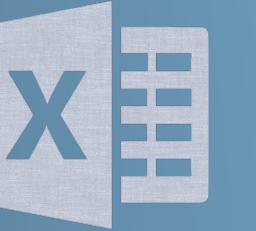


FROM  EXCEL TO 



WHO ARE WE?

Center for Health Data Science (HeaDS) - <https://heads.ku.dk/>

SUND Center, which includes a KU data lab

- **Consultation & Collaboration:**
 - Data science and bioinformatics analyses, e.g. big data, -omics analysis, machine learning.
- **Teaching; Courses & Workshops, Seminars, etc.**

Data Science Laboratory (DSL) - <https://datalab.science.ku.dk/>

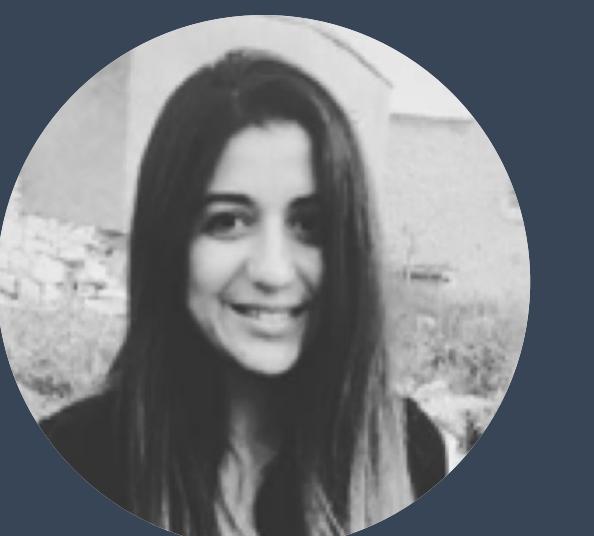
Dep. of Math and Computer Science, Faculty of SCIENCE



Thilde Terkelsen



Diana Andrejeva



Tugce Karaderi



Henrike Zschach



Bo Markussen



Helle Sørensen



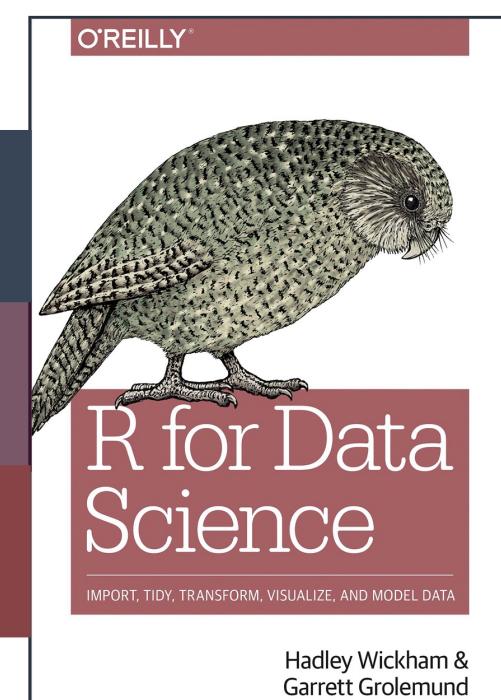
THE PRACTICALS



Two days: 9.00-16.30. There will be coffee breaks, we promise ☕

“R for Data Science” - a generally useful book on R, also for this course

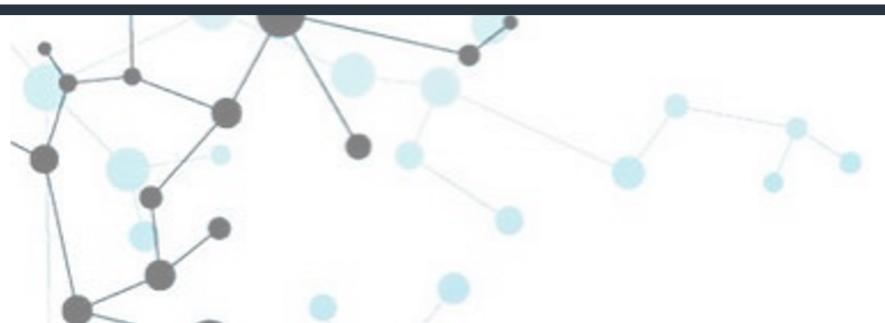
The course is build on hands-on presentations (.R, .Rmd) & exercises



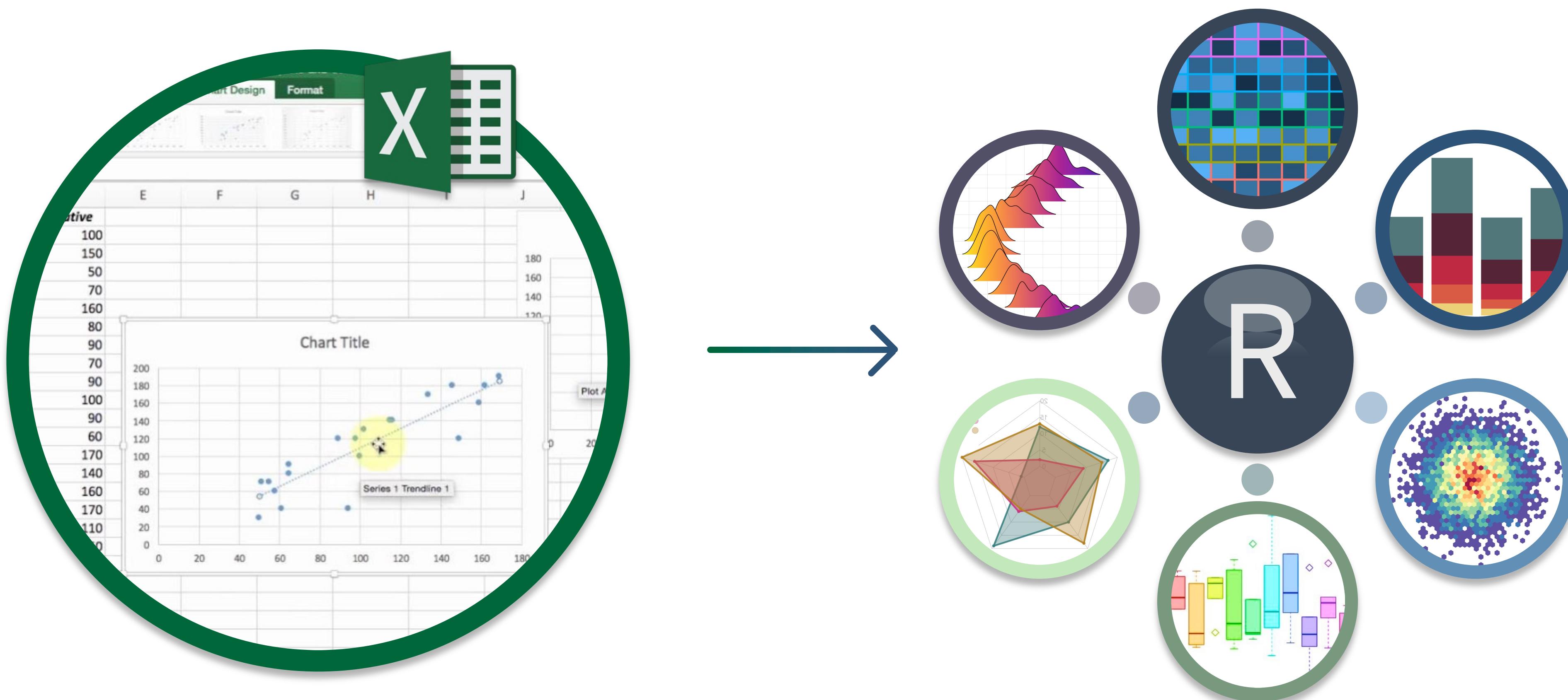
Download and install the newest version of R (<https://cran.r-project.org/>)

Download and install the newest version of R-studio (<http://www.rstudio.com/download>)

Download the course material and place it somewhere you can find it again!
<https://github.com/Center-for-Health-Data-Science/FromExceltoR>



WELCOME TO FROM EXCEL TO R

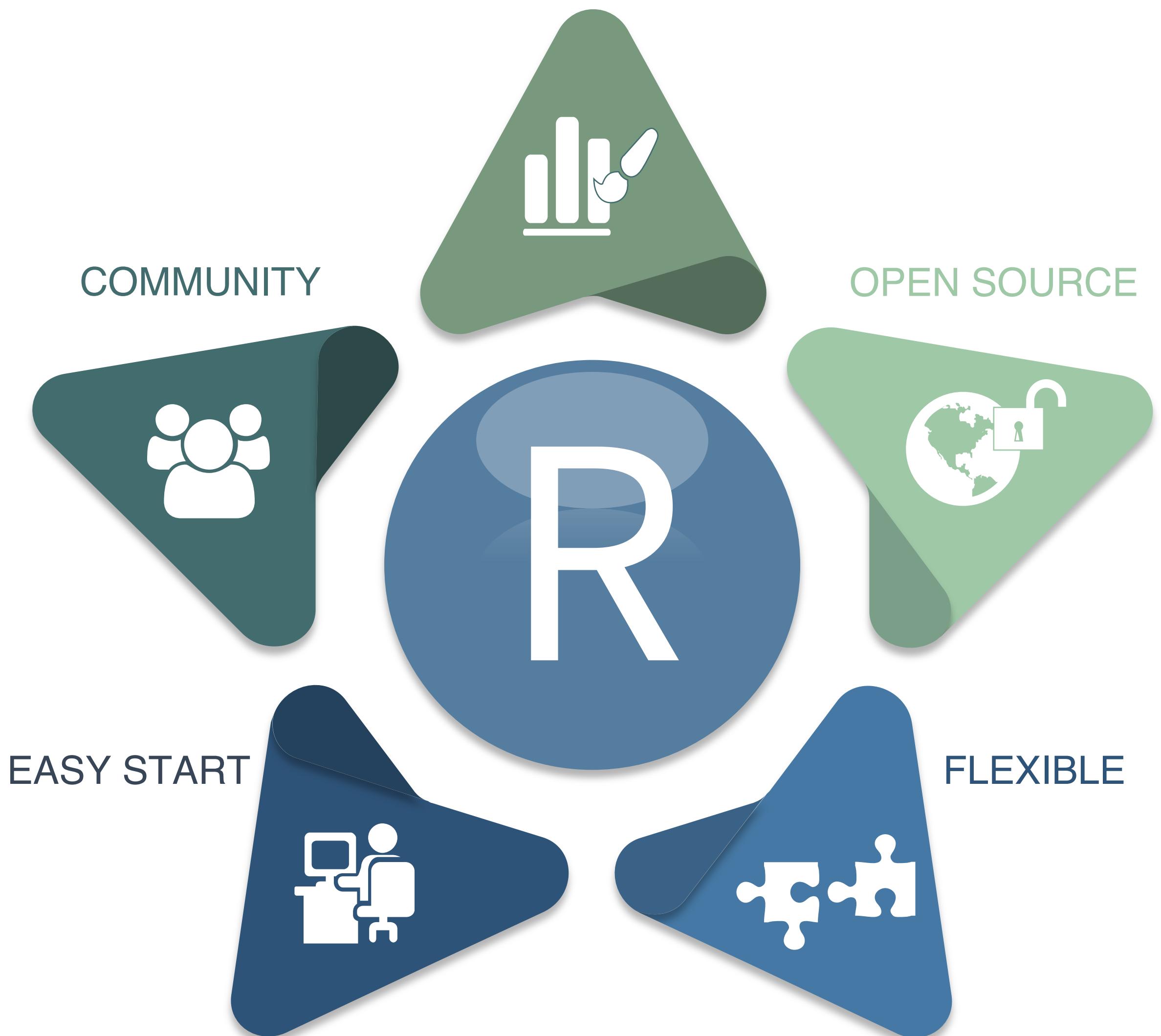


WHY R ?

- **Open Source**
- **Easy to get started with:**
Compatible with all systems, great support
- **Large Community:**
R-packages, pipelines, tutorials, help pages
- **Flexible Language:**
Plugins, C++, Python, git/github, markdown
- **Customisable Graphics**

R has its **limitations**, but now fewer than ever

GRAPHICS



A COMPARISON

FROM EXCEL TO R



WHAT WILL YOU LEARN IN THIS COURSE?

THE BASICS



R base syntax
R Studio
Scripts, paths, files
R project
Help resources

DATA WRANGLING



tidyverse
Data Structures
Useful Functions
Pipe (“clean” code)



STATISTICS IN R

PLOTTING



ggplot2
Code structure
ggplot2 + tidy data

REPRODUCIBILITY



R Markdown
Doc. types
Good practices
Other cool things

PROGRAM

DATES: 15-06 & 16-06, 2022

DAY 1

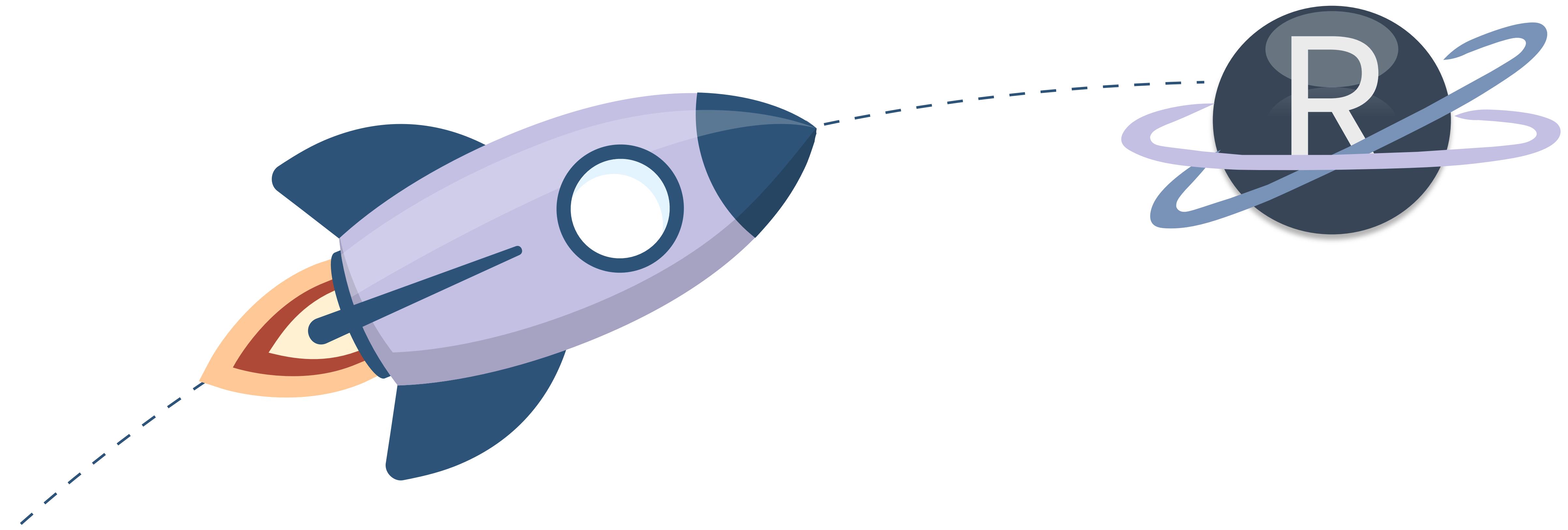
08:30 - Installation issues & Coffee
09:00 - Introduction to R
09:30 - R Basics
09:45 - Rstudio Exercise
10:15 - Break
10:30 - tidyverse
11:30 - tidyverse Exercise
12:00 - Lunch
13:00 - tidyverse Exercise
14:00 - ggplot2
14:45 - Break
15:00 - ggplot2 Exercise
16:30 - See you tomorrow

PLACE: Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences,
Panum, Holst Auditorium

DAY 2

09:00 - Q&A
09:20 - Rmarkdown
09:50 - Rmarkdown Exercise
10:15 - Break
10:30 - Statistics in R
12:00 - Lunch
13:00 - Statistics Exercise
14:00 - Q&A
14:15 - Break & Course Evaluation
14:30 - Own Dataset Exercise
16:00 - Other cool things in R
16:15 - Wrap up and see you

— FROM EXCEL TO R
LET'S GET STARTED



R & FRIENDS



Scripting / Programming Language



Reports (html, pdf,
latex)



R Studio

A screenshot of the RStudio interface. The top bar shows 'RStudio' and 'Project: (None)'. The left pane shows code in 'KnitR_Presentation.Rmd' and 'Meine_erste_Praesentation.Rmd'. The right pane includes the 'Environment' tab showing a 'dataset' object, the 'Data' tab showing 'dataset', and the 'Objects in Environment' tab listing 'R-scripts (Save Your Code)', 'Console (Run and Test Code)', and 'Overview by Type, Help and R-packages'. The bottom pane shows the 'Console' tab with R code and output.

