Similar features R & Python :

Python and R both are case sensitive lang.

Python and R both are Dynamic Typed Prog. Lang.

Difference between Python and R – Programming : -

Python Programming	R - Programming

If value assign in python then use syntax :
 a=5
	If value assign in R-prog .then use syntax :
	 `x <- value`
	 `x <<- value`
	 `value -> x`
	 `value ->> x`
	
	 `x = value`
	 `for eg.`
	 `a=5`
	 `or`
	 `a<-5`
	 `or`
	 `a<<-5`
	 `or`
	 `5->a`
	 `Or`
	 `5->>a`

print() ➜to display output	print() ➜to display output on

on output screen. print("msg") or print(var) or print("msg " ,var) print("My name is {}". format("Meena Pandey")) print("I am {} years old ".format(28))	output screen print("message") print(variable) print(paste("msg",var)) or print(paste("msg",var,sep=":")) or print(sprintf("My name is %s","Meena pandey")) or print(sprintf("I am %i years old ",28)) or print(sprint("%s has max speed of %f","Ferrari",217.5)) o/p "Ferrari has max speed of 217.50"
input() ➔it is used to accept string type data from user through keyboard syntax : var=input("msg") for eg.	readline()➔it is used to accept string typdata from user through keyboard syntax : var=readline(prompt="msg")) for eg.

a=input("enter number a") suppose give input 4 then stored a="4" means string type means no any arithmetic and logical operation perform on data suppose to perform arithmetic operation then use type casting : a=int(a)	a=readline(prompt="enter number a")) suppose give input 4 then stored a="4" means string type means no any arithmetic and logical operation perform on data suppose to perform arithmetic operation then use type casting : a=as.integer(a)
For eg. Write a program to sum of 2 nos. in python then a=input("enter number a") b=input("enter number b") a=int(a) b=int(b) c=a+b print("sum=",c) run program F5	For eg. Write a program to sum of 2 nos. in R-prog. then a=readline(prompt="enter number a") b= readline(prompt="enter number b") a=as.integer(a) b=as.integer(b) c=a+b print(paste("sum",c,sep=":")) run program ➔ctrl+enter
type() ➔to display the datatype of variable for eg.	class() ➔to display the datatype of variable for eg.

a=5 type(a) show integer a="meena" type(a) show character	a=5 class(a) show numeric a="meena" class(a) show character
Extension of python file .py	Extension of R-programming .r