you can do manual conversion using the `py_to_r()` function.
- `keys`: Keys to dictionary (can be Python objects)
- `values`: Values for dictionary
**Value**

A Python dictionary

**Note**

The returned dictionary will not automatically convert its elements from Python to R. You can do manual conversion with the `py_to_r()` function or pass `convert = TRUE` to request automatic conversion.

---

**eng_python**  
*A reticulate Engine for Knitr*

**Description**

This provides a reticulate engine for *knitr*, suitable for usage when attempting to render Python chunks. Using this engine allows for shared state between Python chunks in a document – that is, variables defined by one Python chunk can be used by later Python chunks.

**Usage**

```r
eng_python(options)
```

**Arguments**

- `options`  
  Chunk options, as provided by *knitr* during chunk execution.

**Details**

The engine can be activated by setting (for example)

```r
knitr::knit_engines$set(python = reticulate::eng_python)
```

Typically, this will be set within a document’s setup chunk, or by the environment requesting that Python chunks be processed by this engine. Note that *knitr* (since version 1.18) will use the reticulate engine by default when executing Python chunks within an R Markdown document.
import

Import a Python module

Description

Import the specified Python module for calling from R.

Usage

import(module, as = NULL, convert = TRUE, delay_load = FALSE)

import_main(convert = TRUE)

import_builtins(convert = TRUE)

import_from_path(module, path = ".", convert = TRUE)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>module</td>
<td>Module name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>Alias for module name (affects names of R classes). Note that this is an advanced parameter that should generally only be used in package development (since it affects the S3 name of the imported class and can therefore interfere with S3 method dispatching).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convert</td>
<td>TRUE to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass FALSE you can do manual conversion using the py_to_r() function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay_load</td>
<td>TRUE to delay loading the module until it is first used. FALSE to load the module immediately. If a function is provided then it will be called once the module is loaded. If a list containing on_load() and on_error(e) elements is provided then on_load() will be called on successful load and on_error(e) if an error occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>Path to import from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The import_from_path function imports a Python module from an arbitrary filesystem path (the directory of the specified python script is automatically added to the sys.path).

Value

A Python module
## Not run:
main <- import_main()
sys <- import("sys")

## End(Not run)

install_miniconda

### Description

Download the Miniconda installer, and use it to install Miniconda.

### Usage

```
install_miniconda(path = miniconda_path(), update = TRUE, force = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **path**: The path in which Miniconda will be installed. Note that the installer does not support paths containing spaces.
- **update**: Boolean; update to the latest version of Miniconda after install?
- **force**: Boolean; force re-installation if Miniconda is already installed at the requested path?

### See Also

Other miniconda: `miniconda_path()`, `miniconda_update()`

---

iterate

### Description

Traverse a Python iterator or generator

### Usage

```
iterate(it, f = base::identity, simplify = TRUE)
iter_next(it, completed = NULL)
as_iterator(x)
```
arguments

- **it**: Python iterator or generator
- **f**: Function to apply to each item. By default applies the identity function which just reflects back the value of the item.
- **simplify**: Should the result be simplified to a vector if possible?
- **completed**: Sentinel value to return from `iter_next()` if the iteration completes (defaults to `NULL` but can be any R value you specify).
- **x**: Python iterator or iterable

details

Simplification is only attempted all elements are length 1 vectors of type "character", "complex", "double", "integer", or "logical".

value

For `iterate()`, A list or vector containing the results of calling `f` on each item in `x` (invisibly); For `iter_next()`, the next value in the iteration (or the sentinel `completed` value if the iteration is complete).

---

**miniconda_path**  
*Path to Miniconda*

**description**

The path to the Miniconda installation to use.

**usage**

`miniconda_path()`

**see also**

Other miniconda: `install_miniconda()`, `miniconda_update()`
### miniconda_update
*Update Miniconda*

**Description**

Update Miniconda to the latest version.

**Usage**

```r
miniconda_update(path = miniconda_path())
```

**Arguments**

- `path`: The path in which Miniconda will be installed. Note that the installer does not support paths containing spaces.

**See Also**

Other miniconda: `install_miniconda()`, `miniconda_path()`

### np_array
*NumPy array*

**Description**

Create NumPy arrays and convert the data type and in-memory ordering of existing NumPy arrays.

**Usage**

```r
np_array(data, dtype = NULL, order = "C")
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: Vector or existing NumPy array providing data for the array
- `dtype`: Numpy data type (e.g. "float32", "float64", etc.)
- `order`: Memory ordering for array. "C" means C order, "F" means Fortran order.

