### R or Python:

A Programer's Response

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#### Disclaimer

## A Personal Journey to SAS, R and Python

- Started to learn SAS at graduate school in 2006
- I then worked for SAS, Sanofi and d-Wise
- blogging at http://jiangtanghu.com/blog/

# A Personal Journey to SAS, R and Python

- Start to learn R in 2009
- Still a frequent R user
  - blogging
  - slides
  - course works
  - sometimes in professional work

## A Personal Journey to SAS, R and Python

- Start to learn Python in 2014
- Still a learner!
  - MOOCs (machine learning/deep learning)
  - pioneering work (deep learning in Clinical world?)
  - occasionally in professional work

#### Why Tool Matters

- You are what you touch
  - Tool is a part of your body
- Path-dependence
  - Think about SAS Version 5 Transport File!

#### R is comming to clinical

- R is well known in statistical departments
- long time language battle between SAS and R
- Some biostatisticians in pharma use R
- Some FDA statistical reviewers use R

#### Python

Python is not a statistic computing language!
and this may be its greatest strength as a language for statistical computing. \*

[\*] Python's Data Science Stack by Jake VanderPlas, JSM 2016

Python is simply a better language.

Ross Ihaka: problems with current R systems \*

- Tree-walking interpreters: no optimisation, inherently slow
- Call-by-value semantic: Produces vast amounts of data copying
  - the design matrix is copied 6 times during the linear model fitting process

[\*] Ross Ihaka: Towards a New Statistical Computing System, JSM 2014

Solution #1: Radical

• Ross Ihaka: new software! \*

[\*] Ross Ihaka: Towards a New Statistical Computing System, JSM 2014

Solution #2: system-wise modification

- renjin, is a JVM based R interpreter (developed by Alexander Bertram)
- Microsoft R Open
- TIBCO Enterprise Runtime for R

• ...

Solution #3: package-wise optimization

• Hadley Wickham: tidyverse

#### Language Design: Python

Python 2 vs Python 3

- Text and binary data in Python 2 are a mess
- Python 3 started at 2008
  - backwards-incompatible change!
- Python 2 will end at Jan 1, 2020

Although facing fundamental drawbacks in core design,

R enjoys huge success due to its user contributed packages.

One of the problems of R ecosystem is most packages are one-person-project

• Hadley Wickham: tidyverse

One of the problems of R ecosystem is most packages are one-person-project

- Hadley Wickham: tidyverse
- https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2
- https://github.com/matplotlib/matplotlib
- https://github.com/tidyverse/dplyr
- https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas

One of the problems of R ecosystem is most packages are (pure, isolated) collection of functions

• E1071

### Ecosystem: Python

#### System Integration

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics.

Python is a general-purpose programming language:

- data sciences
- web frameworks
- system administration
- networking, automation, databases, ...

#### System Integration

Conda: Package, dependency and environment management

Anaconda Prompt

#### Back to the Future

Python is the first-class citizen in the world of

- big data
- artificial intelligence
- machine learning
- deep learning
- ...

### Kaggle: The State of ML and Data Science 2017 \*

Python was the most commonly used data analysis tool across employed data scientists overall, but more Statisticians are still loyal to R.

## Thanks! \*

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