

R for bioinformatics, data wrangler, part 1

HUST Bioinformatics course series

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section 1: TOC

前情提要

- ① IO, project management, working enviroment management
- ② factors: R 中最重要的概念之一
 - factors 基本概念
 - factors 操作
 - factors 在做图中的使用
 - ggplot2 和 dplyr 初步

问题点评

- ① ggplot2 问题
- ② 长宽数据转换 & pipe ...

```
N %>% gather( ind, values );
```

今次提要

- dplyr 、 tidyr (超级强大的数据处理) part 1

section 2: data wrangler - dplyr

dplyr

what is dplyr ?

- the next iteration of plyr,
- focussing on only data frames (tibble),
- row-based manipulation,
- dplyr is faster and has a more consistent API.



Figure 1: dplyr logo

dplyr, overview

dplyr provides a consistent set of verbs that help you **solve the most common data manipulation challenges**:

- `select()` 选择列，根据列名规则
- `filter()` 按规则过滤行
- `mutate()` 增加新列，从其它列计算而得（不改变行数）
- `summarise()` 将多个值转换为单个值（通过 `mean`, `median`, `sd` 等操作），生成新列（总行数减少，通常与 `group_by` 配合使用）
- `arrange()` 对行进行排序

dplyr 安装

```
# The easiest way to get dplyr is to install the whole tidyverse:  
install.packages("tidyverse")  
  
# Alternatively, install just dplyr:  
install.packages("dplyr")
```

Development version

```
# install.packages("devtools")  
devtools::install_github("tidyverse/dplyr")
```

Get the cheatsheet at [here](#)

an example of dplyr

get the data ready

```
mouse.tibble <- read_delim( file = "data/talk04/mouse_genes_biomart_sep2018.txt",
                             delim = "\t", quote = " " );
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   `Gene stable ID` = col_character(),
##   `Transcript stable ID` = col_character(),
##   `Protein stable ID` = col_character(),
##   `Transcript length (including UTRs and CDS)` = col_double(),
##   `Transcript type` = col_character(),
##   `Chromosome/scaffold name` = col_character()
## )
```

查看 mouse.tibble 的内容

```
table( mouse.tibble$`Transcript type` );
```

```
##
##          3prime_overlapping_ncRNA          antisense
##              3                      4289
##    bidirectional_promoter_lncRNA    IG_C_gene
##              267                      21
##          IG_C_pseudogene          IG_D_gene
##              1                      19
##          IG_D_pseudogene          IG_J_gene
##              3                      14
##          IG_LV_gene          IG_pseudogene
##              4                      2
##          IG_V_gene          IG_V_pseudogene
##          301                      155
##          lincRNA          macro_lncRNA
##          8557                      2
##          miRNA          misc_RNA
##          2265                      572
##          Mt_rRNA          Mt_tRNA
##              2                      22
##          non_stop_decay          nonsense_mediated_decay
##              26                      6755
##    polymorphic_pseudogene          processed_pseudogene
##              94                      9425
##          processed_transcript          protein_coding
##          15572                      58384
```

查看 mouse.tibble 的内容, cont.

```
table( mouse.tibble$`Chromosome/scaffold name`);
```

```
##
##           1           10
##      8553           6568
##           11           12
##      8673           5308
##           13           14
##      5618           5843
##           15           16
##      5142           4425
##           17           18
##      5050           2096
##           19           2
##      2982           10877
##           3           4
##      6938           7573
##           5           6
##      8955           7845
##           7           8
##     12344           6385
##           9  CHR_CAST_EI_MMCHR11_CTG4
##           8030           14
##  CHR_CAST_EI_MMCHR11_CTG5  CHR_MG104_PATCH
##           40           17
##      CHR_MG117_PATCH  CHR_MG132_PATCH
##           52           29
```

分析任务

- ① 将染色体限制在常染色体和 XY 上（去掉未组装的小片段）；处理行
- ② 将基因类型限制在 protein_coding, miRNA 和 lincRNA 这三种；处理行
- ③ 统计每条染色体上不同类型基因（protein_coding, miRNA, lincRNA）的数量
- ④ 按染色体（正）、基因数量（倒）进行排序