R Code Interpreter and Editor

FIRST TIME IN R?

PACKAGES & FUNCTIONS

?my.package, ?my.function

What is it? Input?

install.packages(), remove.packages()

TIPS

Arrows↑↓ to find the code you ran

R studio tips: view, diagnostics

✖️⚠️ Auto-complete with tab

R-cheat sheets

(<https://rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheet>
s/)



WORKING DIRECTORY

setwd(), getwd(), list.files(), list.dirs()

Where am I working from? Full/relative path.

SAVE YOUR WORK

.R, (or .Rmd)

The file with my code. Save it!

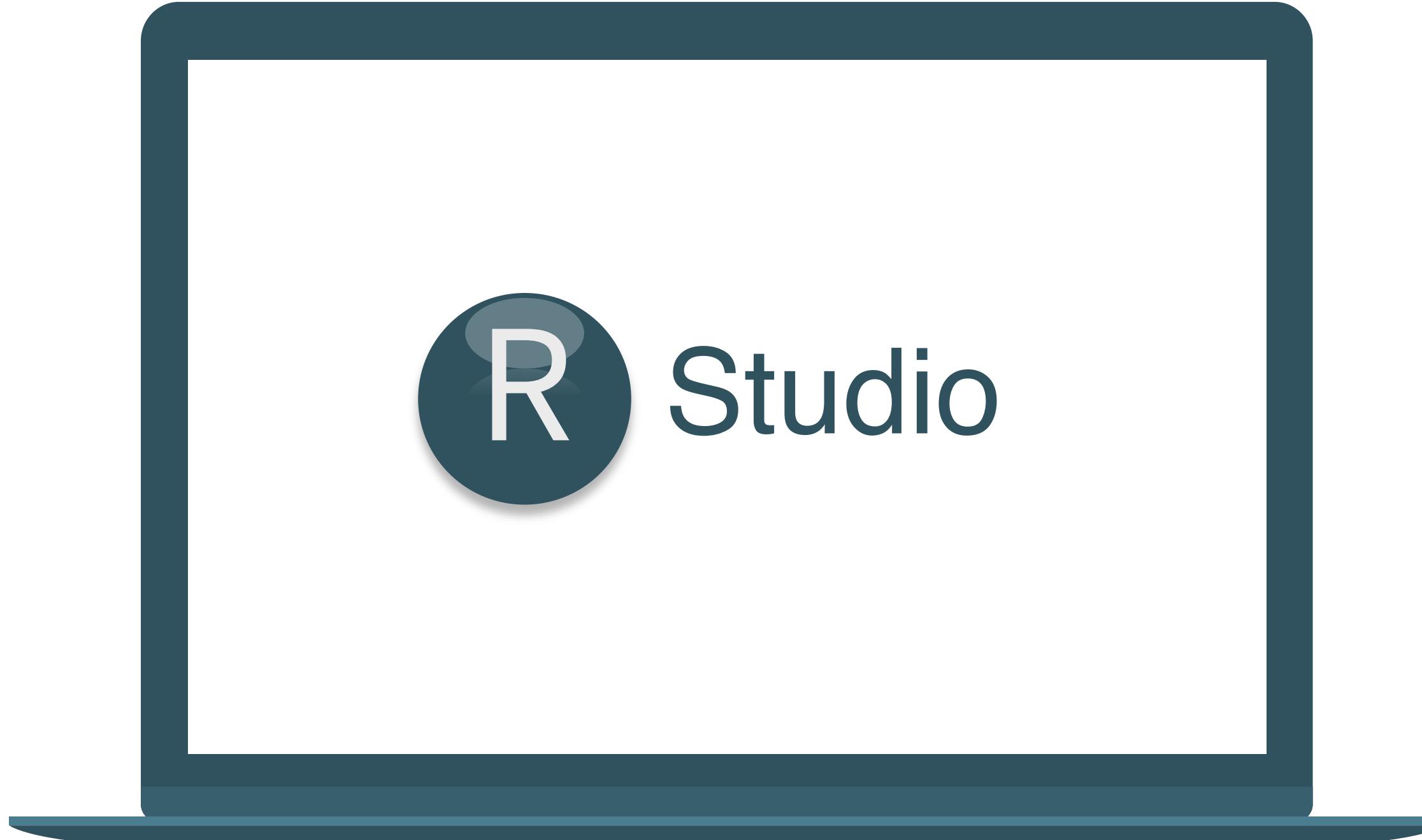
R project

Save Session, everything together

RUN CODE

Run button, highlight enter, short-cut

R STUDIO BASICS



1. R Project

File —> New Project —> New/Existing —> Create Project

2. Set Path

getwd() - Get directory

setwd() - Set directory

setwd("/Users/Tom/Rstuff") - Full path

setwd("./Rstuff") - Relative path

Session —> Set Working Directory —> Choose Directory

3. R Script

Script Icon —> R Script —> File —> Save as ...

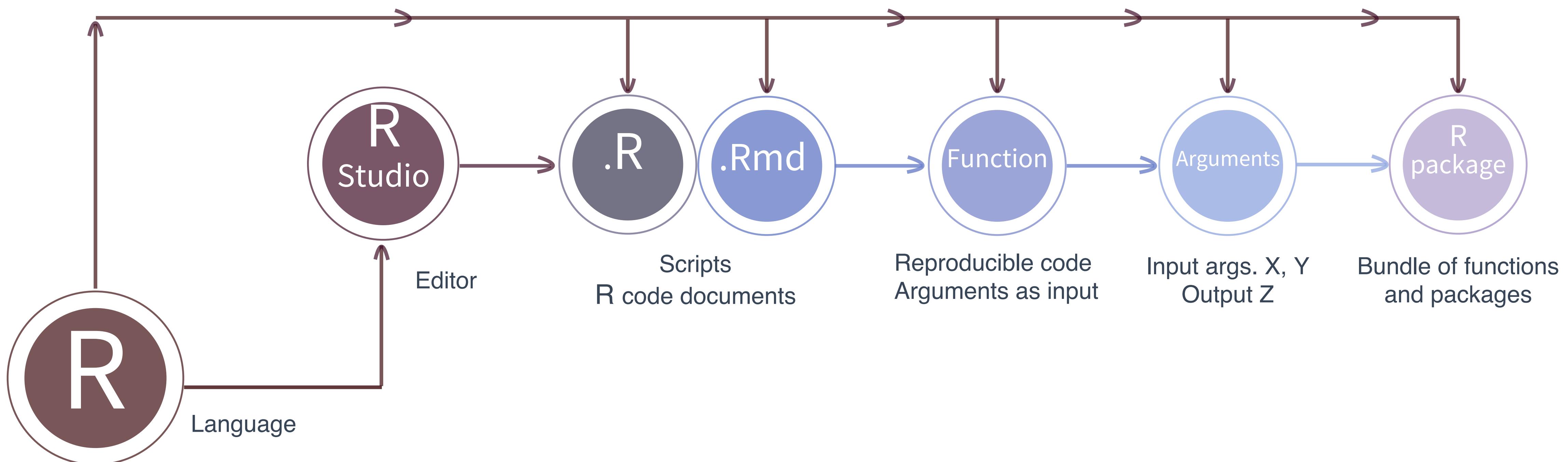
4. Install and load a R package.

install.packages("my.package")

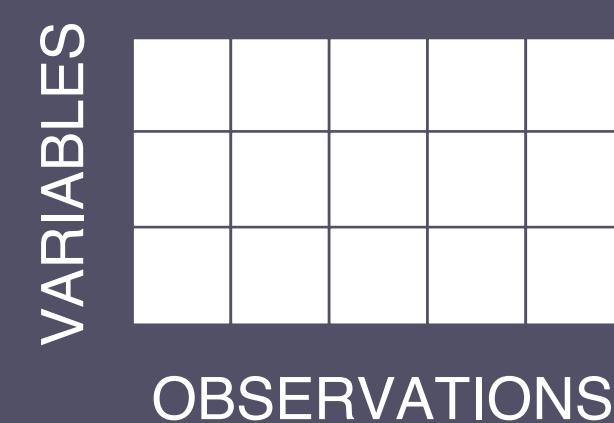
library (my.package) - Load package.

Tools —> Install packages —> my.package

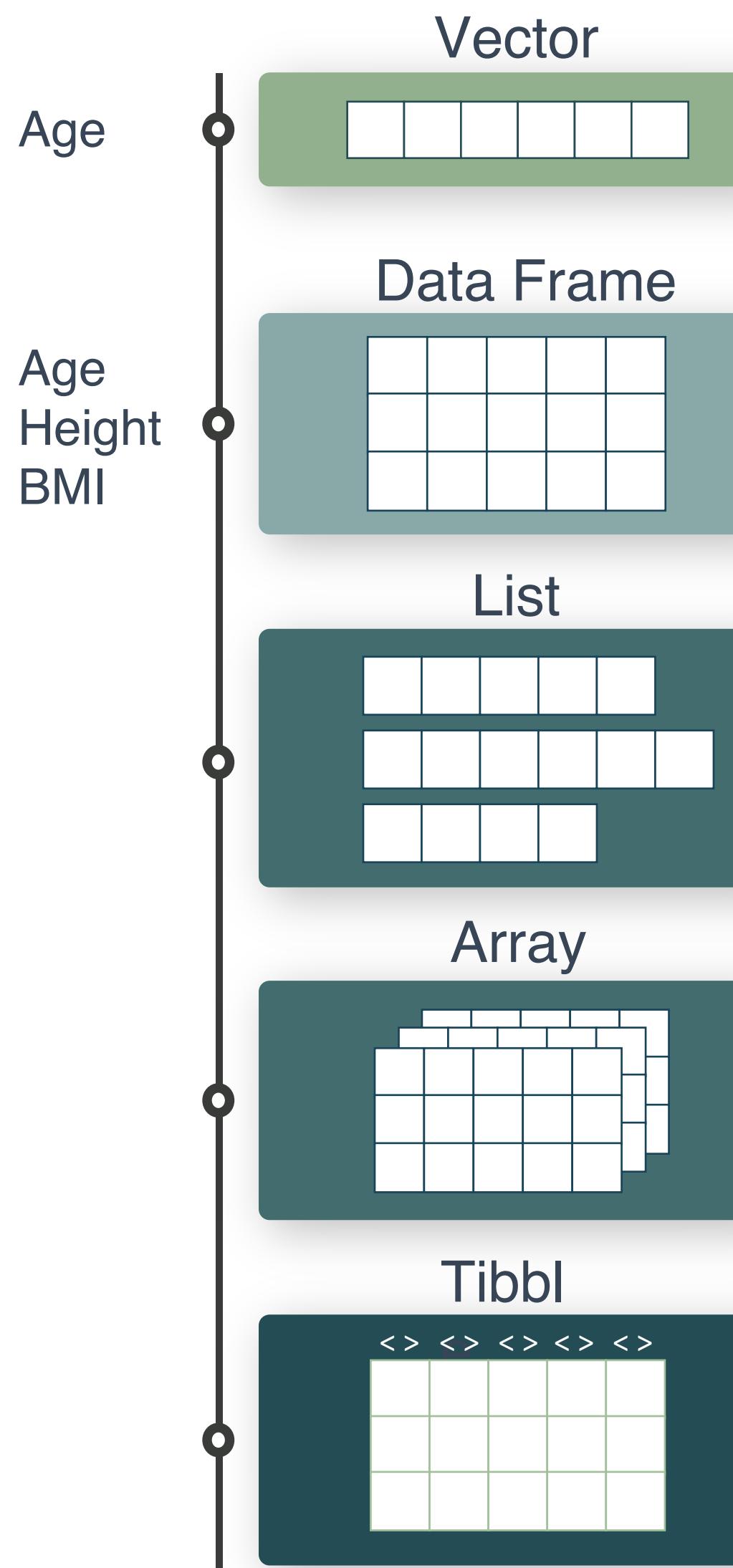
THE ANATOMY OF R



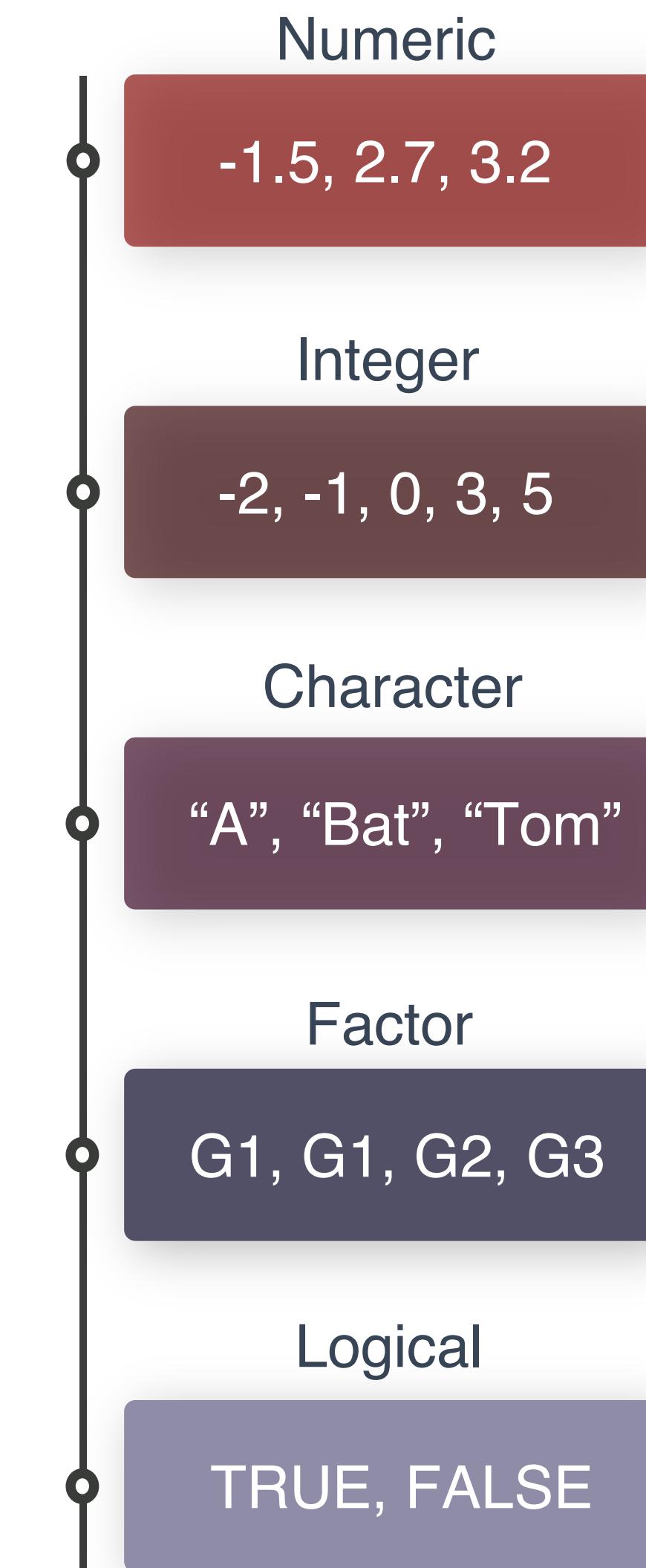
FROM EXCEL TO R R DATA TYPES & STRUCTURES



DATA STRUCTURES



DATA TYPES



R BASE SYNTAX - RUN THROUGH

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENT

```
> a <- 'apple'  
> a  
[1] 'apple'
```

```
> x <- c(1.5, 2.6, 1.7, 3.2, 3.0, 2.9, ...)  
> x  
[1] 1.5 2.6 1.7 3.2 3.0 2.9 ...
```

READING AND WRITING DATA

DON'T USE

Input	Output	Description
<code>df <- read.table('file.txt')</code>	<code>write.table(df, 'file.txt')</code>	Read and write a delimited text file.
<code>df <- read.csv('file.csv')</code>	<code>write.csv(df, 'file.csv')</code>	Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of read.table/write.table.
<code>load('file.RData')</code>	<code>save(df, file = 'file.Rdata')</code>	Read and write an R data file, a file type special for R.

