

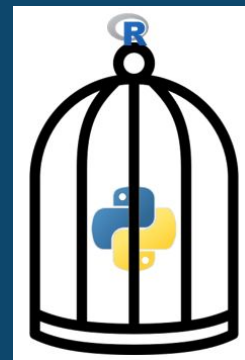
# How to lock a Python in a cage?

Managing Python environment inside an R project

PyData meetup

Warsaw, 2018-02-06

Piotr Chaberski, WLOG Solutions

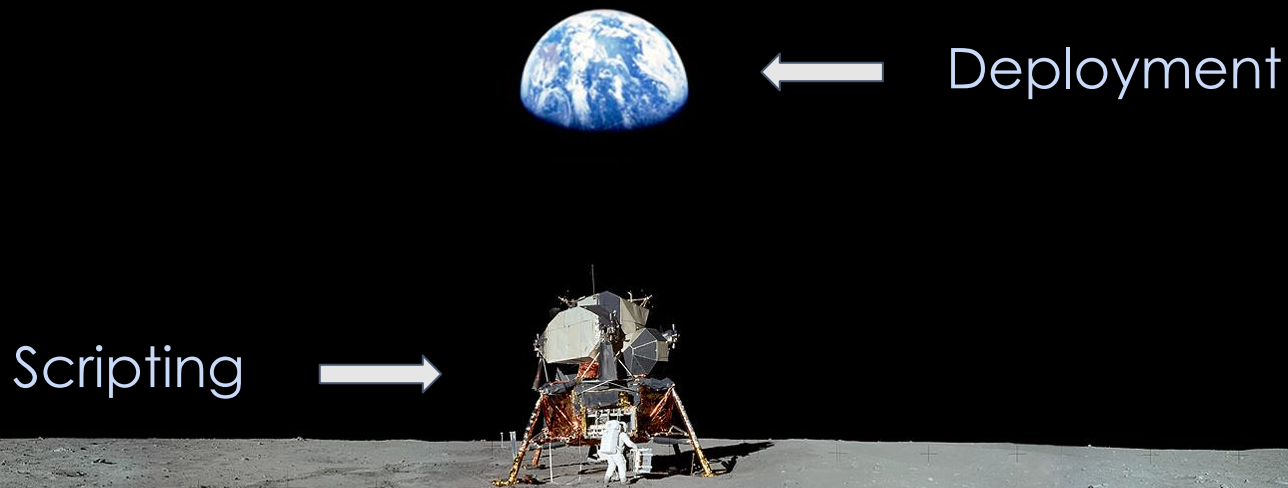


# A brief intro...

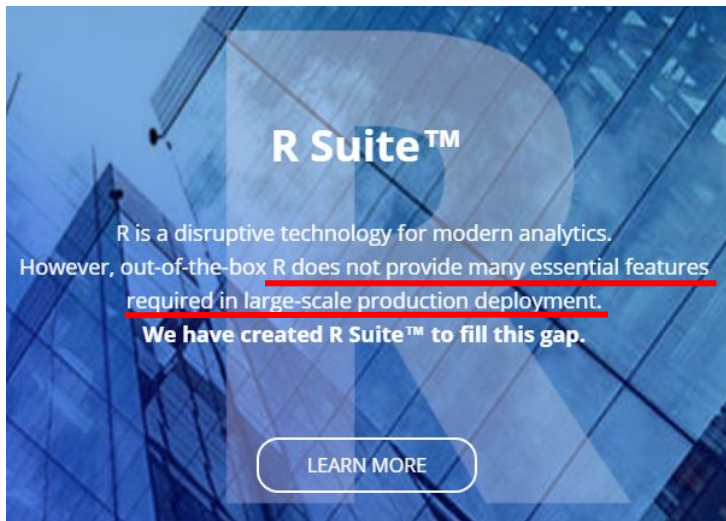
Imagine that you are developing a project using R and your big corporate customer, after weeks of processing requests to establish open-source analytical environment, finally managed to install R on their production machines. Now you realized, that it would be nice to use some Python library in your solution...

How would you tell the client to switch to Python for a while?

Both R and Python are great for writing scripts, but...



# Why R Suite?



... so doesn't Python, to be clear

- develop your solution maintaining **full control over dependencies and their versions**
- build the solution for a **desired production environment**
- close your solution in **ready-to-deploy package** that doesn't require any installations or configuration

# Why Python in R?

Why not only Python? Why not only R?

Your client has **R production environment**

You have well managed **R deployment procedure** (using R Suite)

You'd like to create a **Shiny app** on top of your solution

You just know/like R better

... but you still need some specific Python functionalities

# So how to use Python when you have R on production?

... just hide it deep down in your R Suite project

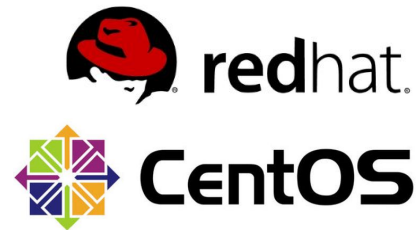
# Deep learning using Keras/Tensorflow in R

Use case with focus on deployment

# Prerequisites

- R
- R Suite CLI
- RStudio (optional but recommended)
- Miniconda

Example created on Windows, but after prerequisites are installed for specific system, further steps are identical on Linux