**Value**

A NumPy array object.
py

Interact with the Python Main Module

Description
The py object provides a means for interacting with the Python main session directly from R. Python objects accessed through py are automatically converted into R objects, and can be used with any other R functions as needed.

Usage
py

Format
An R object acting as an interface to the Python main module.

PyClass

Create a python class

Description
Create a python class

Usage
PyClass(classname, defs = list(), inherit = NULL)

Arguments

classname Name of the class. The class name is useful for S3 method dispatch.
defs A named list of class definitions - functions, attributes, etc.
inherit A list of Python class objects. Usually these objects have the python.builtin.type S3 class.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
Hi <- PyClass("Hi", list(
  name = NULL,
  \_\_init\_\_\_\_\_\_ = function(self, name) {
    self$name <- name
    NULL$
  ),
  say_hi = function(self) {
    paste0("Hi ", self$name)
  })
```

```r
a <- Hi("World")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**py_available**  
*Check if Python is available on this system*

**Description**  
Check if Python is available on this system

**Usage**  
```r
cpy_available(initialize = FALSE)

cpy_numpy_available(initialize = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**  
- `initialize`  
  - TRUE to attempt to initialize Python bindings if they aren’t yet available (defaults to FALSE).

**Value**  
Logical indicating whether Python is initialized.

**Note**  
The `py_numpy_available` function is a superset of the `py_available` function (it calls `py_available` first before checking for NumPy).

---

**py_capture_output**  
*Capture and return Python output*

**Description**  
Capture and return Python output

**Usage**  
```r
py_capture_output(expr, type = c("stdout", "stderr"))
```
**py_config**

**Arguments**
- `expr`  
  Expression to capture stdout for
- `type`  
  Streams to capture (defaults to both stdout and stderr)

**Value**
Character vector with output

---

**Description**
Information on Python and Numpy versions detected

**Usage**
py_config()

**Value**
Python configuration object; Logical indicating whether Python bindings are available

---

**py_del_item**

*Delete / remove an item from a Python object*

**Description**
Delete an item associated with a Python object, as through its `__delitem__` method.

**Usage**
py_del_item(x, name)

**Arguments**
- `x`  
  A Python object.
- `name`  
  The item name.

**Value**
The (mutated) object `x`, invisibly.

**See Also**
Other item-related APIs: py_get_item(), py_set_item()
**py_discover_config**

*Discover the version of Python to use with reticulate.*

**Description**

This function enables callers to check which versions of Python will be discovered on a system as well as which one will be chosen for use with reticulate.

**Usage**

```r
py_discover_config(required_module = NULL, use_environment = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `required_module`:
  A optional module name that must be available in order for a version of Python to be used.
- `use_environment`:
  An optional virtual/conda environment name to prefer in the search

**Value**

Python configuration object.

---

**py_func**

*Wrap an R function in a Python function with the same signature.*

**Description**

This function could wrap an R function in a Python function with the same signature. Note that the signature of the R function must not contain esoteric Python-incompatible constructs.

**Usage**

```r
py_func(f)
```

**Arguments**

- `f`:
  An R function

**Value**

A Python function that calls the R function `f` with the same signature.
Custom Scaffolding of R Wrappers for Python Functions

Description
This function can be used to generate R wrapper for a specified Python function while allowing to inject custom code for critical parts of the wrapper generation, such as process the any part of the docs obtained from `py_function_docs()` and append additional roxygen fields. The result from execution of `python_function` is assigned to a variable called `python_function_result` that can also be processed by `postprocess_fn` before writing the closing curly braces for the generated wrapper function.

