Package ‘PythonInR’

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Title Use 'Python' from Within 'R'
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Description Interact with 'Python' <https://www.python.org/> from within 'R'.
Depends R (>= 2.15)
Imports pack, methods, R6, stats
SystemRequirements Python (>= 2.7.0) with header files and shared library (UNIX) / static library (Windows)
Note More information about the system requirements can be found in the README file.

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autodetectPython

Description

Autodetects the settings needed to connect to the python dll file (only Windows).

Usage

autodetectPython(pythonExePath = NULL)

Arguments

pythonExePath   a string containing the path to "python.exe" (e.g. "C:\Python34\python.exe").

Value

Returns a list containing the information necessary to connect to Python if a compatible Python, version was found, raises an error otherwise.

Examples

## Not run:
autodetectPython()
autodetectPython("C:\Python27\python.exe")

## End(Not run)
BEGIN.Python

Description

The function BEGIN.Python starts an Python read-eval-print loop.

Usage

BEGIN.Python()

Details

BEGIN.Python emulates the behavior of the Python terminal and therefore allows interactive Python code development from within R.

Value

Returns the entered code as character, code lines which throw an exception are omitted.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
code <-
BEGIN.Python()
import os
os.getcwd()
dir(os)
x = 3**3
for i in xrange(10):
  if (i > 5):
    print(i)

END.Python
## NOTE: BEGIN.Python returns the successfully executed code as character.
cat(code, sep="\n")
pyGet0("x")

## End(Not run)
```
Description

A convenience function to attach Python objects to R.

Usage

pyAttach(what, env = parent.frame())

Arguments

what a character vector giving the names of the Python objects, which should be attached to R.
env the environment where the virtual Python objects are assigned to.

Examples

if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  pyExec("import os")

  ## attach to global
  ## ----------------
  ## attach the function getcwd from the module os to R.
  pyAttach("os.getcwd", .GlobalEnv)
  os.getcwd
  os.getcwd()

  ## attach the string object os.name to R
  pyAttach("os.name", .GlobalEnv)
  pyExecp("os.name")
  os.name

  ## Since os.name is attached to the globalenv it can be set without using
  ## the global assignment operator
  os.name = "Hello Python from R!"
  pyExecp("os.name")
  os.name

  ## Please note if you don't pyAttach to globalenv you have to use
  ## the global assignment operator to set the values of the Python objects

  ## attach to a new environment
  ## ----------------------------
  os <- new.env()
  attach(os, name="python:os")
  pyAttach(paste("os", pyDir("os"), sep="."), as.environment("python:os"))
  os.sep
  os.sep = "new sep" ## this doesn't changes the value in Python but only
  ## assigns the new variable os.sep to globalenv
Call a callable Python object from within R

### Description

Call a callable Python object from within R.

### Usage

```r
pyCall(callableObj, args = NULL, kwargs = NULL, autoTypecast = TRUE, simplify = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- **callableObj**
  
  a character string giving the name of the desired callable Python object.

- **args**
  
  an optional list of arguments passed to the callable.

- **kwargs**
  
  an optional list of named arguments passed to the callable.

- **autoTypecast**
  
  an optional logical value, default is TRUE, specifying if the return values should be automatically typecasted if possible.

- **simplify**
  
  an optional logical value, if TRUE, R converts Python lists into R vectors whenever possible, else it translates Python lists always to R lists.

### Details

The args and kwargs are transformed to Python variables by the default conversion. More information about the type conversion can be found in the vignette.

### Value

Returns the result of the function call, converted into an R object.
Examples

pyCall("sum", args=list(1:3))

## define a new function with the name fun
pyExec('def fun(**kwargs):
    return([{key, value} for key, value in kwargs.items()])
')
pyCall("fun", kwargs=list(a=1, f=2, x=4))

Description

Connects R to Python. (The parameters are only needed for the Windows version!)