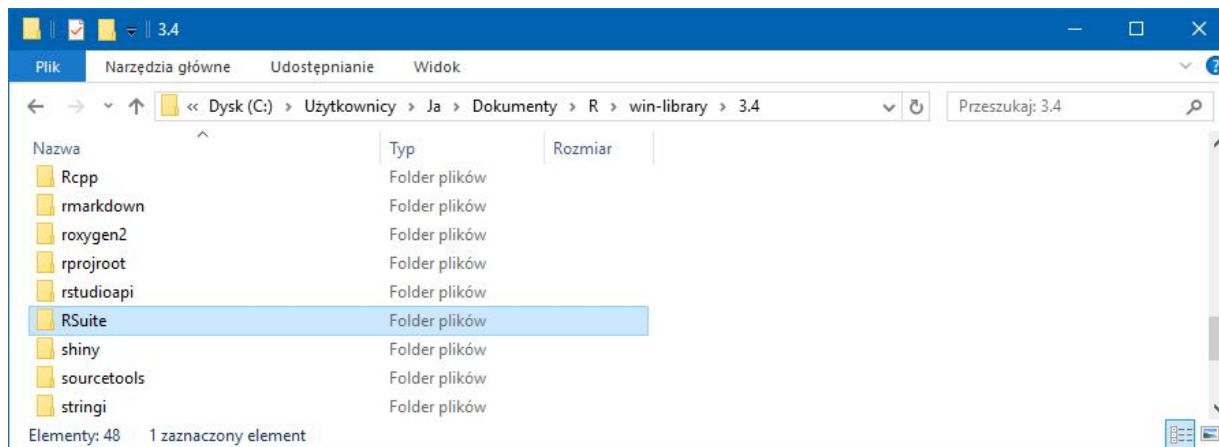




# 1. Install R Suite R package

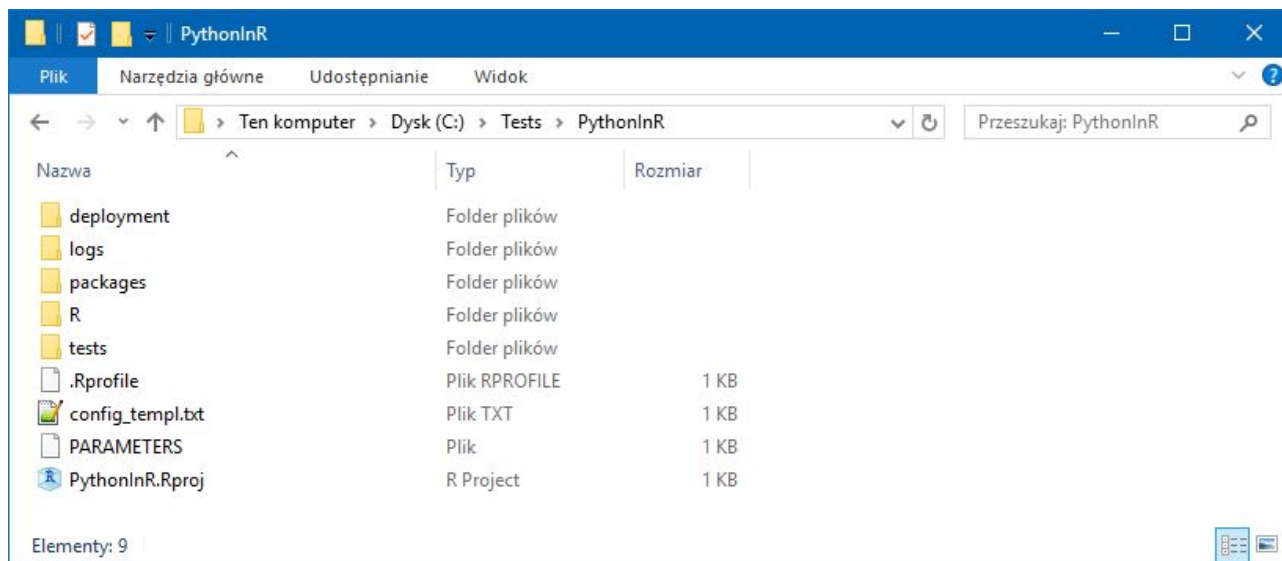
```
C:\Users\Ja>rsuite install
Detecting repositories ...
Will use repositories:
      CRAN = https://cloud.r-project.org/
      Other = http://wlog-rsuite.s3.amazonaws.com
Installing RSuite(v0.22-231) package ...
installing the source package 'RSuite'

All done.
```



## 2. Create R Suite project

```
C:\Tests>rsuite proj start -n PythonInR
2018-02-01 20:18:33 INFO:rsuite:Will create project PythonInR structure for RSuite v0.22.231.
2018-02-01 20:18:34 INFO:rsuite:Project PythonInR started.
```



### 3. Create a dummy custom R package PackageVersions

The solution is simple and there is no need to enclose custom functions in packages, however a dummy package will allow to specify external packages which might be useful when recreating dev environment. If not specified, the newest packages available in given set of repositories (PARAMETERS -> Repositories) will be installed as per library() calls in scripts.

```
C:\Tests\PythonInR>rsuite proj pkgadd -n PackageVersions  
2018-02-01 20:49:51 INFO:rsuite:Package PackageVersions started in project PythonInR.
```

Edit DESCRIPTION file to contain all needed external packages. Also, list all imported packages in 'R/packages\_import.R' file so they will be added to the PackageVersions' NAMESPACE.