Usage
```r
py_function_custom_scaffold(
  python_function,
  r_function = NULL,
  additional_roxygen_fields = NULL,
  process_docs_fn = function(docs) docs,
  process_param_fn = function(param, docs) param,
  process_param_doc_fn = function(param_doc, docs) param_doc,
  postprocess_fn = function() { },
  file_name = NULL
)
```

Arguments
- `python_function`  
  Fully qualified name of Python function or class constructor (e.g. `tf$layers$average_pooling1d`)
- `r_function`  
  Name of R function to generate (defaults to name of Python function if not specified)
- `additional_roxygen_fields`  
  A list of additional roxygen fields to write to the roxygen docs, e.g. `list(export = "", rdname = "generated-wrappers").`
- `process_docs_fn`  
  A function to process docs obtained from `reticulate::py_function_docs(python_function).`
- `process_param_fn`  
  A function to process each parameter needed for `python_function` before executing `python_function.
- `process_param_doc_fn`  
  A function to process the roxygen docstring for each parameter.
- `postprocess_fn`  
  A function to inject any custom code in the form of a string before writing the closing curly braces for the generated wrapper function.
- `file_name`  
  The file name to write the generated wrapper function to. If NULL, the generated wrapper will only be printed out in the console.
Examples

## Not run:

    library(tensorflow)
    library(stringr)

    # Example of a `process_param_fn` to cast parameters with default values
    # that contains "L" to integers
    process_int_param_fn <- function(param, docs) {
        # Extract the list of parameters that have integer values as default
        int_params <- gsub(" = \[-\]?[0-9]+L",
                          ",",
                          str_extract_all(docs$signature, "[A-z]+ = \[-\]?[0-9]+L")[[1]])
        # Explicitly cast parameter in the list obtained above to integer
        if (param %in% int_params) {
            param <- paste0("as.integer(" , param, ")")
        }
        param
    }

    # Note that since the default value of parameter 'k' is '1L'. It is wrapped
    # by 'as.integer()' to ensure it's casted to integer before sending it to `tf$nn$top_k`
    # for execution. We then print out the python function result.
    py_function_custom_scaffold("tf$nn$top_k",
                              r_function = "top_k",
                              process_param_fn = process_int_param_fn,
                              postprocess_fn = function() { "print(python_function_result)" })

    ## End(Not run)

---

**py_get_attr**

*Get an attribute of a Python object*

**Description**

Get an attribute of a Python object

**Usage**

    py_get_attr(x, name, silent = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **x**: Python object
- **name**: Attribute name
- **silent**: TRUE to return NULL if the attribute doesn’t exist (default is FALSE which will raise an error)
**py_get_item**

*Value*

Attribute of Python object

---

**py_get_item**  
*Get an item from a Python object*

**Description**

Retrieve an item from a Python object, similar to how `x[name]` might be used in Python code to access an item indexed by key on an object `x`. The object’s `__getitem__` method will be called.

**Usage**

`py_get_item(x, key, silent = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- `x` A Python object.
- `key` The key used for item lookup.
- `silent` Boolean; when `TRUE`, attempts to access missing items will return NULL rather than throw an error.

**See Also**

Other item-related APIs: `py_del_item()`, `py_set_item()`

---

**py_has_attr**  
*Check if a Python object has an attribute*

**Description**

Check whether a Python object `x` has an attribute `name`.

**Usage**

`py_has_attr(x, name)`

**Arguments**

- `x` A python object.
- `name` The attribute to be accessed.

**Value**

`TRUE` if the object has the attribute `name`, and `FALSE` otherwise.
**py_help**

*Documentation for Python Objects*

**Description**

Documentation for Python Objects

**Usage**

py_help(object)

**Arguments**

- **object**: Object to print documentation for

---

**py_id**

*Unique identifier for Python object*

**Description**

Get a globally unique identifier for a Python object.

**Usage**

py_id(object)

**Arguments**

- **object**: Python object

**Value**

Unique identifier (as integer) or NULL

**Note**

In the current implementation of CPython this is the memory address of the object.
py_install

Install Python packages

Description

Install Python packages into a virtual environment or Conda environment.