Spaces in names

Special characters

% ? / | \ & \$ @

Unspecific names

Short/long names

R BASE SYNTAX - RUN THROUGH

SELECTING ELEMENTS

x[4] The fourth element.

x[-4] All but the fourth.

x[2:4] Elements two to four.

x[!(2:4)] All elements except two to four.

x[c(1, 5)] Elements one and five.

By Value

x[x == 10] Elements which are equal to 10.

x[x < 0] All elements less than zero.

x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)] Elements in the set 1, 2, 5.

R-BASE FUNCTIONS

log(x) Natural log.

sum(x) Sum.

exp(x) Exponential.

mean(x) Mean.

max(x) Largest element.

median(x) Median.

min(x) Smallest element.

quantile(x) Percentage quantiles.

round(x, n) Round to n decimal places.

rank(x) Rank of elements.

sig.fig(x, n) Round to n significant figures.

var(x) The variance.

cor(x, y) Correlation.

sd(x) The standard deviation.

CONDITIONS

a == b	Are equal	a > b	Greater than	a >= b	Greater than or equal to	is.na(a)	Is missing
a != b	Not equal	a < b	Less than	a <= b	Less than or equal to	is.null(a)	Is null

BASE R CHEAT SHEET

Basics: `getwd()`, `setwd() # location`
`install.packages('pname')`, `library(pname)`
`ls()`, `rm() # list, remove objects`
`load()`, `data()`, `save() # load, save as .Rdata`

Overview: `head(df, n=10)`, `df[1:10,]` `tail(df, n=10)`
first or last 10 rows
`class() # data structure`
`unique()`, `table() # unique vals, count vals`

Is/As type:

`is.numeric(x)` (character, factor, integer, etc.)
`as.numeric(x)` (factor, matrix, data.frame, etc.)

Other:

`seq(1, 10, by = 1.0) # sequence from-to`
`rep(x, times) # replicate n times`
`sort(), reverse() # sort or reverse vector`

Read in data:

`read.xlsx('name.xlsx')`,
`read.delim('name.txt', sep = '\t')`
`read.csv('name.csv', sep=';')`

Make Data: `c() # vector`
`data.frame(x=x, y=y)`
`matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)`
`list(x=x, y=y)`

Strings:

`paste(x, y, sep = '')`
`grep('pattern', x) # find str pattern`
`gsub('pattern', 'replace', x) # replace with`

Plots:

`plot(x)`
`plot(x,y) # scatter`
`hist(x) # histogram`

**GETTING
STARTED**

**DATA STRUCTURES
& OVERVIEW**

**DATA TYPES &
STRINGS**

**VECTORS &
BASE PLOTS**

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR R

<https://www.r-project.org/>



GET STARTED

<https://rseek.org/>

https://rstudio.com/resources/c_heatsheets/

<http://www.cookbook-r.com/>

<https://www.statmethods.net/r-tutorial/index.html>



GRAPHICS

<https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/>

<http://r-statistics.co/Top50-Ggplot2-Visualizations-MasterList-R-Code.html>



BOOKS & COURSES

<https://www.r-bloggers.com/best-books-to-learn-r-programming/>

<https://www.datacamp.com/>

<https://www.codecademy.com/>

<https://www.coursera.org/>



OTHER RESOURCES

<https://github.com/trending/r>

<https://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/r>



GETTING HELP



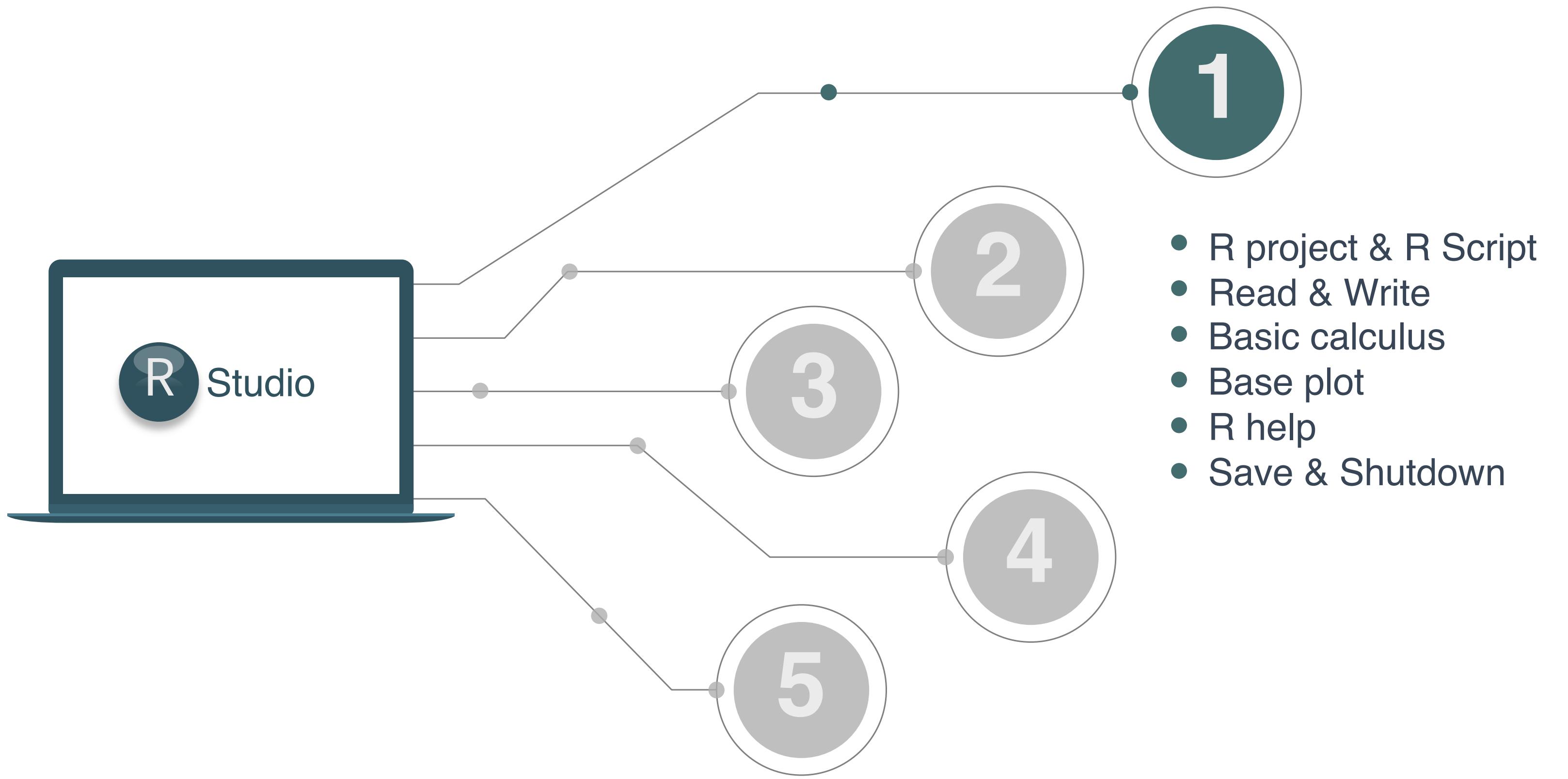
02

GETTING HELP

1. Ask us, and ask people next to you.
2. Look at the R presentations we go through.
3. Use the **cheat sheets** in this presentation and online:
<https://rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>

Google it! Most important skill of all.

You will get the **solutions** to the exercises near the end of the day.



— FUNDAMENTALS
EXERCISE 1

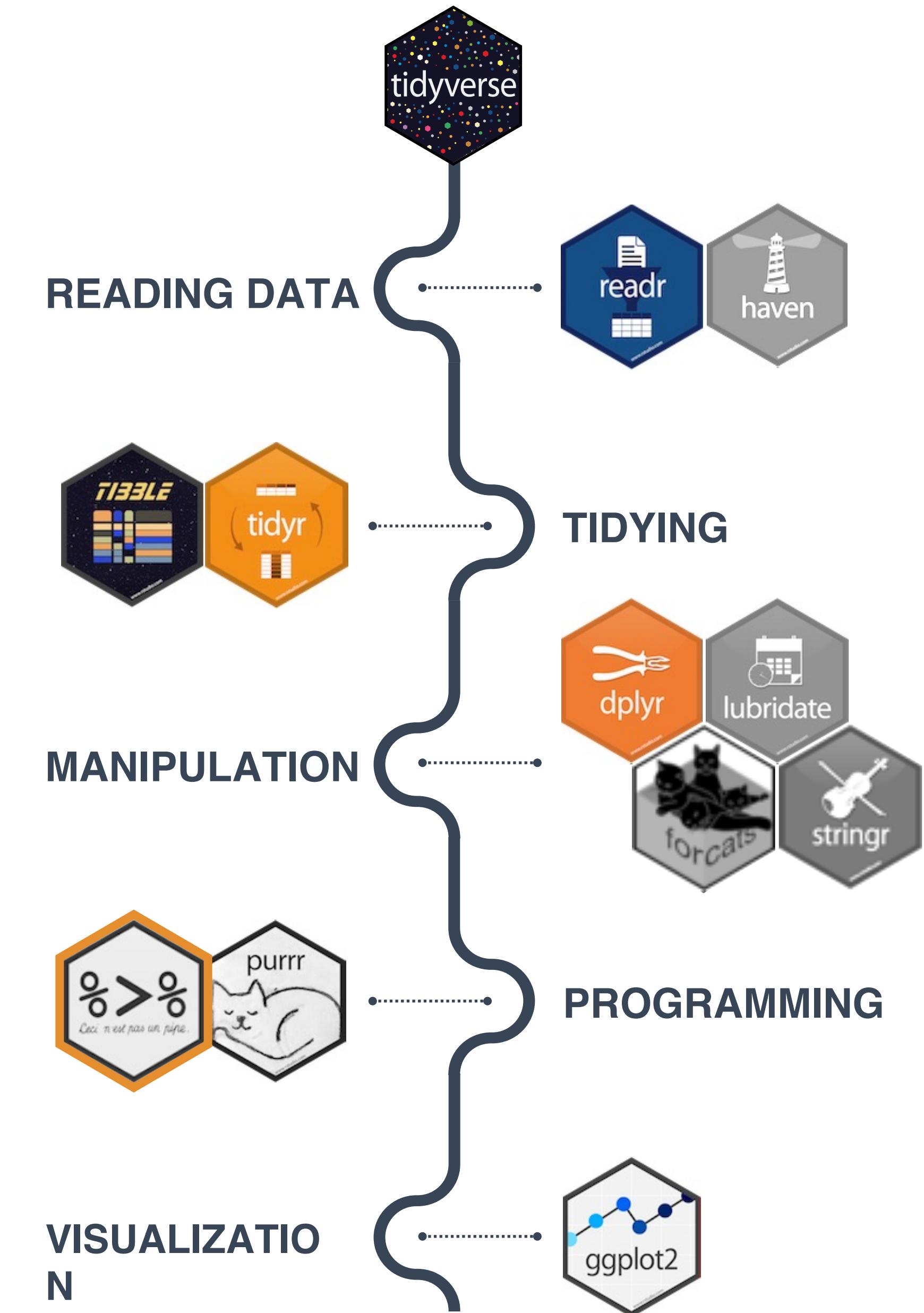
TIDYVERSE

<https://www.tidyverse.org/>

tidyverse is a collection of R packages for data science

“The packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.” *Wickham and Grolemund*

tidyverse is used to “tidy up” your datasets, so they are easy to work with



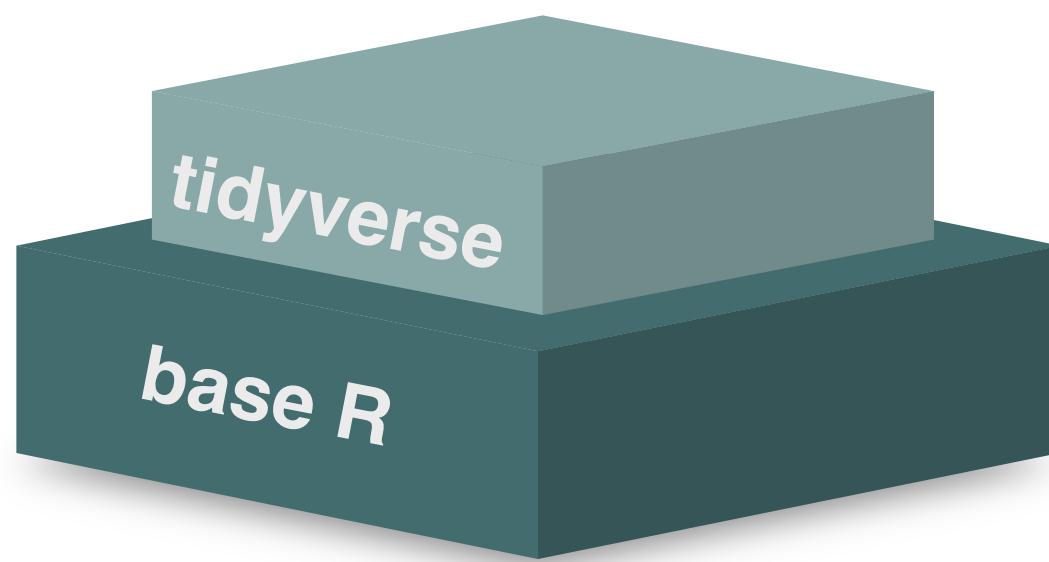
CECI N'EST PAS UNE PIPE

%>%

- You do NOT have to “choose” between tidyverse and base R

BENEFITS

- Short & well-organised code
- Tidy datasets, easy to work with
- Great documentation
- Functions with logical names & inputs



CONSIDERATIONS

- Can be less stable
- “Different syntax”
- Remember what tidyverse is made for!

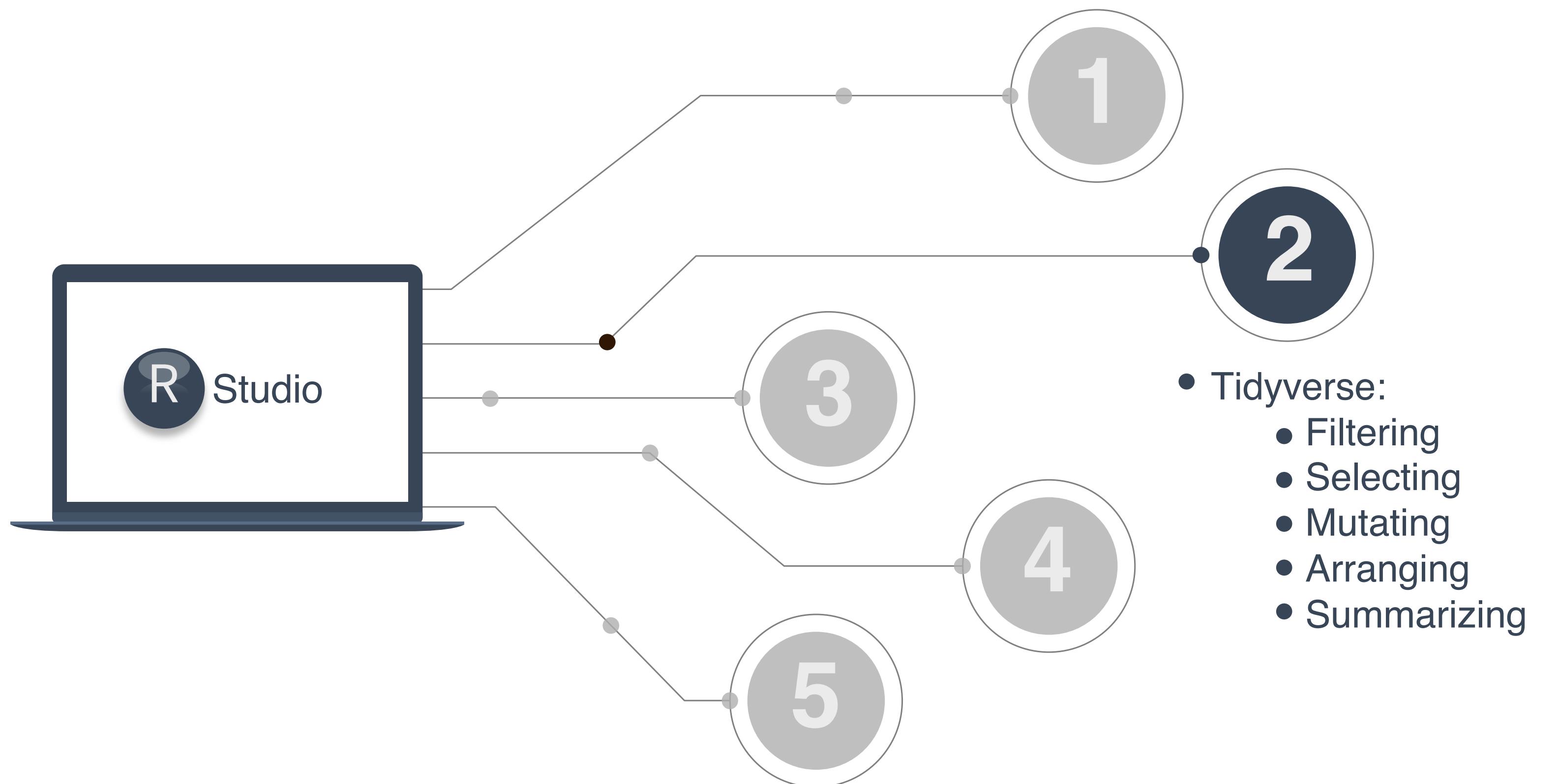
base R

```
# think from the inside out  
g(f(x,y),z)
```

tidyverse

```
# no brain acrobatics  
x %>% f(y) %>% g(z)
```





- Tidyverse:
 - Filtering
 - Selecting
 - Mutating
 - Arranging
 - Summarizing

— TIDYVERSE EXERCISE 2

TIDYVERSE CHEAT SHEET

Read Data (*readr*)

Reading tabular data

There are solutions for multiple data types
`read_excel()` # using *readxl* package
`read_table()`
`read_csv()`

Useful arguments

Skip lines: `read_csv(file, skip=1)`
Read subset: `read_csv(file, n_max=1)`

Data types

readr guesses the types of each column and tells you about it
(“Parsed with column specifications: ...”)

