Getting Started with Python (Google Colab) and R

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1 Python Basics with Google Colab

1.1 What is Google Colab?

Google Colab (https://colab.research.google.com) is a free, cloud-based Jupyter notebook environment. You can write and run Python code directly in your browser, with no setup required. It is ideal for data analysis, machine learning, and reproducible research.

1.2 How to Start

- 1. Go to https://colab.research.google.com
- 2. Sign in with your Google account.
- 3. Click New Notebook to start.
- 4. Each cell can contain code or text (Markdown).

1.3 Importing Libraries

You need to import packages for data analysis:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

1.4 Importing Data (Local Excel File)

To use a local Excel file (e.g., Exercise-2_Table6_1_Gujerati.xls) in Colab:

Step 1: Upload the file from your computer:

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload() # Use the dialog to select Exercise-2
_Table6_1_Gujerati.xls
```

Step 2: Read the Excel file:

```
df = pd.read_excel('Exercise-2_Table6_1_Gujerati.xls')
```

1.5 Viewing Data

```
df.head()  # First 5 rows
df.tail()  # Last 5 rows
df.info()  # Data types and non-null counts
df.describe()  # Summary statistics
```

1.6 Selecting and Manipulating Columns

```
df['column_name']  # Select column
df[['col1', 'col2']]  # Multiple columns
df['new_col'] = df['col1'] * 100 # Create new column
df['col1'] = df['col1'] + 1  # Modify column
df.drop('new_col', axis=1, inplace=True) # Delete column
```

1.7 Selecting Rows

```
df.loc[0]  # Select row by index
df.iloc[1:3]  # Select rows by position
df[df['col1'] > 10]  # Conditional selection
```

1.8 Adding and Removing Rows

```
# Add a row
df.loc[len(df)] = [val1, val2, ...]
# Remove a row
df = df.drop(1) # Remove row with index 1
```

1.9 Handling Missing Data

```
df.isnull().sum() # Count missing values
df.fillna(0) # Replace missing with 0
df.dropna() # Remove rows with missing data
```

1.10 Basic Summary and Grouping

```
df['col1'].mean()  # Mean
df['col1'].sum()  # Sum
df.groupby('col2')['col1'].mean() # Grouped mean
```

1.11 Basic Plotting

```
df['col1'].hist()
plt.show()
sns.boxplot(x='col2', y='col1', data=df)
plt.show()
```

1.12 Basic Regression Example

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
X = df[['col1', 'col2']] # Replace with actual column names
y = df['dependent_var']
X = sm.add_constant(X)
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
print(model.summary())
```

1.13 Saving Data

```
df.to_csv('mydata.csv', index=False)
from google.colab import files
files.download('mydata.csv')
```

1.14 Useful Tips

- Use Tab for auto-completion.
- Use Shift+Enter to run a cell.
- Use ? after a function for help, e.g., df.head?
- Use Markdown cells for notes and equations.

2 R Basics for Data Analysis

2.1 Getting Started with R

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. You can use R via:

- RStudio Desktop (recommended)
- R command line
- R in the cloud (e.g., RStudio Cloud, Google Colab with R kernel)

2.2 Importing Data (Local Excel File)

First, install and load the readxl package if not already installed:

```
install.packages("readxl")  # Run once if needed
library(readxl)
```

Read the Excel file (assume it is in your working directory):

```
df <- read_excel("Exercise-2_Table6_1_Gujerati.xls")
```

If you want to select the file interactively:

```
df <- read_excel(file.choose())
```

2.3 Viewing Data

```
head(df) # First 6 rows
tail(df) # Last 6 rows
str(df) # Structure and types
summary(df) # Summary statistics
```

2.4 Selecting and Manipulating Columns

```
df$col1  # Select column
df[c("col1", "col2")]  # Select multiple columns
df$new_col <- df$col1 * 100  # Create new column
df$col1 <- df$col1 + 1  # Modify column
df$new_col <- NULL  # Delete column
```

2.5 Selecting Rows

2.6 Adding and Removing Rows

```
# Add a row
df <- rbind(df, data.frame(col1=val1, col2=val2, ...))
# Remove a row
df <- df[-2, ] # Remove second row</pre>
```

2.7 Handling Missing Data

```
is.na(df) # Check for NAs

sum(is.na(df)) # Count NAs

df$col1[2] <- NA # Introduce NA

df[is.na(df)] <- 0 # Replace NAs with 0

df <- na.omit(df) # Remove rows with NAs
```

2.8 Basic Summary and Grouping

```
mean(df$col1)  # Mean
sum(df$col1)  # Sum
aggregate(col1 ~ col2, data=df, mean)  # Grouped mean
```

2.9 Basic Plotting

```
hist(df$col1)
boxplot(col1 ~ col2, data=df)
```

2.10 Basic Regression Example

```
model <- lm(dependent_var ~ col1 + col2, data=df)
summary(model)</pre>
```

2.11 Saving Data

```
write.csv(df, "mydata.csv", row.names=FALSE)
```

2.12 Useful Tips

- Use Tab for auto-completion in RStudio.
- Use Ctrl+Enter to run a line or selection.
- Use ?function for help, e.g., ?mean
- Use R Markdown for reproducible reports.