用 dplyr 实现

```

dat <- mouse.tibble %>%
  ## 1.

  filter( `Chromosome/scaffold name` %in% c( 1:19, "X", "Y" ) ) %>%

  ## 2.
  filter( `Transcript type` %in% c( "protein_coding", "miRNA", "lincRNA" ) ) %>%

  ## change column name ...
  select( CHR = `Chromosome/scaffold name`, TYPE = `Transcript type`,
          GENE_ID = `Gene stable ID`,
          GENE_LEN = `Transcript length (including UTRs and CDS)` ) %>%

  ## 3.
  group_by( CHR, TYPE ) %>%
  summarise( count = n_distinct( GENE_ID ), mean_len = mean( GENE_LEN ) ) %>%

  ## 4.
  arrange( CHR , desc( count ) );

```

检查运行结果

CHR	TYPE	count	mean_len
1	protein_coding	1200	2699.59009
1	lincRNA	347	1206.76149
1	miRNA	128	97.97656
10	protein_coding	1020	2408.16454
10	lincRNA	398	1220.35543
10	miRNA	91	89.87912
11	protein_coding	1640	2431.87666
11	lincRNA	189	1134.49174
11	miRNA	137	87.48905
12	protein_coding	644	2523.94822
12	lincRNA	327	1277.14979
12	miRNA	146	86.24658
13	protein_coding	831	2380.41499
13	lincRNA	428	1251.04552
13	miRNA	97	105.52577

这种显示格式通常被称为：**长数据格式!!** 又称为**数据扁平化**

数据扁平化的优点？

- ① 便于用 dplyr 或 tapply 等进行计算；
- ② 更灵活，用于保存稀疏数据

适合扁平化的数据举例

成绩单

```
library(RMySQL);
library(dplyr);

mysql.dbname = "r4ds_test";
dbCon <- dbConnect(MySQL(), user="r4ds", password="r4ds",
                    dbname=mysql.dbname );

grades <- dbGetQuery(dbCon, "SELECT * FROM grades_stats");

knitr::kable( head(grades, n=20) )
```

name	course	grade
Zhi Liu	Microbiology	100
Zhi Liu	English	50
Zhi Liu	Chinese	69
Weihua Chen	Microbiology	89
Weihua Chen	English	99
Weihua Chen	Bioinformatics	99
Kang Ning	Bioinformatics	100
Kang Ning	Chinese	20
Kang Ning	Chemistry	76

长数据与宽数据之间的转换

什么是宽数据？

```
dat2 <- dat %>% select( CHR, TYPE, `count` ) %>% spread( TYPE, count );
knitr::kable( head(dat2, n=10) );
```

CHR	lincRNA	miRNA	protein_coding
1	347	128	1200
10	398	91	1020
11	189	137	1640
12	327	146	644
13	428	97	831
14	281	71	901
15	215	94	781
16	176	76	661
17	114	73	1066
18	43	57	524

宽数据举例 2

```
grades2 <- grades %>% spread( course, grade );
knitr::kable( grades2 );
```

name	Bioinformatics	Chemistry	Chinese	English	Microbiology
Kang Ning	100	76	20	NA	NA
Weihua Chen	99	NA	NA	99	89
Zhi Liu	NA	NA	69	50	100

可以想像，如果以此为输入，用 R 计算每个人的平均成绩、不及格门数、总学分，将会是很繁琐的一件事（但对其它工具（如 Excel）可能会比较简单）

spread explained!

```
grades2 <- grades %>% spread( course, grade );
```



Figure 2: spread function explained

宽数据转为长数据

use `gather()` function in `tidyr`

```
grades_melted <- grades2 %>% gather( course, grade, -name ); ## 注意参数的使用 ~~
knitr::kable( head( grades_melted ) );
```

name	course	grade
Kang Ning	Bioinformatics	100
Weihua Chen	Bioinformatics	99
Zhi Liu	Bioinformatics	NA
Kang Ning	Chemistry	76
Weihua Chen	Chemistry	NA
Zhi Liu	Chemistry	NA

gather explained!

```
grades_melted <- grades2 %>% gather( course, grade, -name ); ## 注意参数的使用 ~~
```

-name: 此列保留

列名变为第一列, 取名为 course

name	Bioinformatics	Chemistry	Chinese	English	Microbiology
Kang Ning	100	76	20	NA	NA
Weihua Chen	99	NA	NA	99	89
Zhi Liu	NA	NA	69	50	100

值变为第二列, 取名为 grade

Figure 3: annotated gather function

有 NA 值怎么办？

```
grades_melted1 <- grades_melted[ !is.na(grades_melted$grade), ];
grades_melted2 <- grades_melted[ complete.cases( grades_melted ) , ];

## -- 更好的方法 ~~
grades_melted <- grades2 %>% gather( course, grade, -name , na.rm = T );
```

宽长数据转换练习

用 `spread` 和 `gather` 对下面的数据 `mini_iris` 进行宽长转换:

```
( mini_iris <- iris[ c(1, 51, 101), ] );
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	virginica

`iris` 是鸢尾属一些物种花瓣的量表

宽长数据转换练习, cont.