Usage

pyConnect(pythonExePath = NULL, dllDir = NULL, pythonHome = NULL)

pyConnectWinDll(dllName, dllDir, majorVersion, pythonHome, pyArch, useCstdout = NULL)

Arguments

- **pythonExePath**: a character containing the path to "python.exe" (e.g. "C:\Python27\python.exe")
- **dllDir**: an optional character giving the path to the dll file. Since the dll file is normally in a system folder or in the same location as python.exe, this parameter is almost never needed!
- **pythonHome**: an optional character giving the path to PYTHONHOME. On Windows by default PYTHONHOME is the folder where python.exe is located, therefore this parameter is normally not needed.
- **dllName**: a character giving the name of the dll file (e.g. d "python27.dll").
- **majorVersion**: an integer giving the major Python version (e.g. 2 or 3).
- **pyArch**: a character giving the Python architecture, i.e. "32bit" or "64bit".
- **useCstdout**: a logical indicating if the C stdout should be used or the stout should be redirected at a Python level.

Details

There is a different behavior for the static (Linux default) and the explicit linked (Windows default) version. Where as the static linked version automatically connects, when the package get’s loaded, the explicitly linked version needs to be connected manually. More information can be found at the README file or at [http://pythoninr.bitbucket.org/](http://pythoninr.bitbucket.org/).
**Note**

See the README for more information about the Windows setup.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
## Linux examples
pyConnect() # is done by default when the package is loaded

## Windows examples
pyConnect() ## will try to detect a suitable python version
   ## from the PATH given in the environment variables
pyConnect("C:\\Python27\\python.exe")

## One can also explicitly set the parameters for the connection.
PythonInR:::pyConnectWinDll(dllName="python27.dll", dllDir=NULL,
   majorVersion=2, pythonHome="C:\\Python27",
   pyArch="32bit")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**pyDict**

Create a virtual Python dictionary

**Description**

The function `pyDict` creates a virtual Python object of type `PythonInR_Dict`.

**Usage**

```r
pyDict(key, value, regFinalizer = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **key**: a character string giving the name of the Python object.
- **value**: if a value is provided, a new Python dictionary is created based on the value. Therefore allowed values of value are named lists and names vectors.
- **regFinalizer**: a logical indicating if a finalizer should be be registered, the default value is TRUE.

**Details**

If no value is provided a virtual Python dict for an existing Python object is created. If the value is NULL, an empty virtual Python object for an empty dict is created. If the value is a named vector or named list, a new Python object based on the vector or list is created.
Examples

if ( pyIsConnected() ){
    pyExec('myPyDict = {"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}')
    ## create a virtual Python dictionary for an existing dictionary
    myDict <- pyDict("myPyDict")
    myDict["a"]
    myDict["a"] <- "set the key"
    myDict
    ## allowed keys are
    myDict["string"] <- 1
    myDict[3L] <- "long"
    myDict[5] <- "float"
    myDict[c("t", "u", "p", "l", "e")]<- "tuple"
    myDict
    ## NOTE: Python does not make a difference between a float key 3 and a long key 3L
    myDict[3] <- "float"
    myDict
    ## create a new Python dict and virtual dict
    myNewDict <- pyDict("myNewDict", list(p=2, y=9, r=1))
    myNewDict
}

pyDir

Convenience function to call the Python function dir

Description

A convenience function to call the Python function dir.

Usage

pyDir(objName = NULL)

Arguments

objName an optional string specifying the name of the Python object.

Details

The Python function dir is similar to the R function ls.

Value

Returns the list of names in the global scope, if no object name is provided, otherwise a list of valid attributes for the specified object.
**Examples**

```r
pyDir()
pyDir("sys")
```

---

## pyExec

**Executes multiple lines of Python code from within R**

### Description

The function `pyExec` allows to execute multiple lines of python code from within R.

### Usage

```r
pyExec(code)
```

### Arguments

- `code`: a string of Python code to be executed in Python.

### Details

Since `pyExec` can execute multiple lines, it is the obvious choice for defining Python functions or running small scripts where no return value is needed.

### Examples

```python
print("The following line will not appear in the R terminal!")
print("Hello" + " " + "R!")
print("NOTE: pyExecp would also show the line above!")
print("The following line will appear in the R terminal!")
print("Hello" + " " + "R!")
'
```

---

## pyExecfile

**Executes Python source file from within R**

### Description

The function `pyExecfile` calls the Python function `execfile`, which is the Python equivalent to the function `source` provided in R.

### Usage

```r
pyExecfile(filename)
```
Arguments

filename a character string giving the name or full path of the file to be executed.

Details

The function execfile is kind of the source of Python. Since it got omitted in Python 3 a replacement gets assigned following common practices.

Examples