HELP

R Documentation (e.g. enter `?dplyr::filter` and see examples)

Much more info and detailed cheat sheets:

<https://brianward1428.medium.com/introduction-to-tidyverse-7b3dbf2337d5>

It also helps to google “tidyverse + whatever you want to do”

Data Tidying (*tidyr*)

Handle missing values

`drop_na()`
`fill()`
`replace_na()`

Subsetting

`tibble[, 1:5]` # returns a tibble
`tibble$colname` # returns a vector
(same as `tibble[[colname]]`)

Reorganize layout

Change between long and wide format
`gather()` # wide to long
`spread()` # long to wide

Data Manipulation (*dplyr*)

Summary

`summarise()`/`summarize()`
`count()`

Group

`group_by()`

Functions will manipulate each group separately and combine results.

Extract and sort observations # i.e. rows

`filter()` # subset by condition
`distinct()` # subset to unique values
`top_n()` # subset by position
`arrange()` # sort low->high, other way with `desc()`

Manipulate variables # i.e. columns

`select()`
`mutate(new_name = f(column))`

Vectorised functions

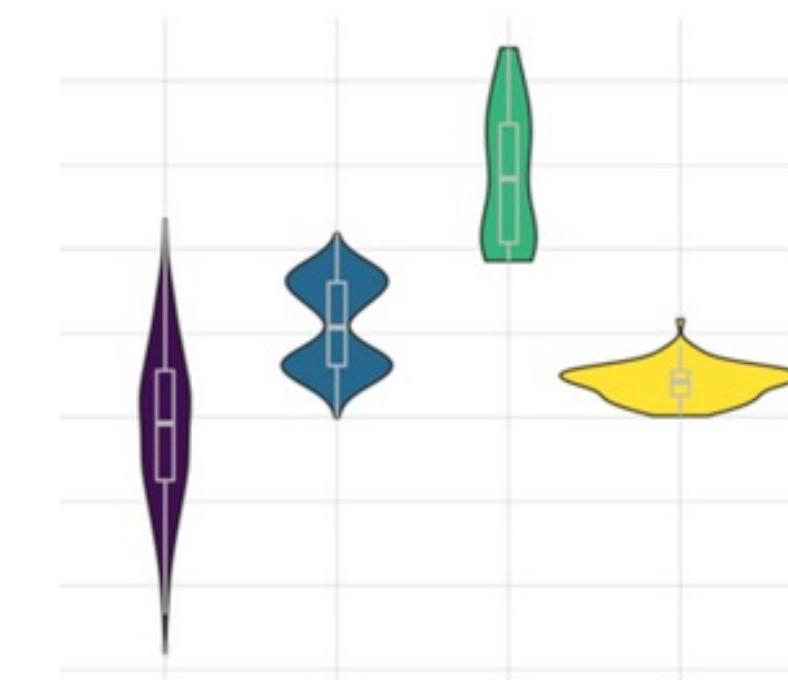
Ranking: `percent_rank()`
Math: Any arithmetic or logical operations, `between()`,
`near()`
`if_else()`

<https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/>

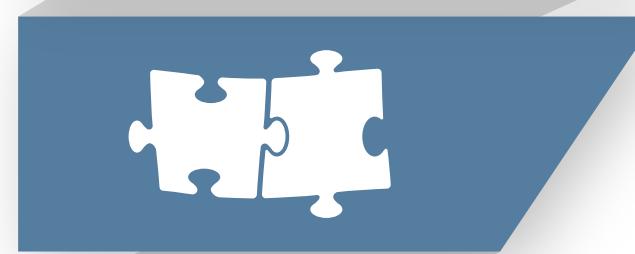
GGPLOT2 - EASY GRAPHICS



Aesthetically pleasing graphics.



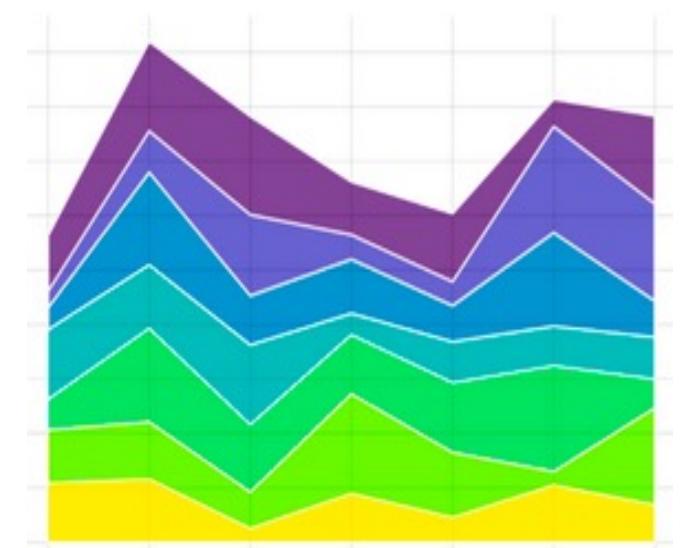
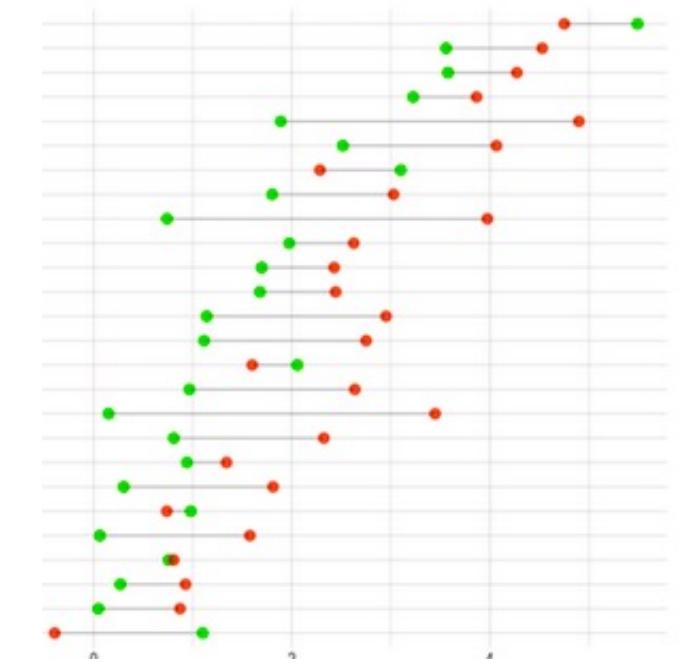
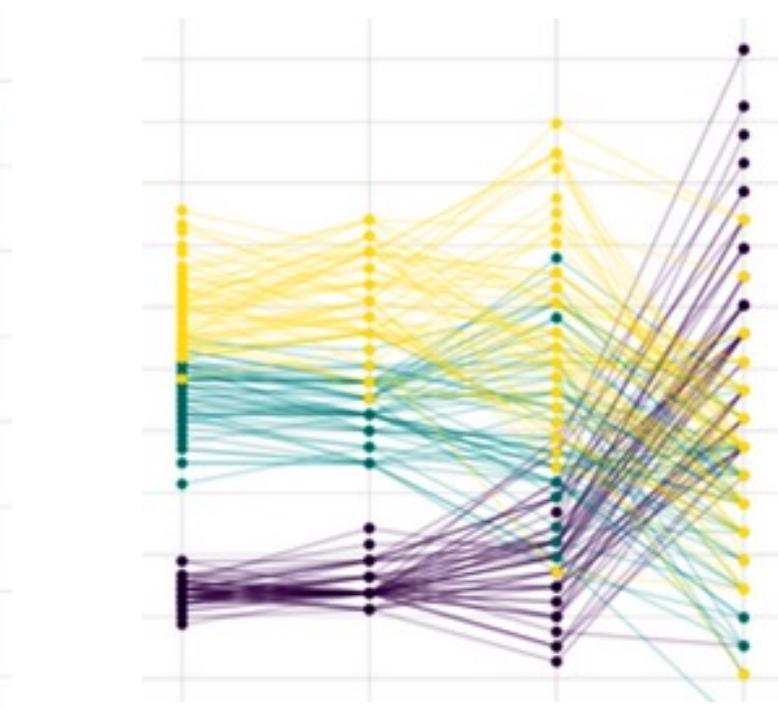
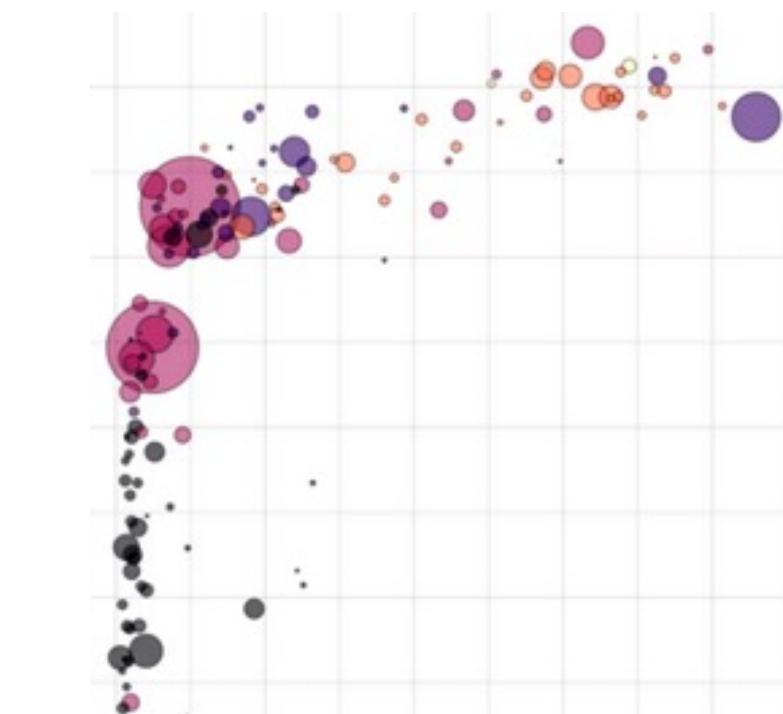
Well-defined “additive” (+) structure.



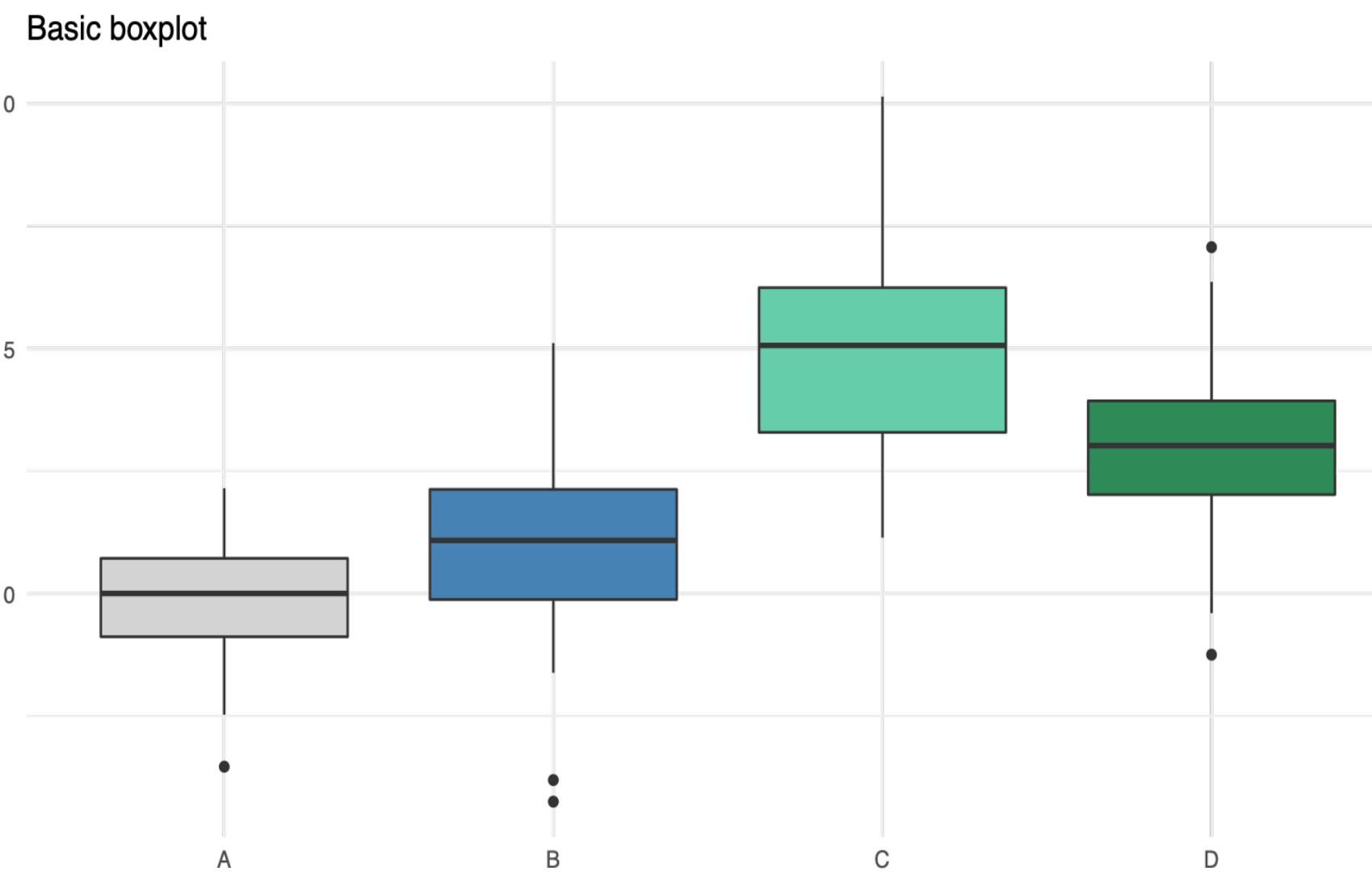
Integrates perfectly with tidy data.



