Both Python and R have their own strengths in data analysis. Choosing between the two depends on what you are trying to accomplish and with whom you are working. R is better suited for statistical analysis and visualization. The libraries for data exploration and experimentation, like dplyr, are better optimized for larger datasets and have more options than the Pandas library in Python. Creating basic visuals is simple in base R, and the ggplot2 library can produce highly detailed, advanced plots and visuals; R and ggplot2 are stronger than Python’s Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries since R was built for the purpose of showing the results of statistical analysis.

Python excels over R in machine learning, web, and large-scale applications. Python has specialized deep learning and machine learning libraries that allow data models to plug straight into a production system. Python is a production-ready programming language that is used in industry, research, and engineering workflows. For example, while R is better for data visualization, Python graphics can be more easily integrated into engineering workflows. Python supports more data formats than R, like SQL tables and JSON. R is less versatile than Python at pulling web data.

A key part in deciding which to use and when is by seeing what your team and other colleagues that you work closely with are using. R may be more often used in academia or amongst statisticians and researchers, while Python may be more popular within development and engineering teams. In my current role as an R&D scientist, I see analytical scientists use Python so that they can better collaborate with engineers.

[Python vs R: What's the Difference? - IBM](https://www.ibm.com/blog/python-vs-r/)

[R vs Python - GeeksforGeeks](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/r-vs-python/)

[Python vs R for Data Science: Which Should You Learn? - DataCamp](https://www.datacamp.com/blog/python-vs-r-for-data-science-whats-the-difference)