```python
## Not run:
pyExecfile("myPythonScript.py")
## End(Not run)
```

Description

The function pyExecg is designed to execute multiple lines of Python code and returns the thereby generated variables to R.

Usage

```r
pyExecg(code, returnValues = character(), autoTypecast = TRUE,
       returnToR = TRUE, mergeNamespaces = FALSE, override = FALSE,
       simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

code a string of Python code to be executed in Python.

returnValues a character vector containing the names of the variables, which should be returned to R.

autoTypecast a an optional logical value, default is TRUE, specifying if the return values should be automatically typecasted if possible.

returnToR an optional logical, default is TRUE, specifying if the generated variables should be returned to R.

mergeNamespaces an optional logical, default is FALSE, specifying if the internally generated temporary namespace should be merged with the name space __main__. See Details.

override an optional logical value, default is FALSE, specifying how to merge the temporary namespace with the __main__ namespace.

simplify an optional logical, if TRUE (default) R converts Python lists into R vectors whenever possible, else it translates Python lists always to R lists.
Details

The function `pyExecg` executes the code in a temporary namespace, after the execution every variable from the namespace is returned to R. If the `mergeNamespaces` is set to TRUE the temporary namespace gets merged with the (global) namespace `__main__`. The logical variable `override` is used to control, if already existing variables in the namespace `__main__` should be overridden, when a variable with the same name get’s assigned to the temporary namespace. If a python object can’t be converted to an R object it is assigned to the Python dictionary `__R__.namespace` and the type, id and an indicator if the object is a callable are returned.

Value

Returns a list containing all the variables of the `__main__` namespace.

Examples

```r
if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  # 1. assigns x to the global namespace
  pyExec("x=4")
  # 2. assigns y to the temp namespace
  pyExecg("y=4", simplify=TRUE)
  # 3. assign again to the temp namespace
  pyExecg("y=[i for i in range(1,4)]
  x=[i for i in range(3,9)]
  z=[i**2 for i in range(1,9)]
  ", returnValues=c("x", "z"), simplify=TRUE)
  # 4. assign x to the temp namespace, x gets returned as vector
  pyExecg("x=[i for i in range(0,5)]", simplify=TRUE)
  # 5. assign x to the temp namespace, x gets returned as list
  pyExecg("x=[i for i in range(0,5)]", simplify=FALSE)
  # 6. x is still 4 since except assignment 1 all other assignments
  # took place in the temp namespace
  pyPrint("x")
  # 7. note y has never been assigned to the main namespace
  "y" %in% pyDir()
  # 8. since mergeNamespaces is TRUE PythonInR will try
  # to assign x to the main namespace but since override is
  # by default FALSE and x already exists in the main namespace
  # x will not be changed
  pyExecg("x=10", simplify=TRUE, mergeNamespaces=TRUE)
  # 9. there is no y in the main namespace therefore it can be assigned
  pyExecg("y=10", simplify=TRUE, mergeNamespaces=TRUE)
  pyPrint("x") # NOTE: x is still unchanged!
  pyPrint("y") # NOTE: a value has been assigned to y!
  # 10. since override is now TRUE the value of x will be changed in the
  # main namespace
  pyExecg("x=10", simplify=TRUE, mergeNamespaces=TRUE, override=TRUE)
  pyPrint("x") # NOTE: x is changed now!
  # 11. get an object which can’t be typecast to an R object
  # pyExecg does not transform these objects automatically
```
pyExec("import os")
z <- pyExecg("x = os")
os <- PythonInR:::pyTransformReturn(z[[1]])
os$getcwd()
}

---

### pyExecep

*Executes a single line of Python code from within R*

---

Description

The function `pyExecep` is designed to execute a single line of Python code from within R. Thereby `pyExecep` tries to emulate the natural interactive Python terminal behavior.

Usage

`pyExecep(code)`

Arguments

- `code`: a string of Python code to be executed in Python.

Details

The name `pyExecep` is short for `python execute and print`. As the name is indicating the most visual difference between `pyExec` and `pyExecep` lies in the printing behavior. For example, executing `pyExecep("'Hello " + "R!'")` would show 'Hello R!' in the R terminal, executing `pyExec("'Hello " + "R!'")` wouldn't show anything. Internally `pyExec` uses `PyRun_SimpleString` and `pyExecep` uses `PyRun_String` with the flag `Py_single_input`, therefore `pyExecep` can be used to simulate an interactive Python interpreter behavior.