Great documentation & community



GGPLOT2 ADDITIVE STRUCTURE



DATASET, SAMPLES
& OBSERVATIONS



```
ggplot(my.DS, aes(x=alphabet,  
y=measure))
```

DEFINE PLOT TYPE



```
ggplot(my.DS, aes(x=alphabet,  
y=measure))  
+ geom_boxplot()
```

COLOR BY GROUP



```
ggplot(my.DS, aes(x=alphabet,  
y=measure, fill=alphabet))  
+ geom_boxplot()
```

TITLE AND LEGEND



```
... + ggtitle("Basic boxplot") +  
theme(legend.position="none",  
plot.title =  
element_text(size=11))
```

CUSTOM COLORS

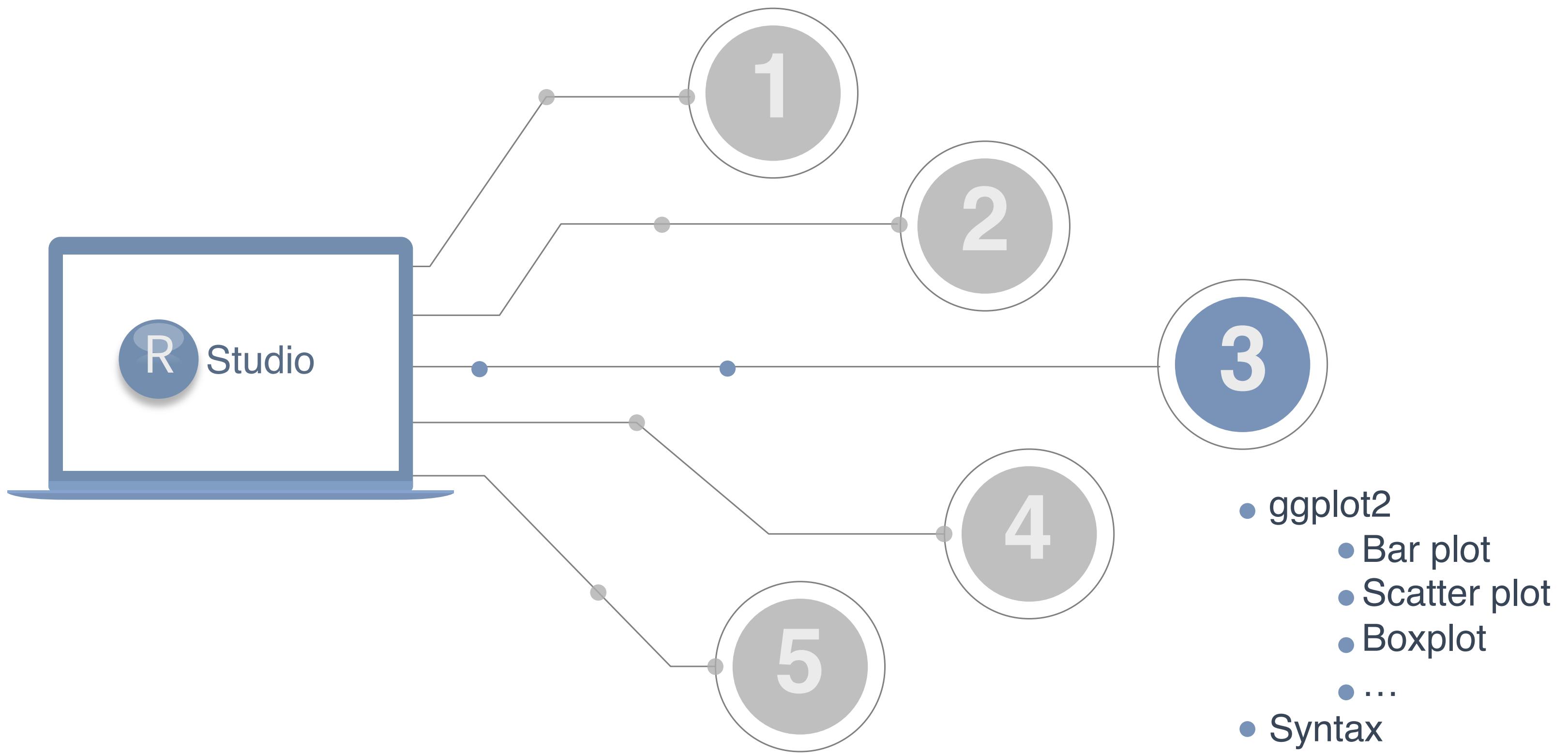


```
... + scale_fill_manual(values =  
c("lightgray", "steelblue",  
"aquamarine3", "seagreen4"))
```

BACKGROUND



```
+ theme_minimal()
```



— GGPLOT2
EXERCISE 3

GGPLOT CHEAT SHEET

Define Plot:

```
ggplot(data = my.data,  
aes(x = x.var, y = y.var))
```

Add Plot Type:

- + geom_point()
- + geom_line()
- + geom_boxplot()
- + geom_col()
- + geom_density()
- + geom_histogram()

One Color:

```
ggplot(..., aes(...,  
color = "green"))
```

Color Fill by Group:

```
ggplot(..., aes(...,  
fill = group.var))
```

More Colors:

- + scale_fill_grey(start = 0.2, end = 0.8)
- + scale_fill_gradient(low="white", high="red")

Labels:

- + ggtitle("...")
- + xlab("...")
- + ylab("...")

Custom Colors:

- + scale_*_manual(values = c())
- ex: scale_color_manual(values = c("blue", "pink"))

Grid Theme:

- + theme_bw()
- + theme_minimal()
- + theme_dark()
- + theme_*

Text:

- + theme(* = element_text())
- + theme(axis.title = element_text(angle = 90, colour= "red"),
legend.text = element_text(size = 8, face = "bold"))

GET
STARTED

COLORS

COLOR SCALES
& THEMES

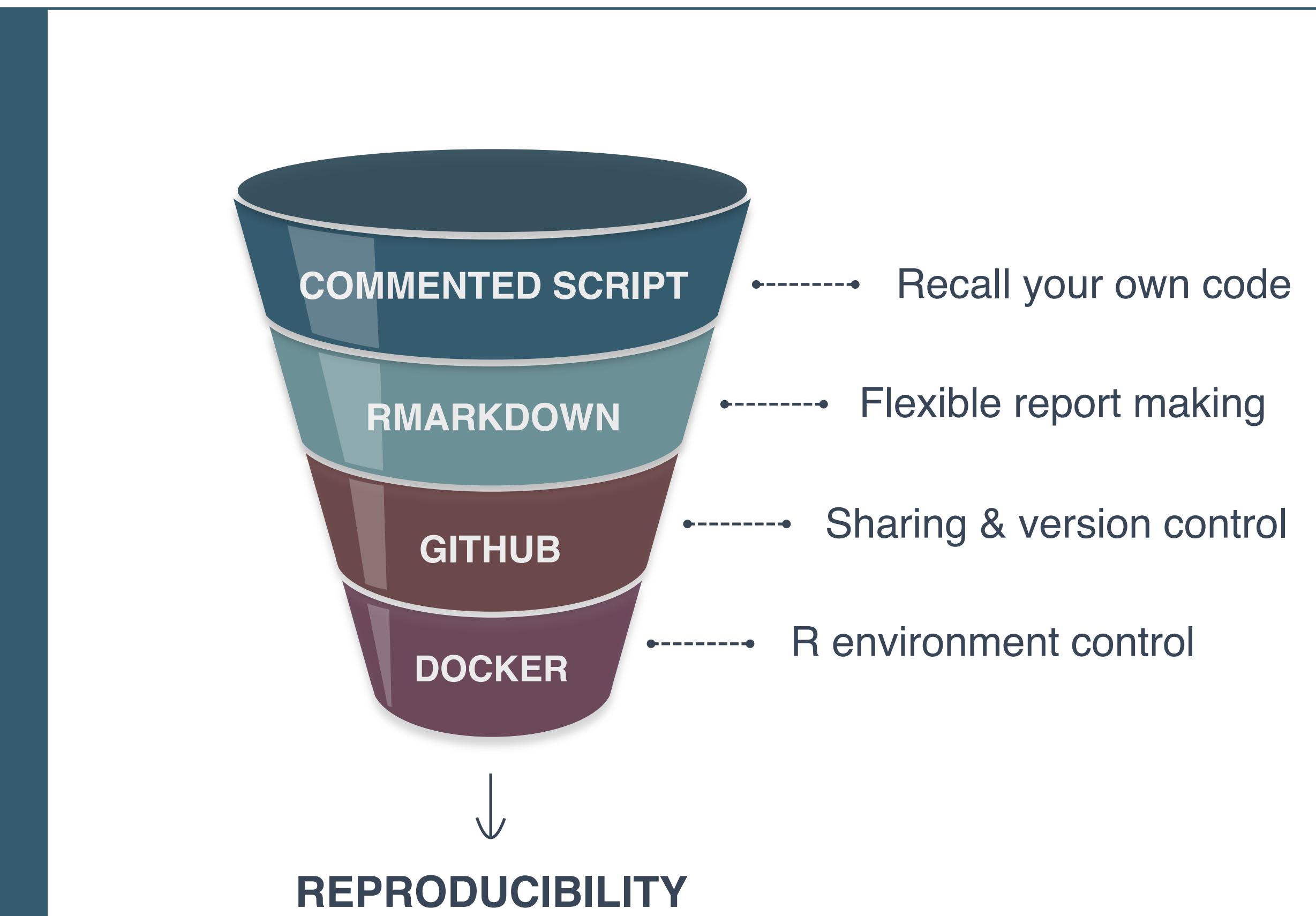
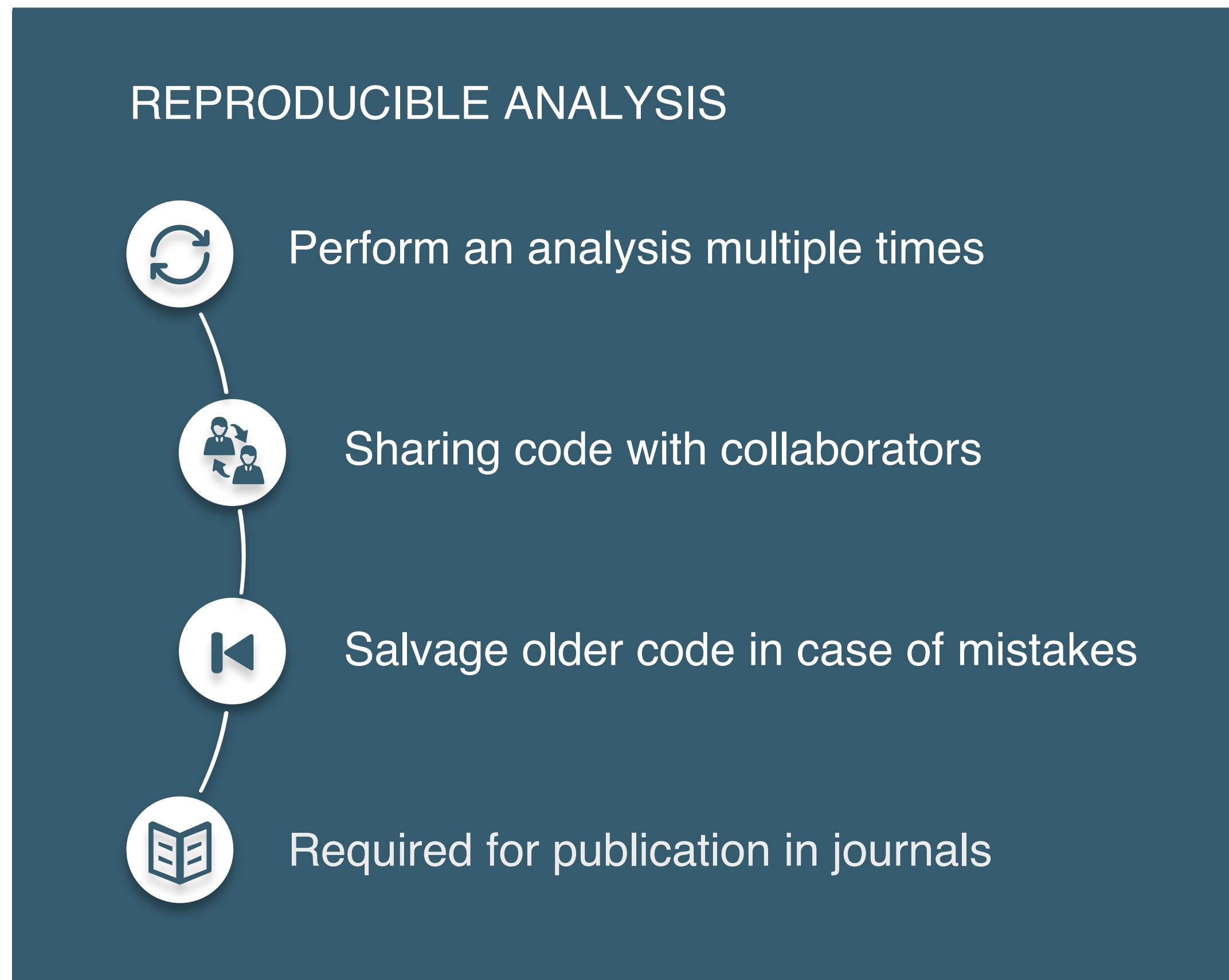
TEXT



Padlet QR for questions and comments

— R markdown

REPRODUCIBILITY IN R





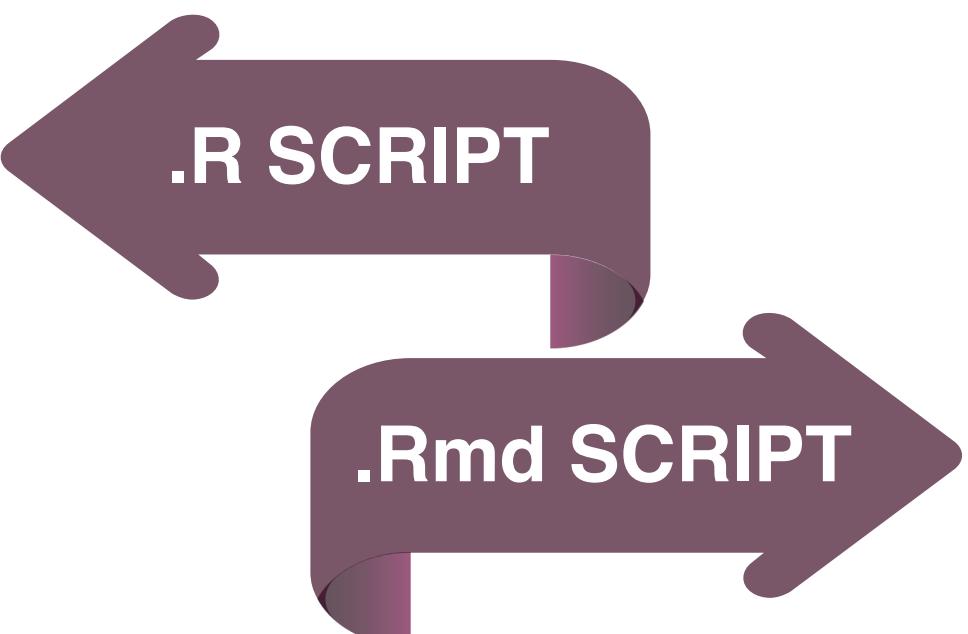
- A markup language
 - Plain text format
 - Converted into HTML, PDF, LATEX
-
- Finds code embedded in text
 - Evaluates the code
 - “Knits” the results into the document

— <https://www.markdowntutorial.com/>

R SCRIPT & RMARKDOWN

HOW TO

- Write code as normal
- Comment text with #



HOW TO

- Write text as normal
- Embed code `'{r} my.code'`

USE FOR

- Testing new code
- Big data analysis
- Software development

USE FOR

- Reports for yourself
- Reports for collaborators
- Tutorials

RMarkdown

The diagram illustrates the RStudio interface for R Markdown. On the left, the R Markdown editor shows the following code:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Rcourse"  
3 author: "Data Science Lab"  
4 date: "9/14/2020"  
5 output: html_document  
6 ---  
7  
8 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
9 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)  
10```  
11  
12 ## R Markdown  
13  
14 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. The document is a flat text type document which can be read without opening it in RStudio. Making a markdown document is easy, For example, if you want to make something bold use two stars, For italics use underscore, etc. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.  
15  
16 When you click the Knit button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:  
17  
18 Here is a summary of the cars dataset  
19```{r cars}  
20 summary(cars)  
21```  
22  
23 Here is some math  
24```{r, eval=TRUE}  
25 ((5+6+7)/3)*12  
26```  
27  
28 Here is a plot
```

The right pane shows the generated HTML output:

Data Science Lab
9/14/2020

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. The document is a flat text type document which can be read without opening it in RStudio. Making a markdown document is easy, For example, if you want to make something **bold** use two stars, For *italics* use underscore, etc. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

Here is a summary of the cars dataset

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed      dist  
##  Min.   : 4.0   Min.   : 2.00  
##  1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00  
##  Median :15.0   Median : 36.00  
##  Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98  
##  3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00  
##  Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

Here is some math