The screenshot displays three windows related to the 'PackageVersions' R package:

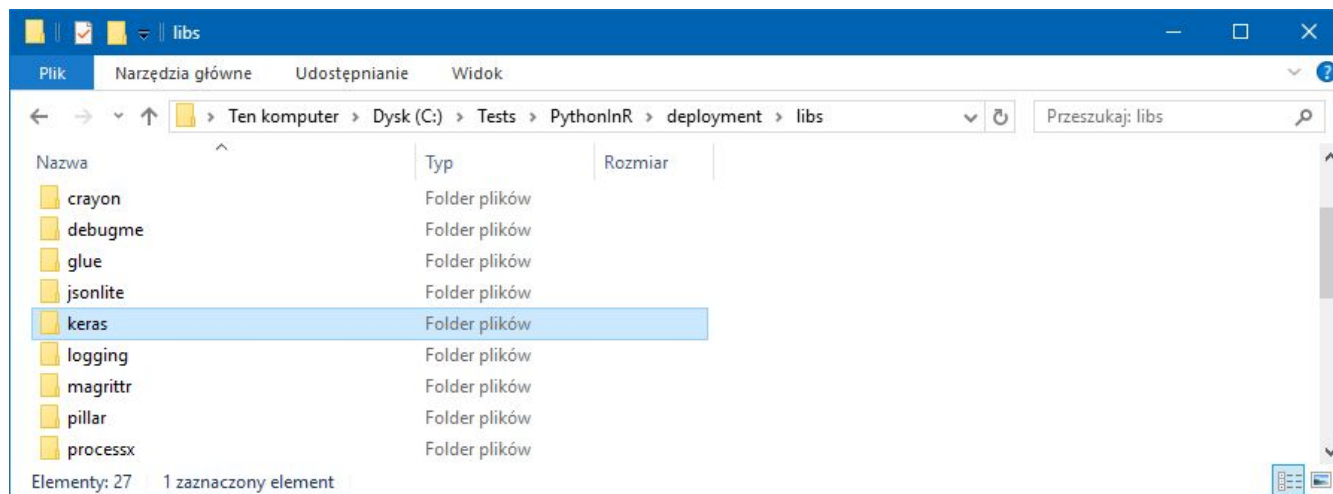
- File Explorer:** Shows the directory structure of 'PackageVersions' in 'C:\Tests\PythonInR\packages'. The files listed are: 'data' (Folder plików), 'inst' (Folder plików), 'man' (Folder plików), 'R' (Folder plików), 'tests' (Folder plików), '.Rprofile' (Plik RPROFILE, 1 KB), 'DESCRIPTION' (Plik, 1 KB), 'NAMESPACE' (Plik, 1 KB), 'NEWS' (Plik, 1 KB), and 'PackageVersions.Rproj' (R Project, 1 KB).
- DESCRIPTION — Notatnik:** Shows the content of the DESCRIPTION file:

```
Plik Edycja Format Widok Pomoc  
Package: PackageVersions  
Type: Package  
Title: What the package does (short line)  
Version: 0.1  
Date: 2018-02-01  
Author: pchab  
Maintainer: Who to complain to <yourfault@somewhere.net>  
Description: More about what it does (maybe more than one line)  
License: What license is it under?  
Imports: logging, reticulate (== 1.4), tensorflow (== 1.5), keras (== 2.1.3)  
RoxygenNote: 6.0.1
```
- packages\_import.R — Notatnik:** Shows the content of the packages\_import.R file:

```
Plik Edycja Format Widok Pomoc  
#-----  
# PackageVersions  
#  
# Global package definitions and imports  
#-----  
#' @import logging  
#' @import reticulate  
#' @import tensorflow  
#' @import keras  
NULL
```

## 4. Install external R packages to your local R Suite project

```
C:\Tests\PythonInR>rsuite proj depsinst
2018-02-01 21:08:10 INFO:rsuite:Detecting repositories (for R 3.4)...
2018-02-01 21:08:11 INFO:rsuite:Will look for dependencies in ...
2018-02-01 21:08:11 INFO:rsuite:.          MRAN#1 = https://mran.microsoft.com/snapshot/2018-02-01 (win.binary, source)
2018-02-01 21:08:11 INFO:rsuite:Collecting project dependencies (for R 3.4)...
2018-02-01 21:08:11 INFO:rsuite:Resolving dependencies (for R 3.4)...
2018-02-01 21:08:14 INFO:rsuite:Detected 26 dependencies to install. Installing...
2018-02-01 21:14:02 INFO:rsuite:All dependencies successfully installed.
```



## 5. Create local Python environment within R Suite project

```
C:\Tests\PythonInR>conda create -p python python=3.6.3
```

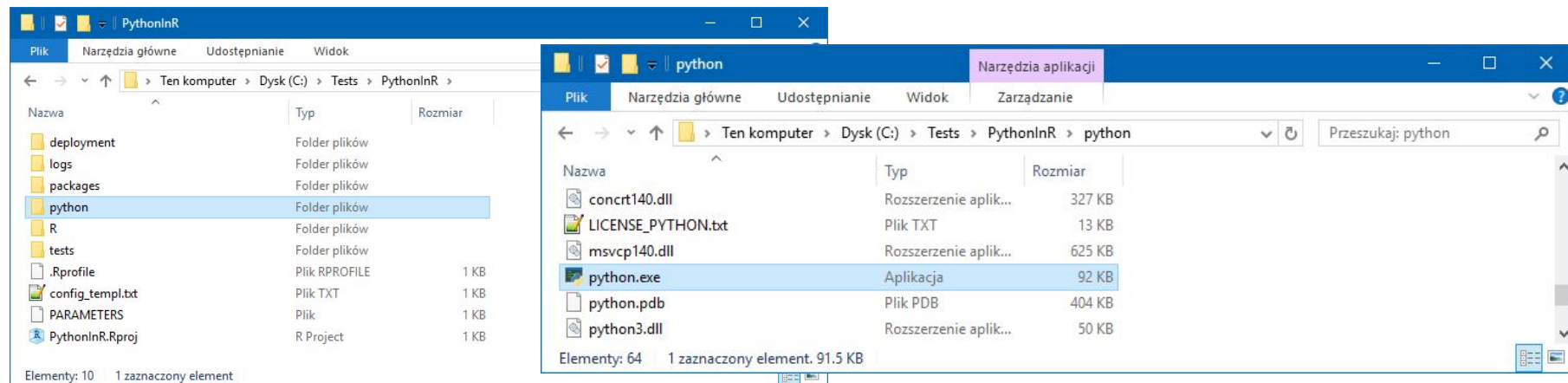
```
Fetching package metadata .....
```

```
Solving package specifications: .
```