Examples

```r
pyExecep("'Hello " + "R!'")
```

---

### pyExit

*Closes the connection to Python*

---

Description

Closes the connection from R to Python.

Usage

`pyExit()`
**pyFunction**

Create a virtual Python function

## Examples

```r
## Not run:
pyExit()

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

The function `pyFunction` creates a new object of type `pyFunction` based on a given key.

### Usage

```r
pyFunction(key, regFinalizer = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **key**: a string specifying the name of a Python method/function.
- **regFinalizer**: a logical indicating if a finalizer should be registered, the default value is `FALSE`.

### Details

The function `pyFunction` makes it easy to create interfaces to Python functions.

### Examples

```r
if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  pySum <- pyFunction("sum")
  pySum(1:3)
}
```

**pyGet**  
Gets Python objects by name and transforms them into R objects

## Description

The function `pyGet` gets Python objects by name and transforms them into R objects.

### Usage

```r
pyGet(key, autoTypecast = TRUE, simplify = TRUE)
```
Arguments

key a string specifying the name of a Python object.
autoTypecast an optional logical value, default is TRUE, specifying if the return values should be automatically typecasted if possible.
simplify an optional logical value, if TRUE R converts Python lists into R vectors whenever possible, else it translates Python lists always into R lists.

Details

Since any Python object can be transformed into one of the basic data types it is up to the user to do so up front. More information about the type conversion can be found in the README file or at http://pythoninr.bitbucket.org/.

Value

Returns the specified Python object converted into an R object if possible, else a virtual Python object.

Note

pyGet always returns a new object, if you want to create a R representation of an existing Python object use pyGet0 instead.

Examples

```r
## get a character of length 1
pyGet("__name__")
## get a character of length 1 > 1
pyGet("sys.path")
## get a list
pyGet("sys.path", simplify = FALSE)
## get a PythonInR_List
x <- pyGet("sys.path", autoTypecast = FALSE)
x
class(x)
## get an object where no specific transformation to R is defined
## this example also shows the differences between pyGet and pyGet0
pyExec("import datetime")
## pyGet creates a new Python variable where the return value of pyGet is
## stored the name of the new reference is stored in x$py.variableName.
x <- pyGet("datetime.datetime.now().time()")
x
class(x)
x$py.variableName
## pyGet0 never creates a new Python object, objects which can be transformed
to R objects are transformed. For all other objects an PythonInR_Object is created.
y <- pyGet0("datetime.datetime.now().time()")
```
An important difference is that the evaluation of `x` always will return the same time, the evaluation of `y` always will give the new time.

### Description

The function `pyGet0` gets Python objects by name.

### Usage

```r
pyGet0(key)
```

### Arguments

- `key` a string specifying the name of a Python object.

### Details

Primitive data types like `bool`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `str`, `bytes` and `unicode` are returned as R objects. Python tuples, lists, dictionaries and other Python objects are returned as virtual Python objects.

### Value

Returns the specified Python object converted into an R object if possible, else a virtual Python object.

### Note

`pyGet0` never creates a new Python object.

### Examples

```r
if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  pyExec("import os")
  os <- pyGet0("os")
  os$getcwd()
  os$sep
  os$sep <- "Hello Python!"
  pyExecp("os.sep")
}
```
pyHelp

Convenience function to access the Python help system

Description

A convenience function to access the Python help system.

Usage

pyHelp(topic)

Arguments

topic a string specifying name or topic for which help is sought.