Usage

```r
py_install(
  packages,
  envname = NULL,
  method = c("auto", "virtualenv", "conda"),
  conda = "auto",
  python_version = NULL,
  pip = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **packages**
  A vector of Python packages to install.

- **envname**
  The name, or full path, of the environment in which Python packages are to be installed. When `NULL` (the default), the active environment as set by the `RETICULATE_PYTHON_ENV` variable will be used; if that is unset, then the `r-reticulate` environment will be used.

- **method**
  Installation method. By default, "auto" automatically finds a method that will work in the local environment. Change the default to force a specific installation method. Note that the "virtualenv" method is not available on Windows.

- **conda**
  Path to conda executable (or "auto" to find conda using the PATH and other conventional install locations).

- **python_version**
  The requested Python version. Ignored when attempting to install with a Python virtual environment.

- **pip**
  Boolean; use pip for package installation? This is only relevant when Conda environments are used, as otherwise packages will be installed from the Conda repositories.

- **...**
  Additional arguments passed to `conda_install()` or `virtualenv_install()`.

Details

On Linux and OS X the "virtualenv" method will be used by default ("conda" will be used if virtualenv isn’t available). On Windows, the "conda" method is always used.

See Also

- `conda-tools`
- `virtualenv-tools`
**py_is_null_xptr**  
*Check if a Python object is a null externalptr*

**Description**
Check if a Python object is a null externalptr

**Usage**

```
py_is_null_xptr(x)
py_validate_xptr(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  Python object

**Details**
When Python objects are serialized within a persisted R environment (e.g. .RData file) they are deserialized into null externalptr objects (since the Python session they were originally connected to no longer exists). This function allows you to safely check whether whether a Python object is a null externalptr.

The `py_validate` function is a convenience function which calls `py_is_null_xptr` and throws an error in the case that the xptr is NULL.

**Value**
Logical indicating whether the object is a null externalptr

---

**py_iterator**  
*Create a Python iterator from an R function*

**Description**
Create a Python iterator from an R function

**Usage**

```
py_iterator(fn, completed = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **fn**  
  R function with no arguments.
- **completed**  
  Special sentinel return value which indicates that iteration is complete (defaults to NULL)
Details

Python generators are functions that implement the Python iterator protocol. In Python, values are returned using the `yield` keyword. In R, values are simply returned from the function.

In Python, the `yield` keyword enables successive iterations to use the state of previous iterations. In R, this can be done by returning a function that mutates its enclosing environment via the `<<-` operator. For example:

```r
sequence_generator <- function(start) {
  value <- start
  function() {
    value <<- value + 1
    value
  }
}
```

Then create an iterator using `py_iterator()`:

```r
g <- py_iterator(sequence_generator(10))
```

Value

Python iterator which calls the R function for each iteration.

Ending Iteration

In Python, returning from a function without calling `yield` indicates the end of the iteration. In R however, `return` is used to yield values, so the end of iteration is indicated by a special return value (`NULL` by default, however this can be changed using the `completed` parameter). For example:

```r
sequence_generator <- function(start) {
  value <- start
  function() {
    value <<- value + 1
    if (value < 100)
      value
    else
      NULL
  }
}
```

Threading

Some Python APIs use generators to parallelize operations by calling the generator on a background thread and then consuming its results on the foreground thread. The `py_iterator()` function creates threadsafe iterators by ensuring that the R function is always called on the main thread (to be compatible with R’s single-threaded runtime) even if the generator is run on a background thread.
py_last_error | Get or clear the last Python error encountered

**Description**

Get or clear the last Python error encountered

**Usage**

py_last_error()

py_clear_last_error()

**Value**

For `py_last_error()`, a list with the type, value, and traceback for the last Python error encountered (can be NULL if no error has yet been encountered).

---

py_len | Length of Python object

**Description**

Get the length of a Python object (equivalent to the Python `len()` built in function).

**Usage**

py_len(x)

**Arguments**

x | Python object

**Value**

Length as integer
**py_list_attributes**  
*List all attributes of a Python object*

**Description**  
List all attributes of a Python object

**Usage**  
`py_list_attributes(x)`

**Arguments**  
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Python object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**  
Character vector of attributes

---

**py_main_thread_func**  
*Create a Python function that will always be called on the main thread*

**Description**  
This function is helpful when you need to provide a callback to a Python library which may invoke the callback on a background thread. As R functions must run on the main thread, wrapping the R function with `py_main_thread_func()` will ensure that R code is only executed on the main thread.

**Usage**  
`py_main_thread_func(f)`

**Arguments**  
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>An R function with arbitrary arguments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**  
A Python function that delegates to the passed R function, which is guaranteed to always be called on the main thread.
py_module_available

Check if a Python module is available on this system.

Description
Check if a Python module is available on this system.

Usage
py_module_available(module)

Arguments
module Name of module

Value
Logical indicating whether module is available

py_run
Run Python code

Description
Execute code within the __main__ Python module.

Usage
py_run_string(code, local = FALSE, convert = TRUE)
py_run_file(file, local = FALSE, convert = TRUE)
py_eval(code, convert = TRUE)

Arguments
code Code to execute
local Whether to create objects in a local/private namespace (if FALSE, objects are created within the main module).
convert TRUE to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass FALSE you can do manual conversion using the py_to_r() function.
file Source file

Value
For py_eval(), the result of evaluating the expression; For py_run_string() and py_run_file(), the dictionary associated with the code execution.
**py_save_object**

Save and load Python objects with pickle

**Description**

Save and load Python objects with pickle

**Usage**