Package plan for installation in environment C:\Tests\PythonInR\python:

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

```
certifi:      2018.1.18-py36_0
pip:          9.0.1-py36h226ae91_4
python:       3.6.3-h3b118a2_4
...
```



## 6. Install all needed Python packages with dependencies

```
C:\Tests\PythonInR>conda install -n python tensorflow=1.2.1 keras=2.1.3 opencv=3.3.1 scikit-learn=0.19.1 pillow=5.0.0
```

```
Fetching package metadata .....
```

```
Solving package specifications: .
```

```
Package plan for installation in environment C:\Tests\PythonInR\python:
```

```
The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:
```

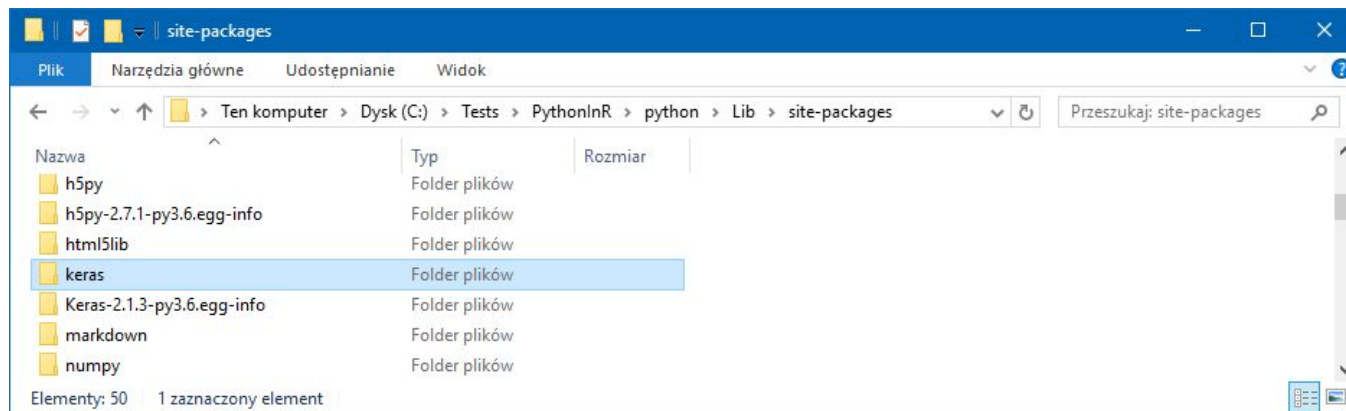
```
backports:                1.0-py36h81696a8_1
```

```
backports.weakref:        1.0rc1-py36_0
```

```
...
```

```
keras:                    2.1.3-py36_0
```