```
## -- 注意: 第一、二个参数可以自行命名, 分别对应原始数据中的 column names 及 values ...
mini_iris.melted <- mini_iris %>% gather( type, dat, -Species );
knitr::kable( mini_iris.melted );
```

Species	type	dat
setosa	Sepal.Length	5.1
versicolor	Sepal.Length	7.0
virginica	Sepal.Length	6.3
setosa	Sepal.Width	3.5
versicolor	Sepal.Width	3.2
virginica	Sepal.Width	3.3
setosa	Petal.Length	1.4
versicolor	Petal.Length	4.7
virginica	Petal.Length	6.0
setosa	Petal.Width	0.2
versicolor	Petal.Width	1.4
virginica	Petal.Width	2.5

比较复杂的例子

```
grades2 <- read_delim( file = "data/talk05/grades2.txt", delim = "\t",
                        quote = "", col_names = T);
knitr::kable( grades2 );
```

name	class	course	grade
CHEN	1	bioinformatics	90
CHEN	1	chemistry	92
CHEN	2	chinese	35
CHEN	3	german	62
LI	1	bioinformatics	44
LI	2	chinese	68
LI	3	microbiology	95
LI	3	japanese	90
WANG	1	bioinformatics	35
WANG	1	chemistry	76
WANG	1	mathmatics	82
WANG	3	german	100
WANG	3	spanish	78

怎么用 spread 把它变为以下的格式？

```
## # A tibble: 8 x 10
##   name   class bioinformatics chemistry chinese german japanese mathematics
##   <chr> <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 CHEN     1           90           92     NA     NA      NA           NA
## 2 CHEN     2           NA           NA      35     NA      NA           NA
## 3 CHEN     3           NA           NA      NA     62     NA           NA
## 4 LI       1           44           NA      NA     NA      NA           NA
## 5 LI       2           NA           NA      68     NA      NA           NA
## 6 LI       3           NA           NA      NA     NA     90           NA
## 7 WANG     1           35           76     NA     NA      NA           82
## 8 WANG     3           NA           NA      NA     100    NA           NA
## # ... with 2 more variables: microbiology <dbl>, spanish <dbl>
```

又怎么把它变回来 ???

dplyr 常用函数示例

先创建一个新 tibble

```
grades <- tibble( "Name" = c("Weihua Chen", "Mm Hu", "John Doe", "Jane Doe",
                             "Warren Buffet", "Elon Musk", "Jack Ma"),
                  "Occupation" = c("Teacher", "Student", "Teacher", "Student",
                                   rep( "Entrepreneur", 3 ) ),
                  "English" = sample( 60:100, 7 ),
                  "ComputerScience" = sample(80:90, 7),
                  "Biology" = sample( 50:100, 7),
                  "Bioinformatics" = sample( 40:90, 7)
                );

grades;
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 6
##   Name      Occupation  English ComputerScience Biology Bioinformatics
##   <chr>      <chr>      <int>      <int>      <int>      <int>
## 1 Weihua Chen Teacher      62          83         60         58
## 2 Mm Hu      Student      65          88         91         63
## 3 John Doe   Teacher      90          81        100         53
## 4 Jane Doe   Student      83          82         76         57
## 5 Warren Buffet Entrepreneur 74          85         61         83
## 6 Elon Musk  Entrepreneur 60          80         92         50
## 7 Jack Ma    Entrepreneur 72          89         58         41
```

use gather & dplyr functions

Question: 1. 每个人平均成绩是多少？2. 哪个人的平均成绩最高？

```
grades.melted <- grades %>%
  gather( course, grade, -Name, -Occupation, na.rm = T );

grades.melted %>%
  group_by(Name, Occupation) %>%
  summarise( avg_grades = mean( grade ), courses_count = n() ) %>%
  arrange( -avg_grades );
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 4
## # Groups:   Name [7]
##   Name      Occupation  avg_grades courses_count
##   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>      <int>
## 1 John Doe   Teacher        81          4
## 2 Mm Hu      Student        76.8        4
## 3 Warren Buffet Entrepreneur 75.8        4
## 4 Jane Doe   Student        74.5        4
## 5 Elon Musk   Entrepreneur 70.5        4
## 6 Weihua Chen Teacher        65.8        4
## 7 Jack Ma     Entrepreneur 65          4
```

use gather & dplyr functions

问题：每个人的最强科目是什么 ??