```python
py_save_object(object, filename, pickle = "pickle", ...)
py_load_object(filename, pickle = "pickle", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: Object to save
- **filename**: File name
- **pickle**: The implementation of pickle to use (defaults to "pickle" but could e.g. also be "cPickle")
- **...**: Optional arguments to be passed to the `load()` function defined by the associated pickle module.

---

**py_set_attr**

Set an attribute of a Python object

**Description**

Set an attribute of a Python object

**Usage**

```python
py_set_attr(x, name, value)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Python object
- **name**: Attribute name
- **value**: Attribute value
**py_set_item**  
*Set an item for a Python object*

**Description**

Set an item on a Python object, similar to how \( x[\text{name}] = \text{value} \) might be used in Python code to set an item called \text{name} with value \text{value} on object \( x \). The object’s \_setitem\_ method will be called.

**Usage**

\[
\text{py\_set\_item}(x, \text{name}, \text{value})
\]

**Arguments**

- \( x \): A Python object.
- \text{name}: The item name.
- \text{value}: The item value.

**Value**

The (mutated) object \( x \), invisibly.

**See Also**

Other item-related APIs: \text{py\_del\_item()}, \text{py\_get\_item()}

---

**py_set_seed**  
*Set Python and NumPy random seeds*

**Description**

Set various random seeds required to ensure reproducible results. The provided seed value will establish a new random seed for Python and NumPy, and will also (by default) disable hash randomization.

**Usage**

\[
\text{py\_set\_seed}(\text{seed}, \text{disable\_hash\_randomization} = \text{TRUE})
\]

**Arguments**

- \text{seed}: A single value, interpreted as an integer
- \text{disable\_hash\_randomization}: Disable hash randomization, which is another common source of variable results. See [https://docs.python.org/3.4/using/cmdline.html#envvar-PYTHONHASHSEED](https://docs.python.org/3.4/using/cmdline.html#envvar-PYTHONHASHSEED)
Details

This function does not set the R random seed, for that you should call `set.seed()`.

---

**py_str**

*An S3 method for getting the string representation of a Python object*

---

**Description**

An S3 method for getting the string representation of a Python object

**Usage**

```r
py_str(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` Python object
- `...` Unused

**Details**

The default implementation will call `PyObject_Str` on the object.

**Value**

Character vector

---

**py_suppress_warnings**

*Suppress Python warnings for an expression*

---

**Description**

Suppress Python warnings for an expression

**Usage**

```r
py_suppress_warnings(expr)
```

**Arguments**

- `expr` Expression to suppress warnings for

**Value**

Result of evaluating expression
### py_unicode

**Description**
Convert to Python Unicode Object

**Usage**

```r
py_unicode(str)
```

**Arguments**

- **str**: Single element character vector to convert

**Details**
By default R character vectors are converted to Python strings. In Python 3 these values are unicode objects however in Python 2 they are 8-bit string objects. This function enables you to obtain a Python unicode object from an R character vector when running under Python 2 (under Python 3 a standard Python string object is returned).

### r-py-conversion

**Description**
Convert between Python and R objects

**Usage**

```r
r_to_py(x, convert = FALSE)
py_to_r(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: A Python object.
- **convert**: TRUE to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass FALSE you can do manual conversion using the `py_to_r()` function.

**Value**
An R object, as converted from the Python object.
**repl_python**

*Run a Python REPL*

**Description**

This function provides a Python REPL in the R session, which can be used to interactively run Python code. All code executed within the REPL is run within the Python main module, and any generated Python objects will persist in the Python session after the REPL is detached.

**Usage**