Value

Prints the help to the given string.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
pyHelp("abs")
## End(Not run)
```

pyImport

Import virtual Python objects to R

Description

A convenience function to call the Python function import and creating virtual Python objects for the imported objects in R.

Usage

pyImport(import, from = NULL, as = NULL, env = parent.frame())

Arguments

import a character giving the names of the objects to import.
from an optional character string giving the name of the module.
as an optional string defining an alias for the module name.
env an optional environment where the virtual Python objects are assigned to.
**Details**

The function `pyImport` works like the import function in Python.

The function `pyImport` has a special behavior for the packages `numpy` and `pandas`. For these two packages `pyImport` does not only import `numpy` but also register their alias in `pyOptions`. To be found when `pySet` is used with the option `useNumpy` set to TRUE.

**Examples**

```r
pyImport("os")
## Not run:
#NOTE: The following does not only import numpy but also register the
# alias in the options under the name "numpyAlias".
# The same is done for pandas, the default alias for pandas and numpy
# are respectively "pandas" and "numpy". The numpyAlias is used
# when calling pySet with the pyOption useNumpy set to TRUE.
pyOptions("numpyAlias")
pyImport("numpy", as="np")
pyOptions("numpyAlias")
pyImport("pandas", as="pd")
pyImport(c("getcwd", "sep"), from="os")
getcwd()
sep
sep = "Hello R!"
pyExecp("sep")
```

---

**pyIsConnected**

checks if R is connected to Python

**Description**

Checks if R is connected to Python.

**Usage**

`pyIsConnected()`

**Value**

Returns TRUE if R is connected to Python, FALSE otherwise.

**Examples**

`pyIsConnected()`
## Description

The function `pyList` creates a virtual Python object of type `PythonInR_List`.

## Usage

```r
pyList(key, value, regFinalizer = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

- **key**: a character string giving the name of the Python object.
- **value**: an optional value, allowed values are vectors, lists and `NULL`.
- **regFinalizer**: a logical indicating if a finalizer should be registered, the default value is `TRUE`.

## Details

If no value is provided a virtual Python list for an existing Python object is created. If the value is `NULL` an empty virtual Python object for an empty list is created. If the value is a vector or a list, a new Python object based on the vector or list is created.

## Examples

```r
if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  pyExec("myPyList = [1, 2, 5, "Hello R!"]")
  # create a virtual Python list for an existing list
  myList <- pyList("myPyList")
  myList[0]
  myList[[1]] <- "changed"
  myList
  # create a new Python list and virtual list
  myNewList <- pyList('myNewList', list(1:3, 'Hello Python'))
  myNewList[[1]]
  myNewList$append(4L)
  ls(myNewList)
  ## NOTE: Indexing which can not be interpreted as correct R
  ## syntax should be provided as a character string.
  myNewList['::2']
}
```
**pyObject**

Creates a virtual Python object

**Description**

The function **pyObject** creates a virtual Python object of type `PythonInR_Object`.

**Usage**

```r
pyObject(key, regFinalizer = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **key**: a character string giving the name of the Python object.
- **regFinalizer**: a logical indicating if a finalizer should be be registered, the default value is TRUE.

**Details**

Every `PythonInR_Object` has the following members:

- **`py.variableName`**: the variable name used in Python.
- **`py.objectName`**: the name of the Python object (obtained by `x.__name__`) or NULL.
- **`py.type`**: the type of the Python object.
- **`py.del`**: a function to delete the Python object.
- **`print`**: for more information see R6 classes.
- **`initialize`**: for more information see R6 classes.

The other members of `PythonInR_Object`'s are generated dynamically based on the provided Python object. The R function `ls` can be used to view the members of a `PythonInR_Object` object.

**Examples**