```
((5+6+7)/3)*12
```

```
## [1] 72
```

<https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/rmarkdown-cheatsheet.pdf>

<https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/lesson-1.html>

RMarkdown Cheat Sheet

Begin .Rmd:

```
---
```

```
  title: My Project Name
```

```
  output:
```

```
    html_document (pdf_document, ...)
```

```
---
```

Code Chunk:

```
```{r}
```

```
some R code
```

```
```
```

Global Option:

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}
```

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

```
```
```

GETTING
STARTED

Code Options:

```
echo (= TRUE or FALSE - print my code)
```

```
eval (= TRUE or FALSE - run my code)
```

```
warning (= TRUE or FALSE display warning messages)
```

Figure Options:

```
fig.align (= 'left', 'right', 'center')
```

```
fig.cap (= 'my figure caption')
```

```
fig.height (= n), fig.width (= n)
```

CHUNK
OPTIONS

Header:

Header size ranging from largest (one #) to smallest (six #):
my.text, ## my.text, ### my.text, etc.

Text:

italics

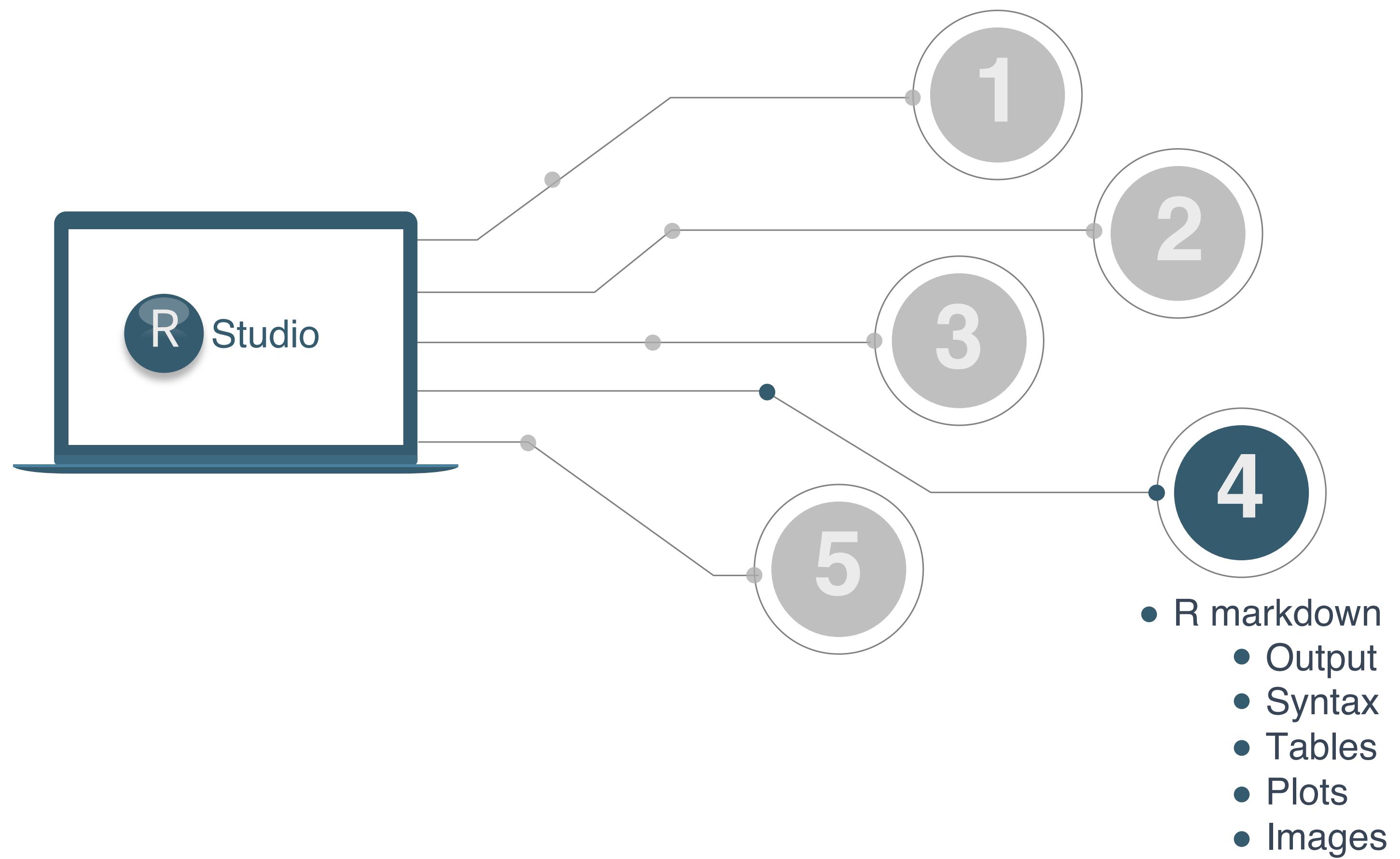
bold

`highlighted`

Lists:

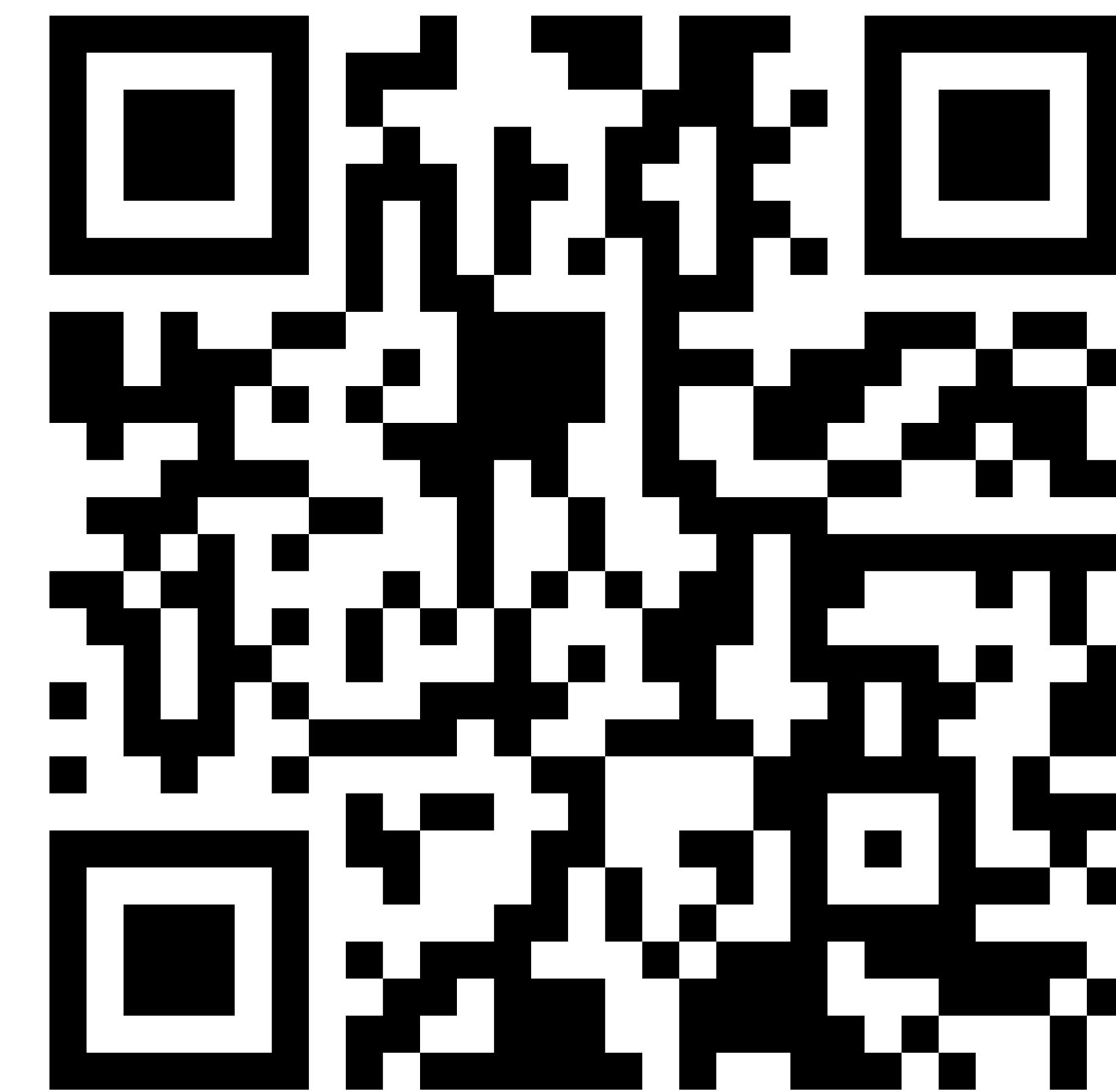
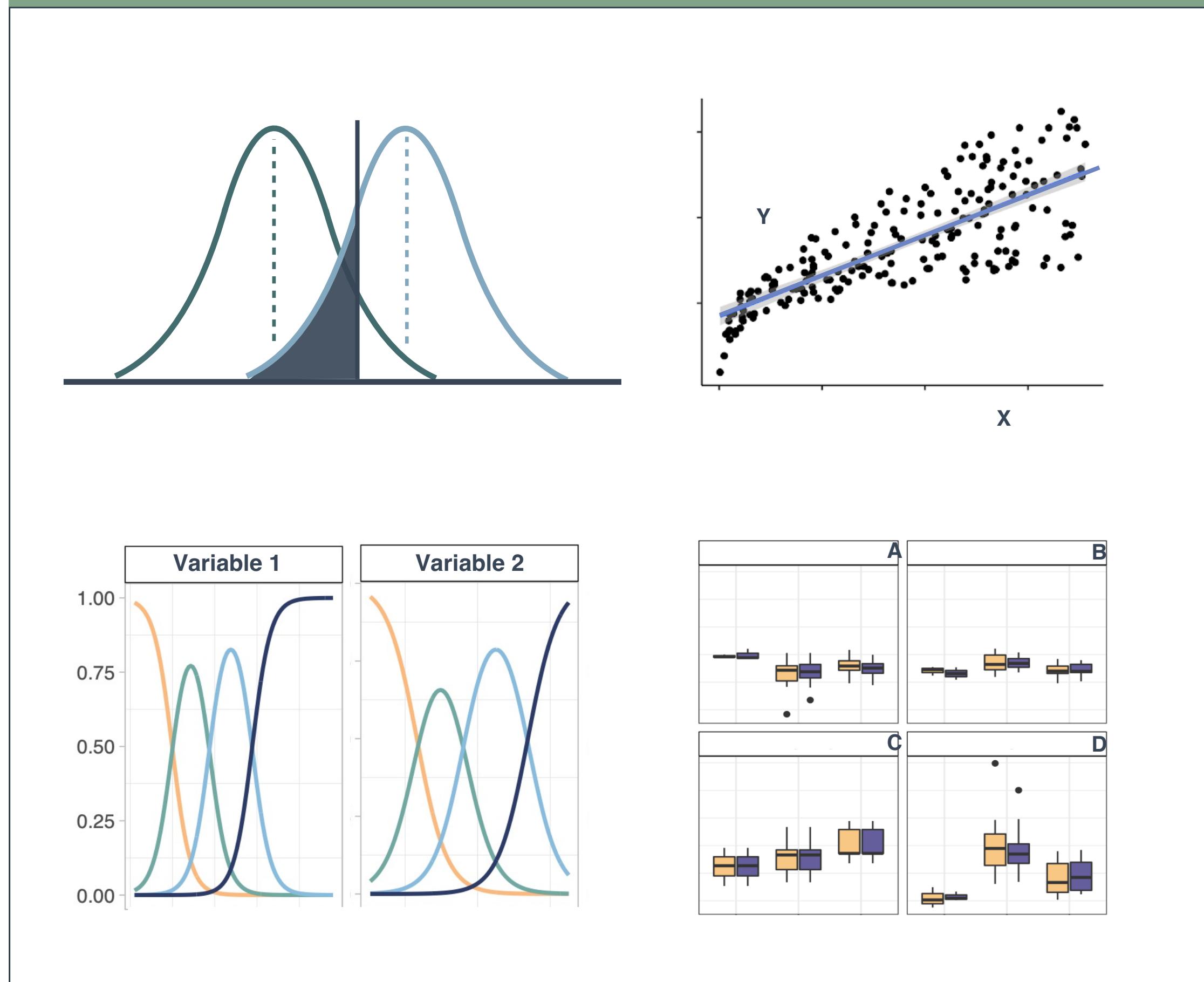
- * List item1 (filled dot)
 - + sub-item1 (open dot)
- 1. List item1 (numbered)
 - i) sub-item1 (roman)

TEXT