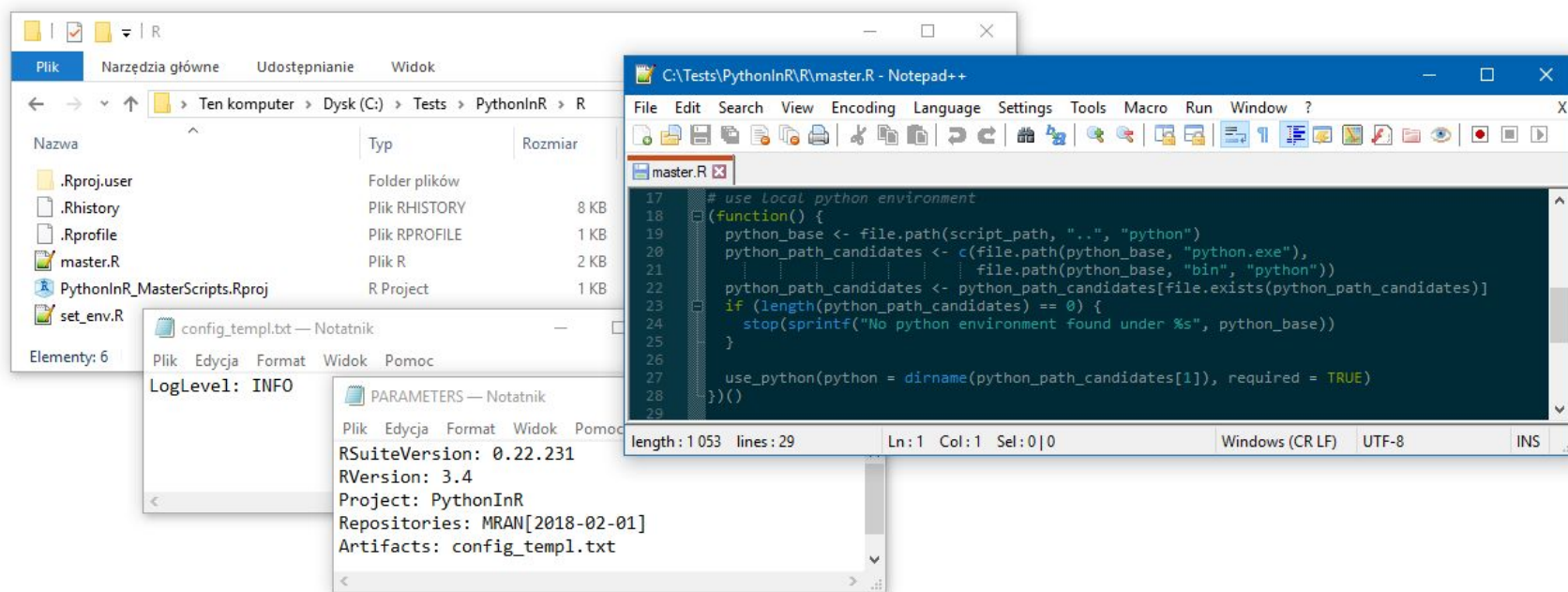
```
...
```





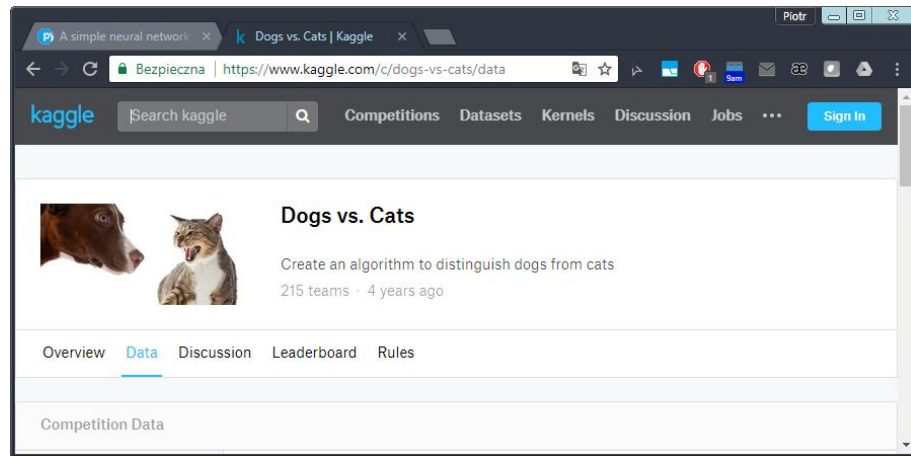
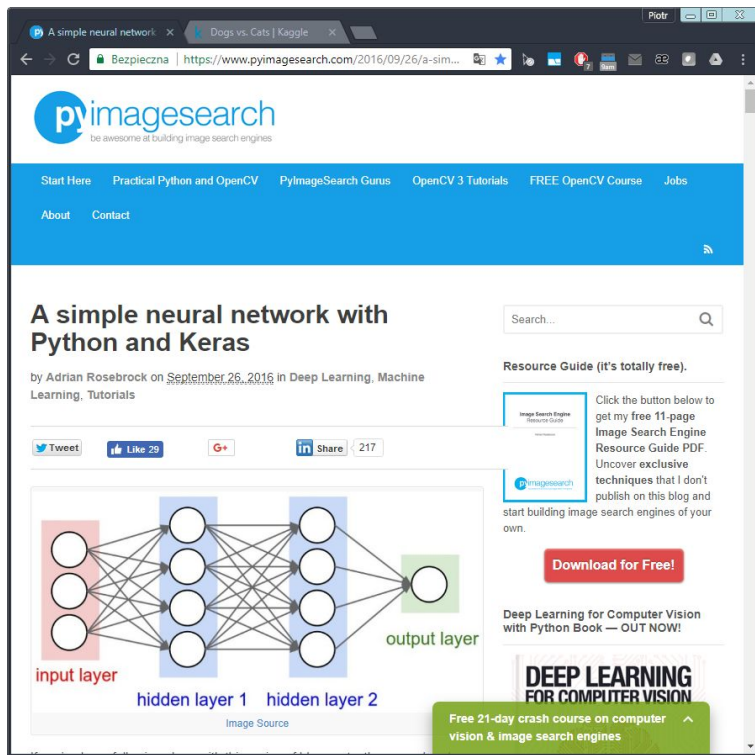
## 7. Develop the solution

As the R project and internal Python environment are configured, the project is ready to be developed. R master executable scripts can be modified, some custom R packages can be created and the solution can utilize installed R packages as well as the Python ones (using dedicated R interfaces such as 'reticulate').



Python code adapted from:

<https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2016/09/26/a-simple-neural-network-with-python-and-keras>

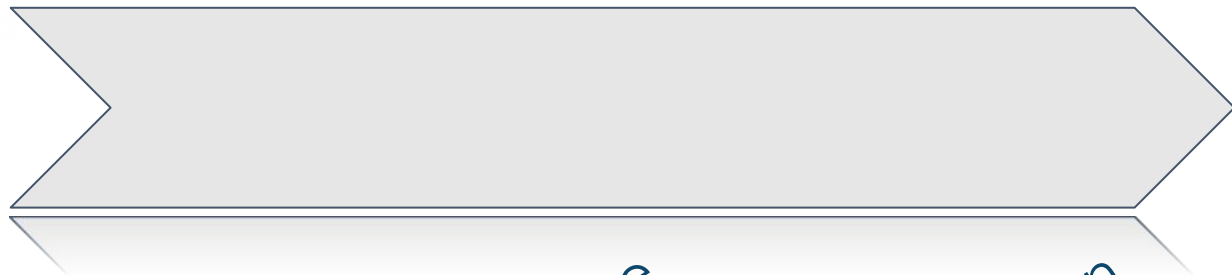


Dataset downloaded from:

<https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats/data>



# 3 ways to use Keras in R

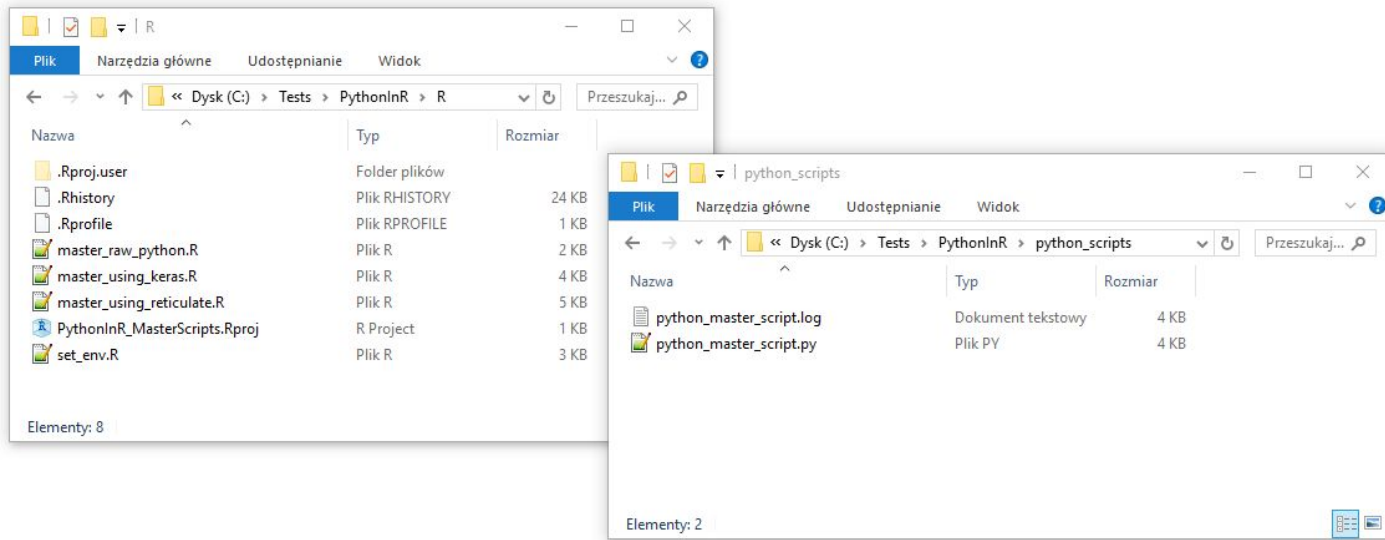


1. keras R package

2. reticulate interface

3. running raw Python

# 3 ways to use Keras in R



No matter how you use it, remember to use local Python!

```
use_python(python = dirname(...), required = TRUE)
```



# 1. keras R package

- most natural for R users
- wraps all Keras/Tensorflow features with R syntax
- provides some R Studio add-ins
- still uses *reticulate* and runs Python under the hood

```
library(keras)
```

```
# keras model architecture
```

```
model <- keras_model_sequential() %>%  
  layer_dense(units = 768, input_shape = 3072, kernel_initializer =  
"uniform", activation = "relu") %>%  
  layer_dense(units = 384, kernel_initializer = "uniform",  
activation = "relu") %>%  
  layer_dense(units = 2, activation = "softmax")
```

```
# keras model compilation
```

```
loginfo("Compiling model...")  
model %>% compile(  
  optimizer = optimizer_sgd(lr = 0.01),  
  loss = "binary_crossentropy",  
  metrics = "accuracy")
```

```
# keras model training and evaluation
```

```
loginfo("Model fitting and evaluation...")  
model %>% fit(train_data, train_labels,  
             epochs = 20,  
             batch_size = 128,  
             validation_data = list(valid_data, valid_labels))  
loginfo("Model training complete.")
```



## 2. *reticulate* interface

- general interface for Python modules
- automatic conversions between Python and R data types (careful when passing integers, tuples, lists to Python functions)
- use “\$” operator instead of Python’s “.”

```
library(reticulate)
```

```
Sequential <- import("keras.models")$Sequential  
Activation <- import("keras.layers")$Activation  
SGD <- import("keras.optimizers")$SGD  
Dense <- import("keras.layers")$Dense
```

```
# keras model architecture  
model <- Sequential()  
model$add(Dense(768L, input_dim = 3072L, init = "uniform",  
activation = "relu"))  
model$add(Dense(384L, init = "uniform", activation = "relu"))  
model$add(Dense(2L))  
model$add(Activation("softmax"))
```

```
# keras model compilation  
loginfo("Compiling model...")  
sgd <- SGD(lr = 0.01)  
model$compile(loss = "binary_crossentropy",  
optimizer = sgd,  
metrics = list("accuracy"))
```

```
# keras model training and evaluation  
loginfo("Starting model training...")  
model$fit(train_data, train_labels,  
epochs = 20L,  
batch_size = 128L,  
validation_data = list(valid_data, valid_labels))  
loginfo("Model training complete.")
```



### 3. running raw Python

- handy when you already have some code in Python
- hard to control Python script execution from R (separate loggers etc.)
- all objects from Python session available in R (converted or not)

```
library(reticulate)
```

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Activation
from keras.optimizers import SGD
from keras.layers import Dense
```

```
# keras model architecture
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(768, input_dim=3072, init="uniform",
activation="relu"))
model.add(Dense(384, init="uniform", activation="relu"))
model.add(Dense(2))
model.add(Activation("softmax"))
```