```
grades.melted %>%
  arrange( Name, -grade ) %>%
  group_by(Name) %>%
  summarise( avg_grades = mean( grade ), best_course = first( course ),
             best_grade = first( grade ) ) %>%
  arrange( -avg_grades );
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 4
##   Name          avg_grades best_course    best_grade
##   <chr>          <dbl> <chr>          <int>
## 1 John Doe      81    Biology      100
## 2 Mm Hu         76.8  Biology       91
## 3 Warren Buffet 75.8  ComputerScience 85
## 4 Jane Doe      74.5  English       83
## 5 Elon Musk     70.5  Biology       92
## 6 Weihua Chen   65.8  ComputerScience 83
## 7 Jack Ma       65    ComputerScience 89
```

dplyr::summarise 的其它操作

dplyr::first

First value of a vector.

dplyr::last

Last value of a vector.

dplyr::nth

Nth value of a vector.

dplyr::n

of values in a vector.

dplyr::n_distinct

of distinct values in a vector.

IQR

IQR of a vector.

min

Minimum value in a vector.

max

Maximum value in a vector.

mean

Mean value of a vector.

median

Median value of a vector.

var

Variance of a vector.

sd

Standard deviation of a vector.

Figure 4: dplyr::summarise 可用的操作

练习 & 作业

问题：

- 1 每个人最差的学科和成绩分别是什么？
- 2 哪个职业的平均成绩最好？
- 3 每个职业的最佳学科分别是什么（按平均分排序）???

上交：

- 1 产生的数据（导出为 tsv 格式）
- 2 分析结果（copy & paste 到单独的文本文件里）
- 3 完整的可独立运行的代码

更多练习，使用 starwars tibble

```
head(starwars);
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 13
##   name    height  mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year gender
##   <chr>   <int> <dbl> <chr>      <chr>      <chr>      <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Luke~    172    77 blond     fair       blue       19    male
## 2 C-3PO    167    75 <NA>      gold       yellow     112   <NA>
## 3 R2-D2     96    32 <NA>      white, bl~ red        33   <NA>
## 4 Dart~    202   136 none      white      yellow     41.9  male
## 5 Leia~    150    49 brown     light      brown      19    female
## 6 Owen~    178   120 brown, gr~ light      blue       52    male
## # ... with 5 more variables: homeworld <chr>, species <chr>, films <list>,
## #   vehicles <list>, starships <list>
```

note 包含 87 行 13 列，星战部分人物的信息，包括身高、体重、肤色等

用 `?starwars` 获取更多帮助

dplyr::mutate - 产生新列，不改变行数

而 dplyr::summarise 则会使列数减少（通常与 group_by 联合使用）

Make New Variables



```
dplyr::mutate(iris, sepal = Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width)
```

Compute and append one or more new columns.

```
dplyr::mutate_each(iris, funs(min_rank))
```

Apply window function to each column.

```
dplyr::transmute(iris, sepal = Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width)
```

Compute one or more new columns. Drop original columns.

Figure 5: dplyr::mutate

另见下页的例子

dplyr::select - 取列

目标：

- 取出相关列，用于计算人物的 BMI

```
stats <-
  starwars %>%
  select( name, height, mass ) %>%
  mutate( bmi = mass / ( (height / 100 ) ^ 2 ) ) ;

head(stats);
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   name          height  mass  bmi
##   <chr>         <int> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Luke Skywalker    172    77  26.0
## 2 C-3PO             167    75  26.9
## 3 R2-D2              96    32  34.7
## 4 Darth Vader       202   136  33.3
## 5 Leia Organa       150    49  21.8
## 6 Owen Lars         178   120  37.9
```

dplyr::select - 取列, cont.

由于 name, height 和 mass 正好是相邻列, 可以用 name:mass 获取:

```
stats <-
  starwars %>%
  select( name:mass ) %>%
  mutate( bmi = mass / ( (height / 100 ) ^ 2 ) );

head(stats);
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   name      height mass  bmi
##   <chr>      <int> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Luke Skywalker    172    77  26.0
## 2 C-3PO             167    75  26.9
## 3 R2-D2             96    32  34.7
## 4 Darth Vader      202   136  33.3
## 5 Leia Organa      150    49  21.8
## 6 Owen Lars        178   120  37.9
```

dplyr::select - 取列, cont.

获取与颜色相关的列: hair_color, skin_color, eye_color

```
stats2 <- starwars %>%
  select( name, ends_with("color") );

head(stats2);
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   name          hair_color skin_color eye_color
##   <chr>         <chr>      <chr>      <chr>
## 1 Luke Skywalker blond      fair       blue
## 2 C-3PO         <NA>      gold       yellow
## 3 R2-D2         <NA>      white, blue red
## 4 Darth Vader   none      white      yellow
## 5 Leia Organa   brown     light      brown
## 6 Owen Lars     brown, grey light      blue
```

dplyr::select - 去除列, cont.

请自行检查以下操作的结果

```
head( starwars %>% select( -hair_color, -eye_color ) );
```

dplyr::select - 其它操作, cont.

Helper functions for select - ?select

select(iris, contains("."))

Select columns whose name contains a character string.

select(iris, ends_with("Length"))

Select columns whose name ends with a character string.

select(iris, everything())

Select every column.

select(iris, matches(".t."))

Select columns whose name matches a regular expression.

select(iris, num_range("x", 1:5))

Select columns named x1, x2, x3, x4, x5.

select(iris, one_of(c("Species", "Genus")))

Select columns whose names are in a group of names.

select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"))

Select columns whose name starts with a character string.

select(iris, Sepal.Length:Petal.Width)

Select all columns between Sepal.Length and Petal.Width (inclusive).

select(iris, -Species)

Select all columns except Species.

Figure 6: dplyr::select 支持的操作

dplyr::filter - 行操作

任务：从星战中挑选金发碧眼的人物

```
starwars %>% select( name, ends_with("color"), gender, species ) %>%
  filter( hair_color == "blond" & eye_color == "blue" );
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   name          hair_color skin_color eye_color gender species
##   <chr>         <chr>      <chr>      <chr>    <chr>  <chr>
## 1 Luke Skywalker blond      fair       blue     male   Human
## 2 Anakin Skywalker blond      fair       blue     male   Human
## 3 Finis Valorum blond      fair       blue     male   Human
```


dplyr 中其它取行的操作

Subset Observations (Rows)



dplyr::filter(iris, Sepal.Length > 7)

Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

dplyr::distinct(iris)

Remove duplicate rows.

dplyr::sample_frac(iris, 0.5, replace = TRUE)

Randomly select fraction of rows.

dplyr::sample_n(iris, 10, replace = TRUE)

Randomly select n rows.

dplyr::slice(iris, 10:15)

Select rows by position.

dplyr::top_n(storms, 2, date)

Select and order top n entries (by group if grouped data).

Figure 7: dplyr 与行相关的操作

tidyr::separate

<https://r4ds.had.co.nz/tidy-data.html>

tidyr::unite

`https://r4ds.had.co.nz/tidy-data.html`

section 3 : 练习与作业

more to read

<https://www.dataschool.io/dplyr-tutorial-for-faster-data-manipulation-in-r/>
<https://pages.rstudio.net/Webinar-Series-Recording-Essential-Tools-for-R.html>
<https://github.com/tidyverse/dplyr> http://genomicsclass.github.io/book/pages/dplyr_tutorial.html
http://stat545.com/block009_dplyr-intro.html <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplyr/vignettes/dplyr.html>

练习

- 1 let's get started with dplyr
- 2 dplyr: more smooth data exploration
- 3 some more exercise
- 4 dplyr: 50 examples; 包含了许多本章并未讲到的内容

作业

- 1 前半部分提到的作业
- 2 使用 `mouse.tibble` 数据，统计：
 - 每个染色体上每种基因类型的数量、平均长度、最大和最小长度，挑出最长和最短的基因
 - 去掉含有 500 以下基因的染色体，按染色体、数量高 -> 低进行排序

要求上交：

- 1 完整能运行的代码，
- 2 保存至文本文件的输出结果

下次提要

dplyr, tidyr 和 forcats 的更多功能与生信操作实例