```r
repl_python(
  module = NULL,
  quiet = getOption("reticulate.repl.quiet", default = FALSE)
)
```

**Arguments**

- `module`: An (optional) Python module to be imported before the REPL is launched.
- `quiet`: Boolean; print a startup banner when launching the REPL? If `TRUE`, the banner will be suppressed.

**Details**

When working with R and Python scripts interactively, one can activate the Python REPL with `repl_python()`, run Python code, and later run `exit` to return to the R console.

**See Also**

- `py`, for accessing objects created using the Python REPL.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# enter the Python REPL, create a dictionary, and exit
repl_python()
dictionary = {'alpha': 1, 'beta': 2}
exit

# access the created dictionary from R
py$dictionary
# $alpha
# [1] 1
#
# $beta
# [1] 2
```
## End(Not run)

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**Description**

R interface to Python modules, classes, and functions. When calling into Python R data types are automatically converted to their equivalent Python types. When values are returned from Python to R they are converted back to R types. The reticulate package is compatible with all versions of Python >= 2.7. Integration with NumPy requires NumPy version 1.6 or higher.

<table>
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<th>Read and evaluate a Python script</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Evaluate a Python script within the Python main module, then make all public (non-module) objects within the main Python module available within the specified R environment.

**Usage**

`source_python(file, envir = parent.frame(), convert = TRUE)`

**Arguments**

- `file` : Source file
- `envir` : The environment to assign Python objects into (for example, `parent.frame()` or `globalenv()`). Specify `NULL` to not assign Python objects.
- `convert` : `TRUE` to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass `FALSE` you can do manual conversion using the `py_to_r()` function.

**Details**

To prevent assignment of objects into R, pass `NULL` for the `envir` parameter.
**tuple**

*Create Python tuple*

**Description**
Create a Python tuple object

**Usage**
tuple(..., convert = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- ... Values for tuple (or a single list to be converted to a tuple).
- convert TRUE to automatically convert Python objects to their R equivalent. If you pass FALSE you can do manual conversion using the py_to_r() function.

**Value**
A Python tuple

**Note**
The returned tuple will not automatically convert its elements from Python to R. You can do manual conversion with the py_to_r() function or pass convert = TRUE to request automatic conversion.

**use_python**

*Configure which version of Python to use*

**Description**
Configure which version of Python to use

**Usage**

- use_python(python, required = FALSE)
- use_virtualenv(virtualenv = NULL, required = FALSE)
- use_condaenv(condaenv = NULL, conda = "auto", required = FALSE)
- use_miniconda(condaenv = NULL, required = FALSE)
virtualenv-tools

Interface to Python Virtual Environments

Description

R functions for managing Python virtual environments.

Usage

virtualenv_list()

virtualenv_create(envname = NULL, python = NULL)

virtualenv_install(envname = NULL, packages, ignore_installed = FALSE, ...)

virtualenv_remove(envname = NULL, packages = NULL, confirm = interactive())

virtualenv_root()

virtualenv_python(envname = NULL)

Arguments

envname The name of, or path to, a Python virtual environment. If this name contains any slashes, the name will be interpreted as a path; if the name does not contain slashes, it will be treated as a virtual environment within virtualenv_root(). When NULL, the virtual environment as specified by the RETICULATE_PYTHON_ENV environment variable will be used instead.

python The path to a Python interpreter, to be used with the created virtual environment. When NULL, the Python interpreter associated with the current session will be used.

packages A character vector with package names to install or remove.
ignore_installed
Boolean; ignore previously-installed versions of the requested packages? (This should normally be TRUE, so that pre-installed packages available in the site libraries are ignored and hence packages are installed into the virtual environment.)

... Optional arguments; currently ignored for future expansion.
confirm Boolean; confirm before removing packages or virtual environments?

Details

Virtual environments are by default located at ~/.virtualenvs (accessed with the virtualenv_root function). You can change the default location by defining defining the WORKON_HOME environment variable.

Virtual environment functions are not supported on Windows (the use of conda environments is recommended on Windows).

with.python.builtin.object

Evaluate an expression within a context.

Description

The with method for objects of type python.builtin.object implements the context manager protocol used by the Python with statement. The passed object must implement the context manager (__enter__ and __exit__ methods.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'python.builtin.object'
with(data, expr, as = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

data Context to enter and exit
expr Expression to evaluate within the context
as Name of variable to assign context to for the duration of the expression’s evaluation (optional).
... Unused
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