```
# keras model compilation
log.info("Compiling model...")
sgd = SGD(lr=0.01)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
optimizer=sgd,
metrics=["accuracy"])
```

```
# keras model training and evaluation
log.info("Starting model training...")
model.fit(train_data, train_labels,
epochs=20,
batch_size=128,
validation_data=[valid_data, valid_labels])
log.info("Model training complete.")
```

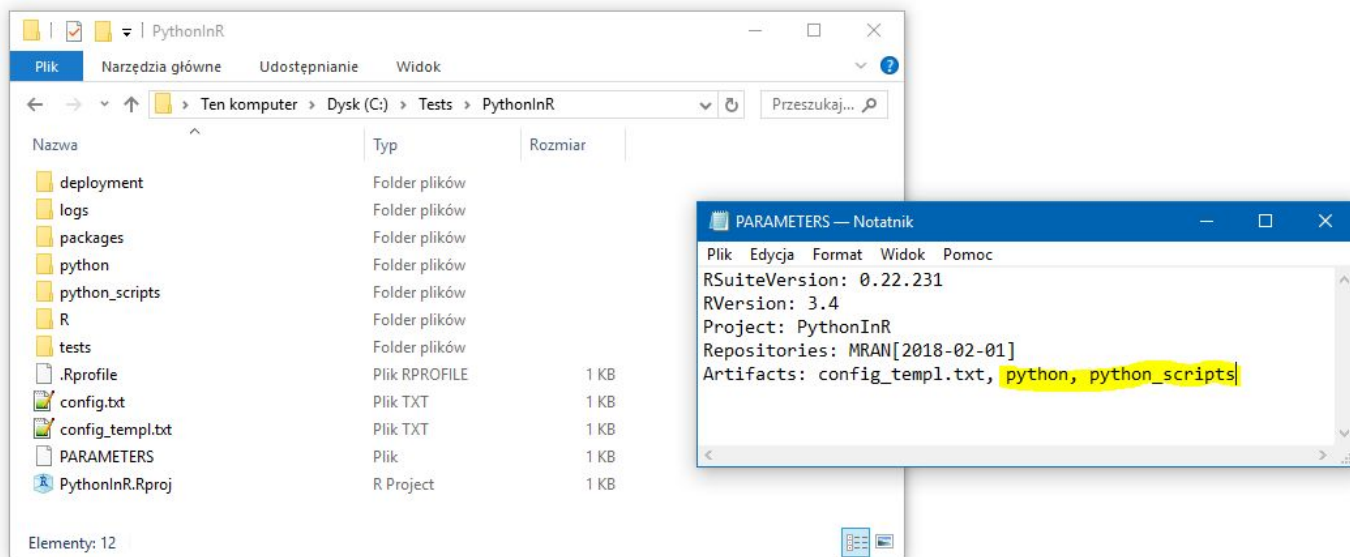


```
py_script_results <- py_run_file(python_script_fpath, convert = TRUE)
```

```
> py_script_results$model
<keras.models.Sequential>
```

## 8. Make internal Python env an artifact of R Suite project

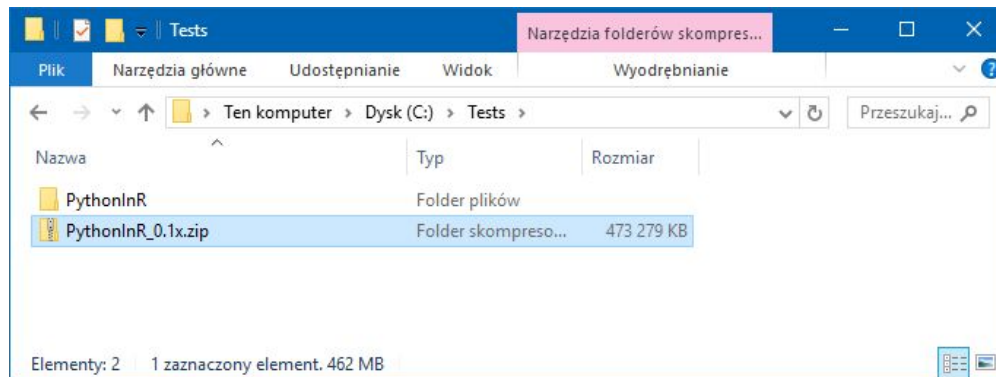
After the development is done, 'python' folder containing local Python environment with all needed binary packages should be listed as an 'artifact' in PARAMETERS file. Also, if there are any Python scripts or anything else that should be additionally included in the deployment package, it needs to be marked as 'artifact'.



## 9. Create deployment package