```r
if ( pyIsConnected() ){  
  pyExec("import os")  
  os <- pyObject("os", regFinalizer = FALSE)  
  ls(os)  
  ## To show again the difference between pyGet and pyGet0.  
  os1 <- pyGet0("os")  ## has no finalizer  
  os2 <- pyGet("os")  ## has a finalizer  
  os$py.variableName  
  os1$py.variableName  
  os2$py.variableName  
}
```
**Description**

a function for getting and setting options in the PythonInR package.

**Usage**

pyOptions(option, value)

**Arguments**

- **option**: a character giving the option to set or get.
- **value**: the new value of the option.

**Details**

The following options are available:

- **numpyAlias** a character giving the numpy alias, the default value is "numpy".
- **useNumpy** a logical giving if numpy should be used if getting and setting matrices.
- **pandasAlias** a character giving the pandas alias, the default value is "pandas".
- **usePandas** a logical giving if pandas should be used if getting and setting data.frames.
- **winPython364** a logical indicating if Python 3 64-bit under windows is used, this option is set automatically at startup and shouldn’t be changed.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
pyOptions()
pyExec("import numpy as np")
pyOptions("numpyAlias", "np")
pyOptions("useNumpy", TRUE)
pyExec("import pandas as pd")
pyOptions("pandasAlias", "pd")
pyOptions("usePandas", TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```
pyPrint

Convenience function to print a given Python object to the R terminal

Description

Prints a given Python variable to the R terminal.

Usage

pyPrint(objName)

Arguments

objName a character string to be evaluated in Python and printed to the R terminal.

Details

Internally it uses a combination of pyExec and print. Please note that the result of pyExecp("x") and pyPrint("x") often will be different, since pyExecp("x") is equivalent to typing x into the Python terminal whereas pyPrint("x") is equivalent to typing print(x) into the Python terminal.

Examples

pyPrint("'Hello ' + 'R!'")
pyPrint("sys.version")

pySet

assigns R objects to Python

Description

The function pySet allows to assign R objects to the Python namespace, the conversion from R to Python is done automatically.

Usage

pySet(key, value, namespace = "__main__", useSetPoly = TRUE, useNumpy = pyOptions("useNumpy"), usePandas = pyOptions("usePandas"))
Arguments

key
a string specifying the name of the Python object.

value
a R object which is assigned to Python.

namespace
a string specifying where the key should be located. If the namespace is set to "__main__" the key will be set to the global namespace. But it is also possible to set attributes of objects e.g. the attribute name of the object 'os'.

useSetPoly
an optional logical, giving if pySetPoly should be used to transform R objects into Python objects. For example if useSetPoly is TRUE unnamed vectors are transformed to Python objects of type PrVector else to lists.

useNumpy
an optional logical, default is FALSE, to control if numpy should be used for the type conversion of matrices.

usePandas
an optional logical, default is FALSE, to control if pandas should be used for the type conversion of data frames.

Details

More information about the type conversion can be found in the README file or at http://pythoninr.bitbucket.org/.

Examples

```r
pySet("x", 3)
pySet("M", diag(1,3))
pyImport("os")
pySet("name", "Hello os!", namespace="os")
## In some situations it can be beneficial to convert R lists or vectors to Python tuple instead of lists. One way to accomplish this is to change the class of the vector to "tuple".
y <- c(1, 2, 3)
class(y) <- "tuple"
pySet("y", y)
## pySet can also be used to change values of objects or dictionaries.
asTuple <- function(x) {
class(x) <- "tuple"
return(x)
}
pyExec("d = dict()")
pySet("myTuple", asTuple(1:10), namespace="d")
pySet("myList", as.list(1:5), namespace="d")
```

pyTuple

Creates a virtual Python tuple

Description

The function pyTuple creates a virtual Python object of type PythonInR_Tuple.
Usage

pyTuple(key, value, regFinalizer = FALSE)

Arguments

key
a character string giving the name of the Python object.

value
an optional value, allowed values are vectors, lists and NULL.

regFinalizer
a logical indicating if a finalizer should be registered, the default value is TRUE.

Details

If no value is provided a virtual Python tuple for an existing Python object is created. If the value is NULL an empty virtual Python object for an empty tuple is created. If the value is a vector or tuple a new Python object based on the vector or list is created.

Examples

if ( pyIsConnected() ){
  pyExec('myPyTuple = (1, 2, 5, "Hello R!")')
  # create a virtual Python tuple for an existing tuple
  myTuple <- pyTuple("myPyTuple")
  myTuple[0]
  tryCatch({myTuple[1] <- "should give an error since tuple are not mutable"},
            error = function(e) print(e))
  myTuple
  # create a new Python tuple and virtual tuple
  newTuple <- pyTuple("myNewTuple", list(1:3, "Hello Python")
  newTuple[1]
}

pyType

Convenience function to call the Python function type.

Description

Convenience function to call the Python function type.

Usage

pyType(objName)

Arguments

objName
a string specifying the name of the Python object.
**Value**

The type of the specified object as character on success, NULL otherwise.

**Examples**

```python
pyExec("x = dict()")
pyType("x")
```

---

**Description**

A convenience function to get `sys.version` from Python.

**Usage**

```python
pyVersion()
```

**Value**

Returns a string containing the Python version and some compiler information.

**Examples**

```python
pyVersion()
```
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