```
C:\Tests\PythonInR>rsuite proj zip -p C:\Tests
2018-02-05 20:41:53 INFO:rsuite:Installing PackageVersions (for R 3.4) ...
2018-02-05 20:41:59 INFO:rsuite:Successfully installed 1 packages
2018-02-05 20:41:59 INFO:rsuite:Preparing files for zipping...
2018-02-05 20:47:15 INFO:rsuite:... done. Creating zip file PythonInR_0.1x.zip ...
2018-02-05 20:51:41 INFO:rsuite:Zip file created: C:\Tests\PythonInR_0.1x.zip
```

If the R Suite project folder was under Git or SVN version control, created deployment package will be assigned with revision number.



# Deployment package contains...

## All R master scripts:

« Dysk (C:) » Tests » PythonInR\_0.1x.zip » PythonInR » R

Nazwa	Typ
.Rprofile	Plik RPROFILE
master_raw_python.R	Plik R
master_using_keras.R	Plik R
master_using_reticulate.R	Plik R
PythonInR_MasterScripts.Rproj	R Project
set_env.R	Plik R

## All R binary packages:

« Dysk (C:) » Tests » PythonInR\_0.1x.zip » PythonInR » libs

Nazwa	Typ
Rcpp	Folder plików
reticulate	Folder plików
rlang	Folder plików
rstudioapi	Folder plików
tensorflow	Folder plików

## Internal Python environment:

« Tests » PythonInR\_0.1x.zip » PythonInR » python

Nazwa	Typ
python.exe	Aplikacja

« PythonInR\_0.1x.zip » PythonInR » python » Lib » site-packages

Nazwa	Typ
keras	Folder plików
Keras-2.1.3-py3.6.egg-info	Folder plików

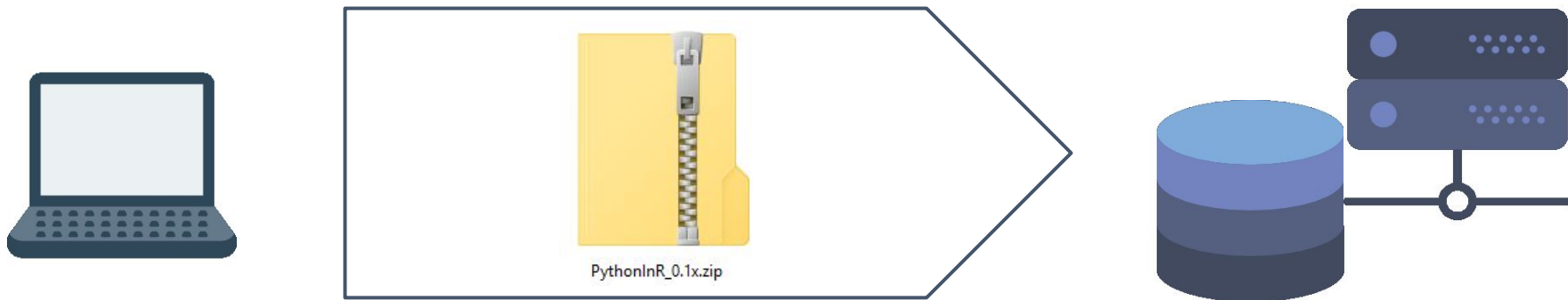
## Additional Python scripts:

« Tests » PythonInR\_0.1x.zip » PythonInR » python\_scripts

Nazwa	Typ
python_master_script.py	Plik PY



# Package deployment



## Dev:

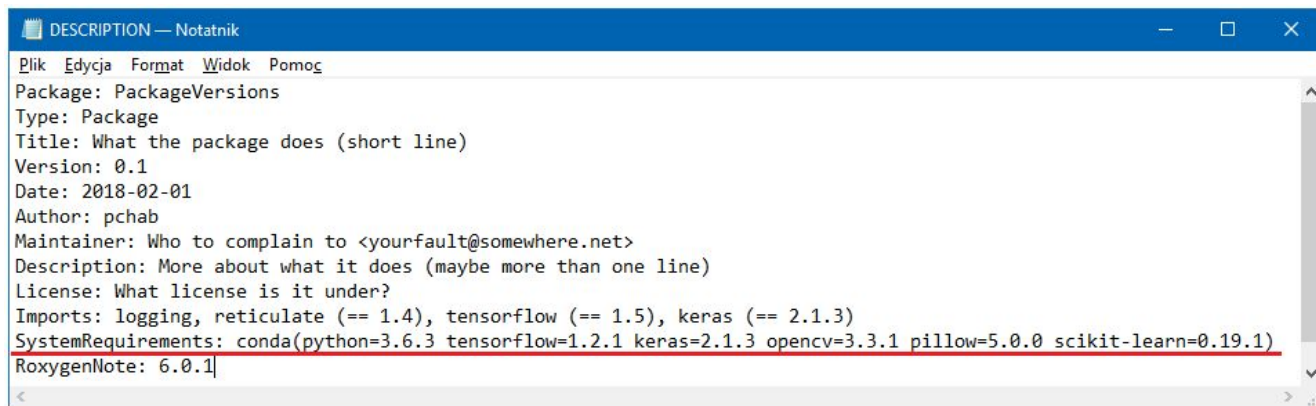
- binary consistent with Prod
- R
- R Suite
- Miniconda

## Prod:

- binary consistent with Dev
- R

# Soon in R Suite...

- add Python dependencies to R packages DESCRIPTION



```
DESCRIPTION — Notatnik
Plik Edycja Format Widok Pomoc
Package: PackageVersions
Type: Package
Title: What the package does (short line)
Version: 0.1
Date: 2018-02-01
Author: pchab
Maintainer: Who to complain to <yourfault@somewhere.net>
Description: More about what it does (maybe more than one line)
License: What license is it under?
Imports: logging, reticulate (== 1.4), tensorflow (== 1.5), keras (== 2.1.3)
SystemRequirements: conda(python=3.6.3 tensorflow=1.2.1 keras=2.1.3 opencv=3.3.1 pillow=5.0.0 scikit-learn=0.19.1)
RoxygenNote: 6.0.1
```

- `rsuite sysreqs collect`; `rsuite sysreqs install`
- check if conda is installed, then create local Python env
- not only Python dependencies; also e.g. Linux system libraries

# Thank You!

<http://rsuite.io>

<https://github.com/WLOGSolutions/RSuite>

Piotr Chaberski



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info@wlogsolutions.com