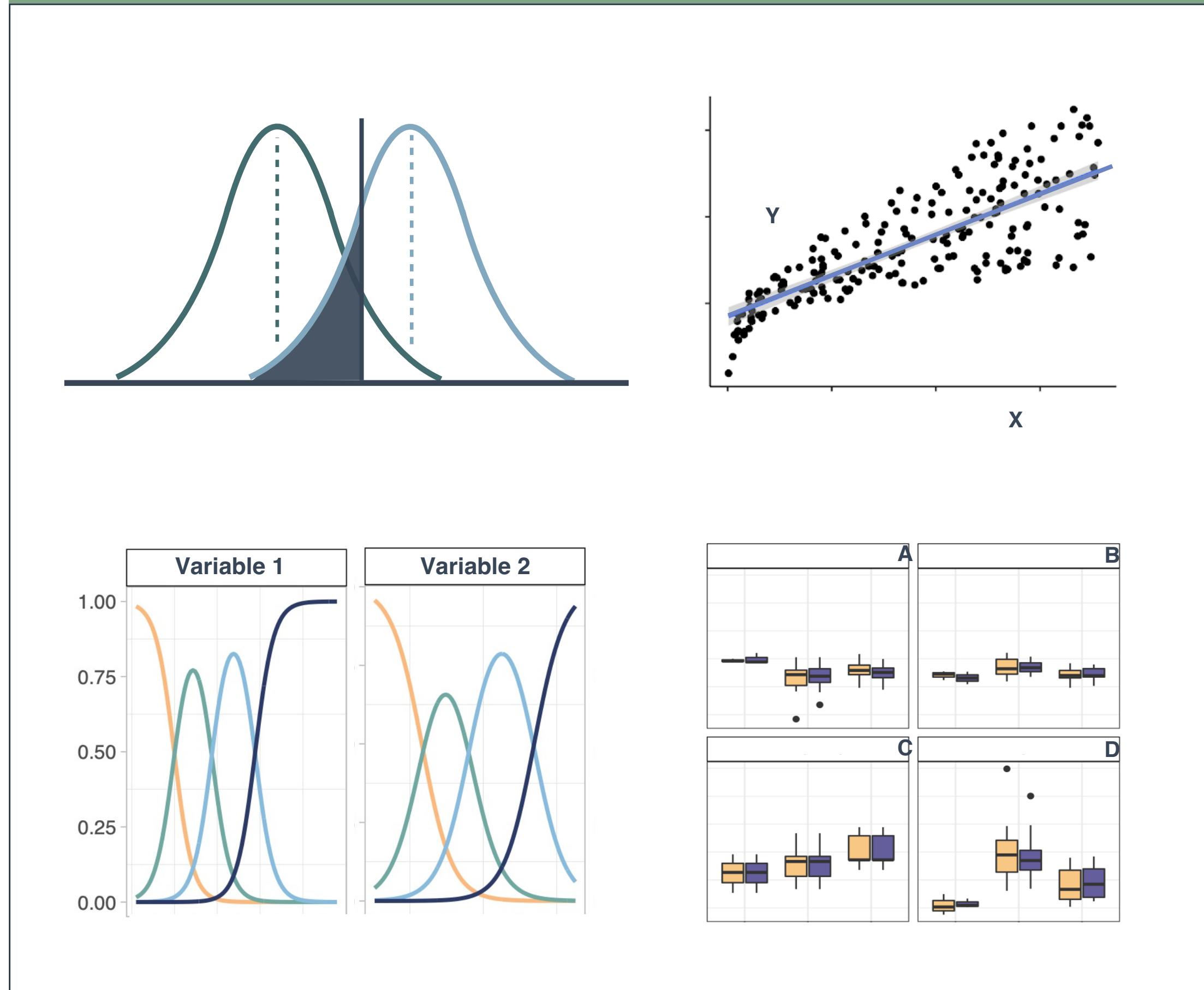
— R markdown
EXERCISE 4

R - A STATISTICAL SCRIPTING LANGUAGE



Padlet QR for questions and comments

R - A STATISTICAL SCRIPTING LANGUAGE



MODEL FUNCTIONS

`lm()`, `glm()`
`lmer()`, `glmer()`,
`nls()`, ...

EMMEANS PACKAGE

`emmeans()`,
`pairs()`, `cld()`

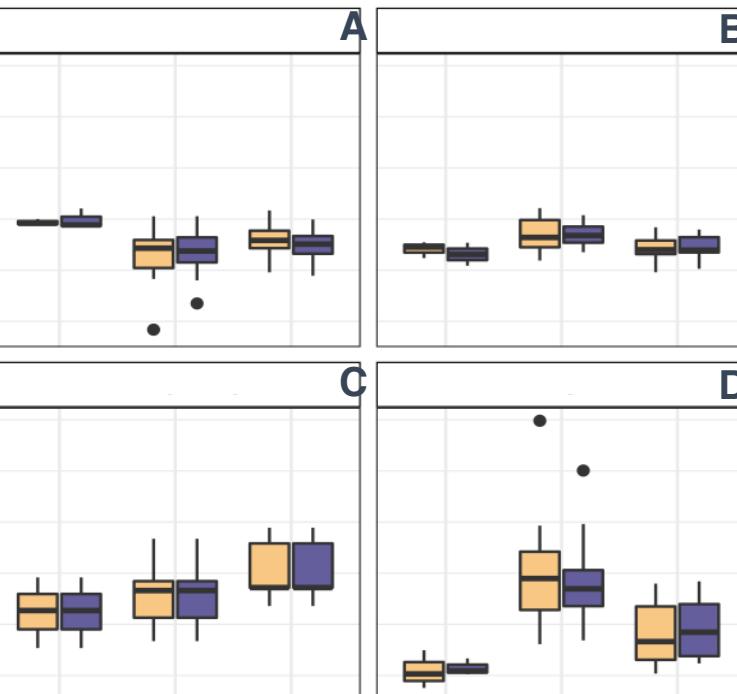
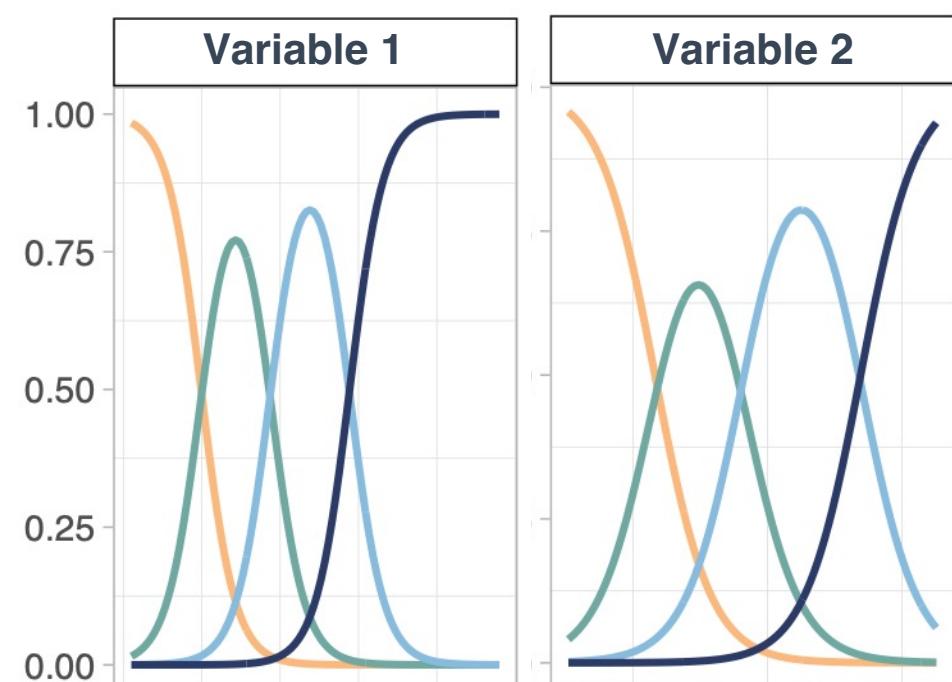
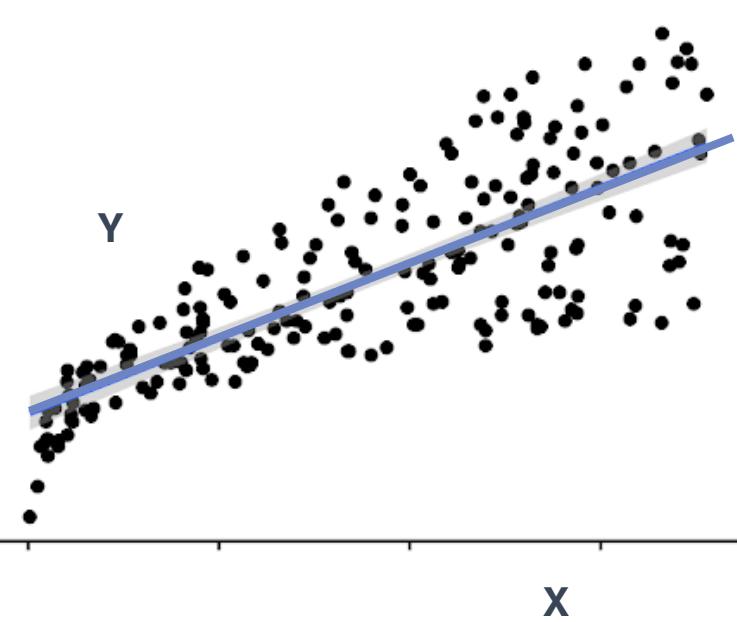
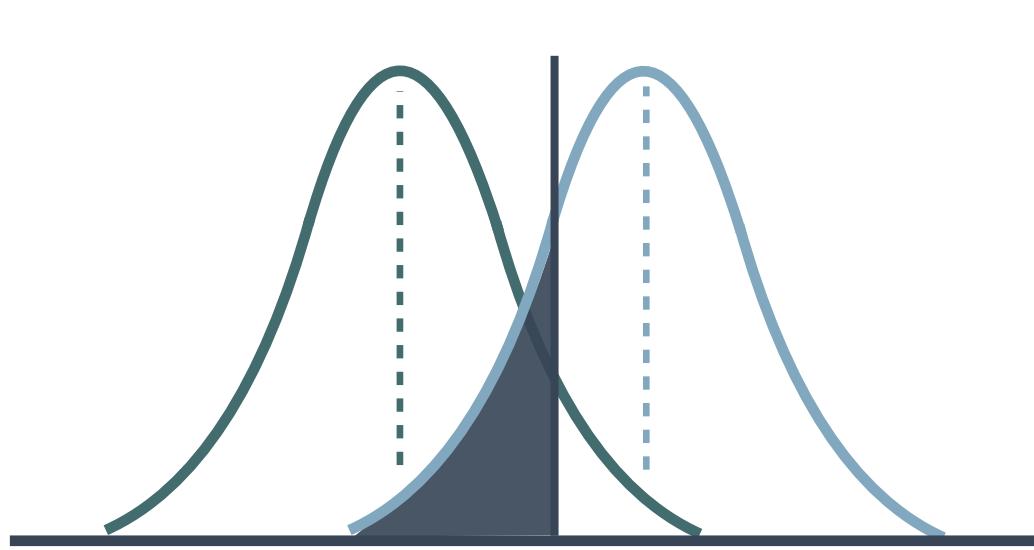
APPLY TO MODEL

`summary()`, `anova()`,
`confint()`, `predict()`,
`drop1()`, `update()`,
`step()`, ...

MORE FUNCTIONS

`t.test()`, `cor()`,
`cor.test()`, `aov()`,
`quantile()`,
`p.adjust()`,
`rank()`, ...

R - A STATISTICAL SCRIPTING LANGUAGE



During this session:

- Cooperatively discuss and share ideas about the data
- Apply steps of basic statistical analysis for hypothesis testing consistent with the given data
- Suggest conclusions, based on your analysis, regarding the association between psoriasis and gene expression levels

Let's use R to perform a statistical analysis



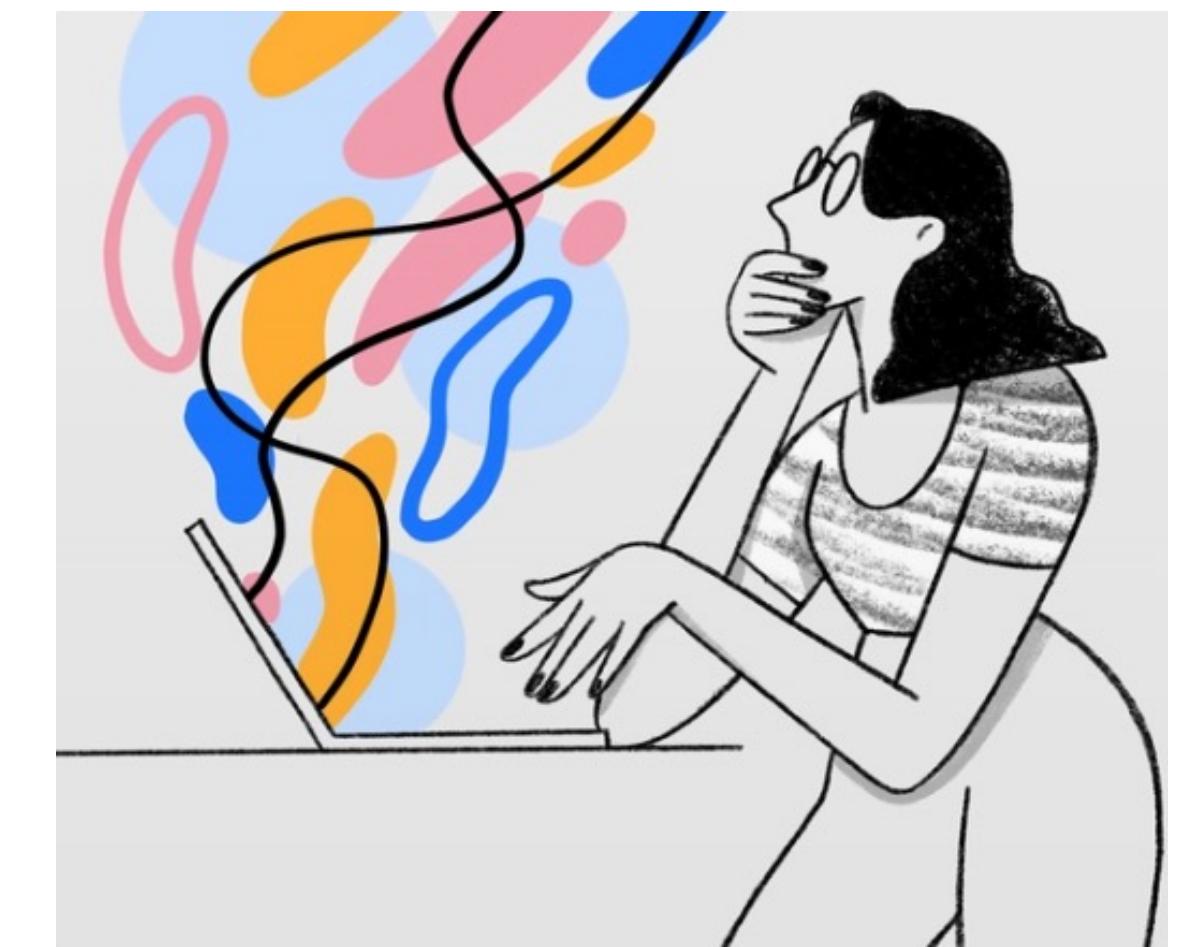
Your data

Gene expression data i.e. how much a gene is used to produce a protein. Multiple genes measured in an array.

Your disease of interest

Psoriasis, an immune-mediated skin disorder

You
The researcher with R skills!



STATS CHEAT SHEET

Import Data:

```
read_excel("my.data.xlsx")
```

Overview of Data:

```
summary(my.data)  
nrow(my.data)
```

```
length(my.data)  
names(my.data)
```

Linear:

```
lm(y~x, data=my.data)  
confint(model)
```

Logistic:

```
glm(y~x,  
data=my.data)
```

Linear Mixed:

```
lmer(y~x + (1|z),  
data=my.data)
```

Check Model:

```
summary(model)  
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
plot(model)
```

ANOVA:

```
anova(model2, model1)
```

F-Test:

```
drop1(model, test="F")
```

Emmeans:

```
emmeans(model, ~x)  
pairs(emmeans(model, ~x))
```

Check Type:

```
table(my.data$x)  
is.numeric(my.data$x)  
is.factor(my.data$x)
```

Change Type:

```
my.data <- mutate(my.data, x = factor(x))  
my.data$z <- as.numeric(my.data$z)
```

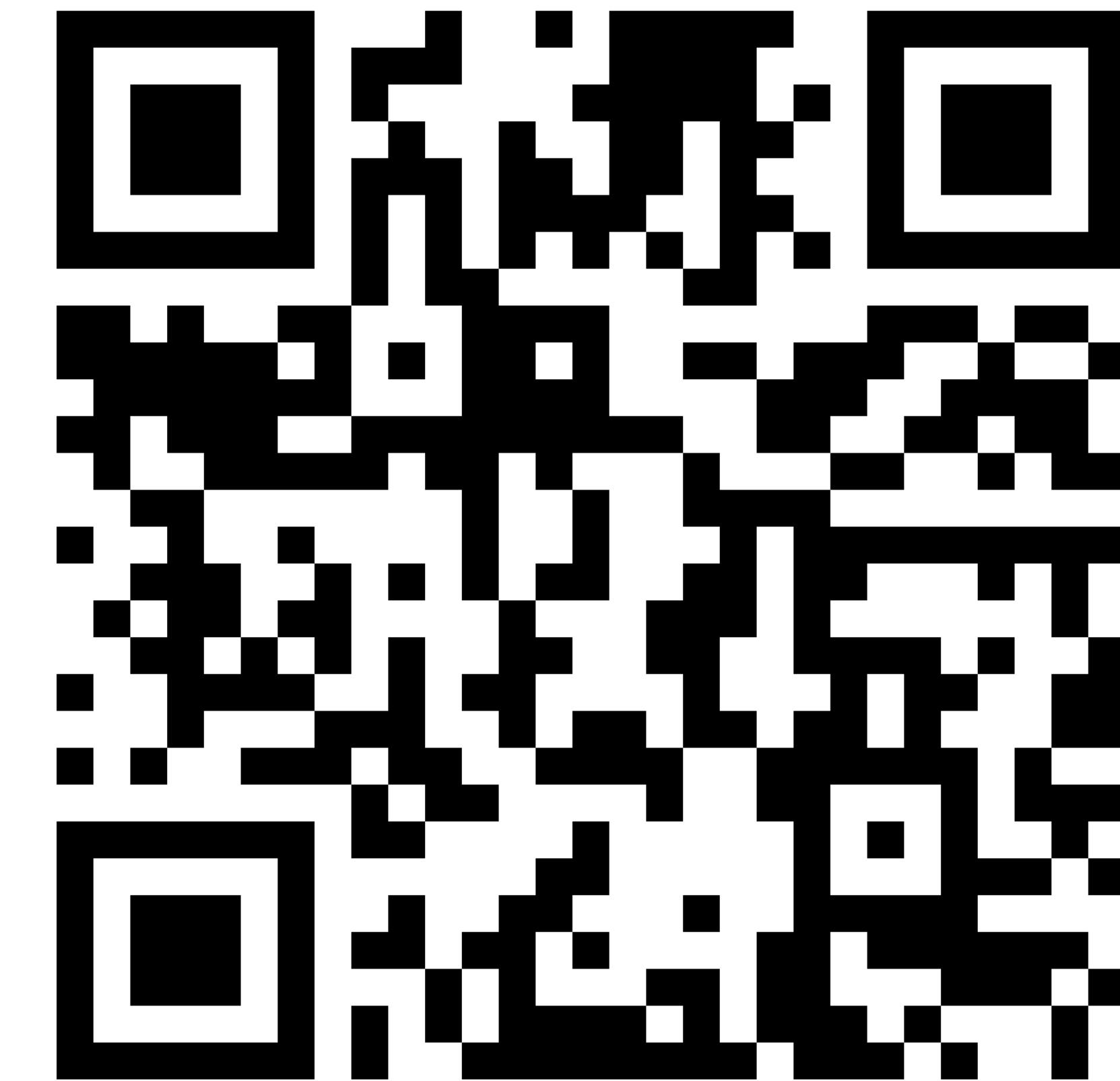
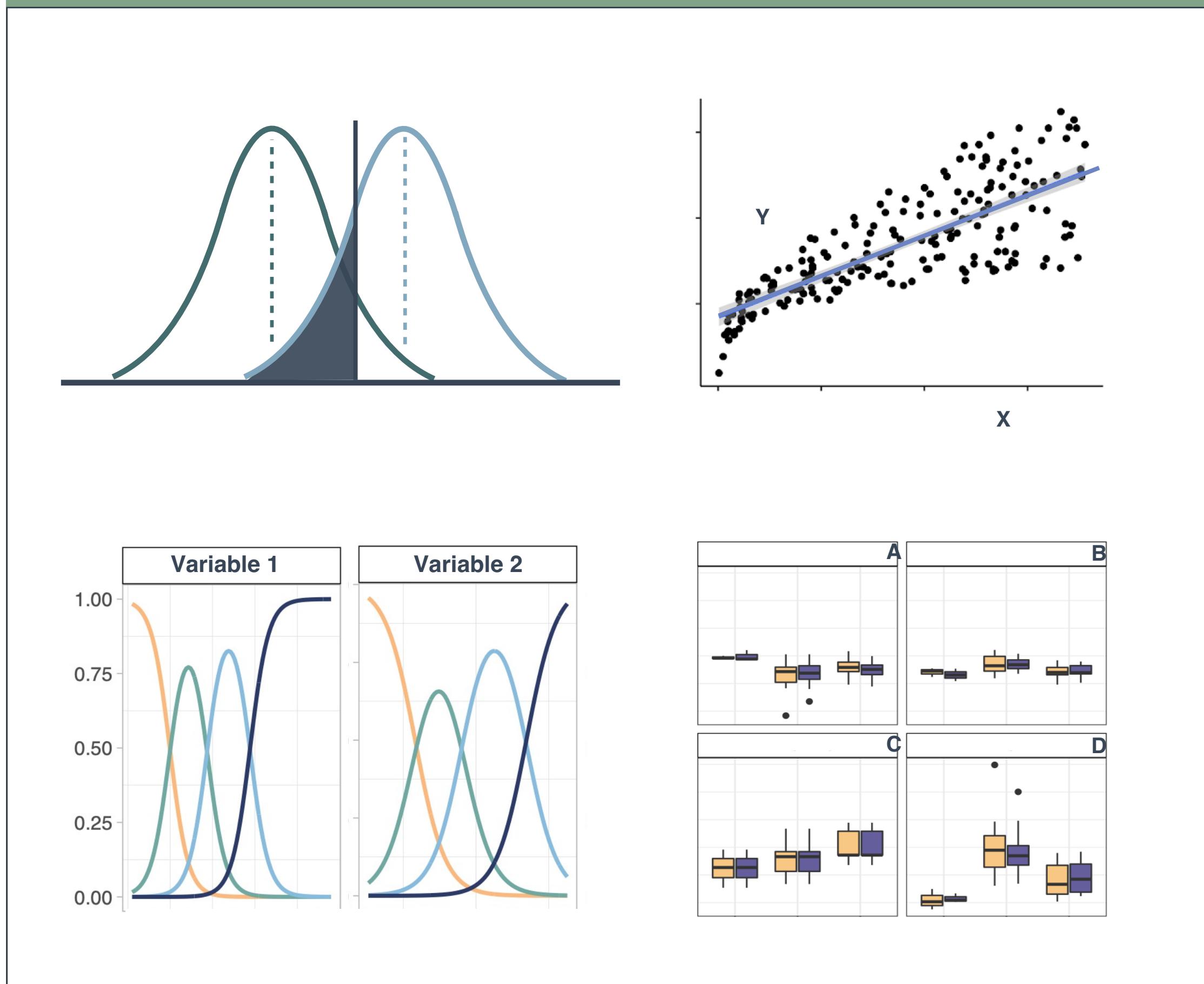
GET
STARTED

REGRESSION
MODELS

TESTS/
COMPARISONS

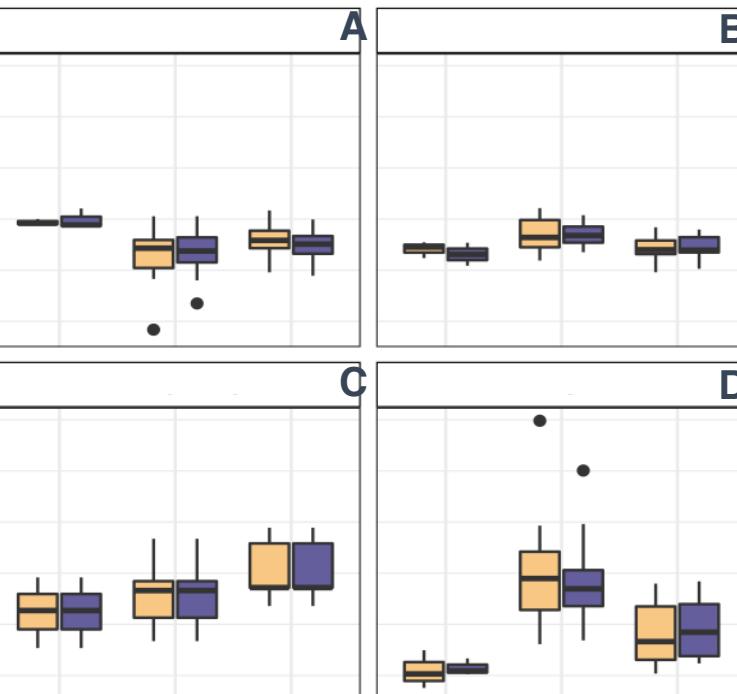
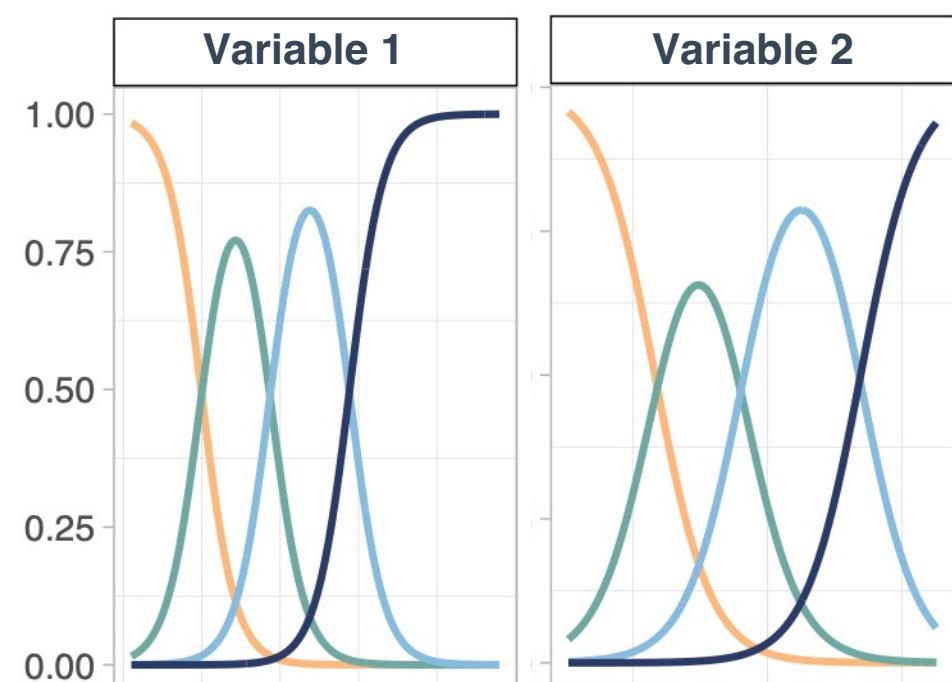
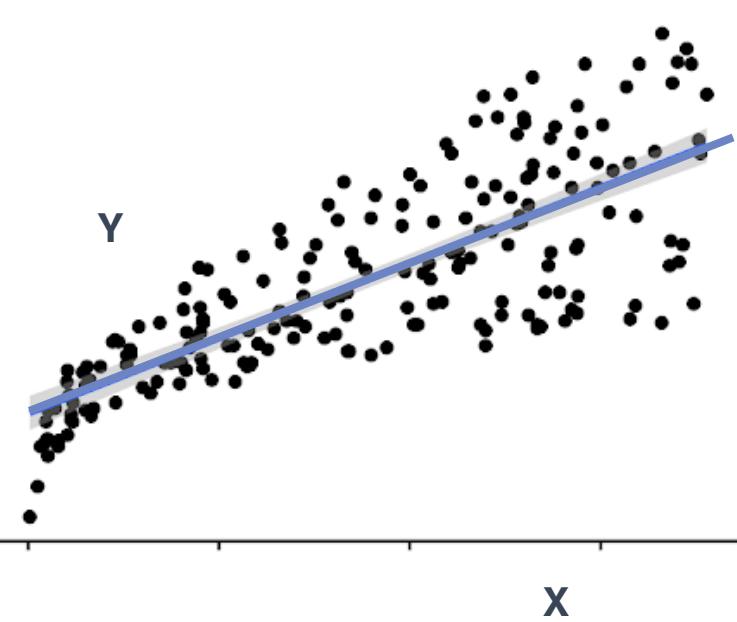
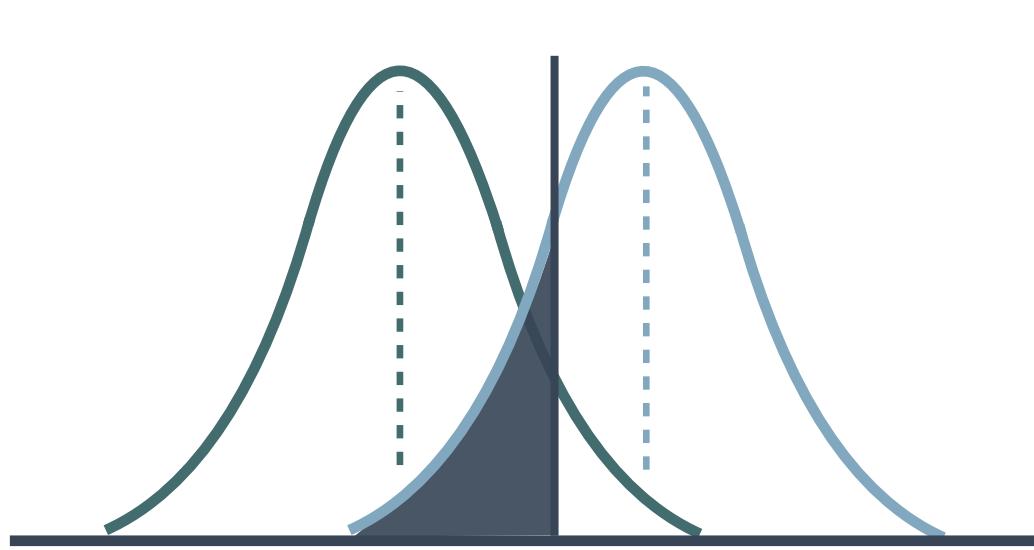
VARIABLES

R - A STATISTICAL SCRIPTING LANGUAGE



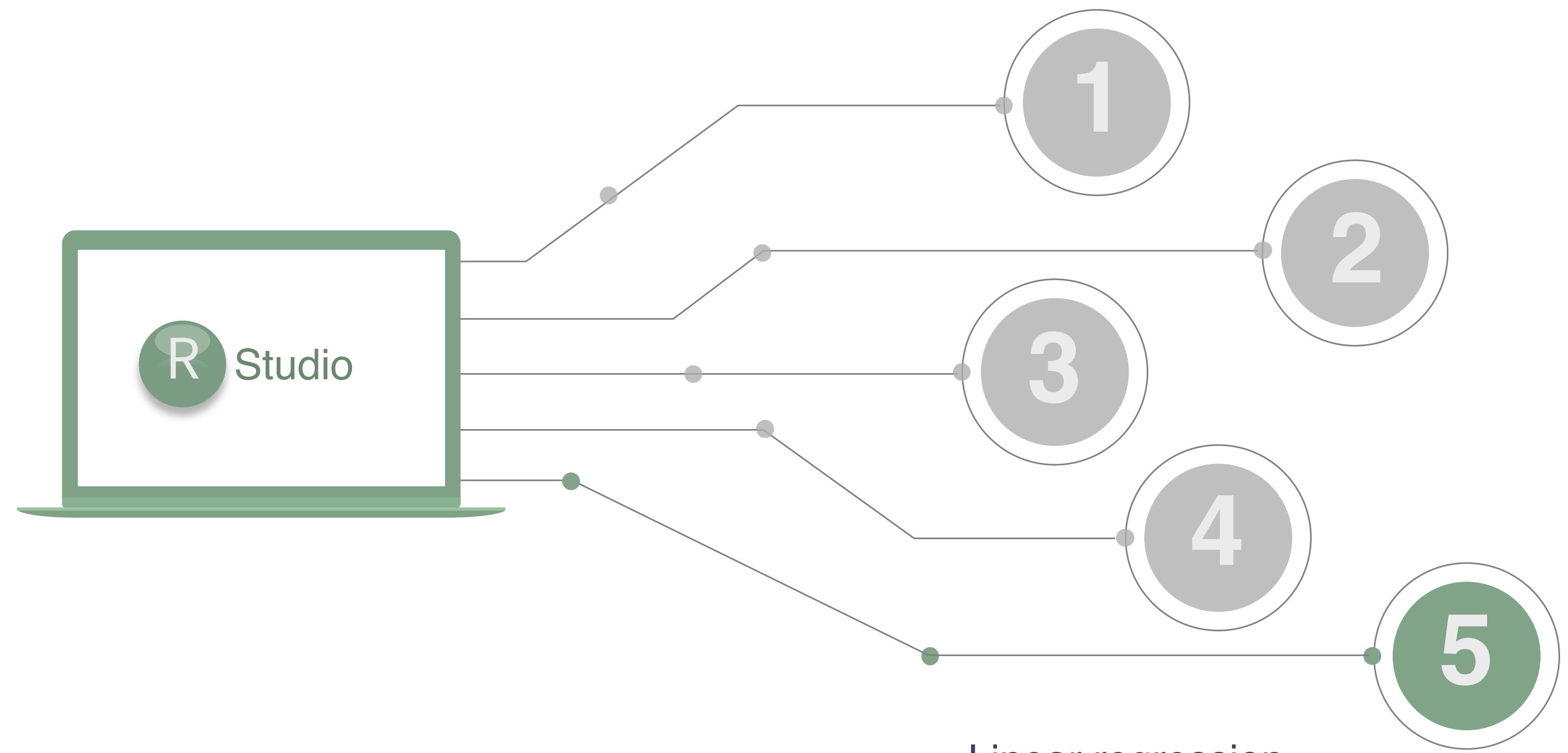
Padlet QR for group exercise 2
Please write 1-2 sentences about your final conclusion(s)

R - A STATISTICAL SCRIPTING LANGUAGE



During this session:

- Cooperatively discuss and share ideas about the data
- Apply steps of basic statistical analysis for hypothesis testing consistent with the given data
- Suggest conclusions, based on your analysis, regarding the association between psoriasis and gene expression levels



- Linear regression
- Summary Statistics
- ANOVA
- Logistic regression
- Clustering
- Correlation

— Statistics in R
EXERCISE 5

THE TOP OF THE R ICEBERG



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical models (linear, generalized, mixed, ...)

Statistical tests (t-test, chisq, anova, ...)

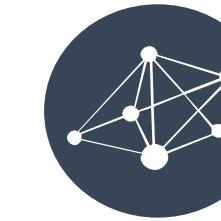
Survival analysis (Cox, Kaplan meier)



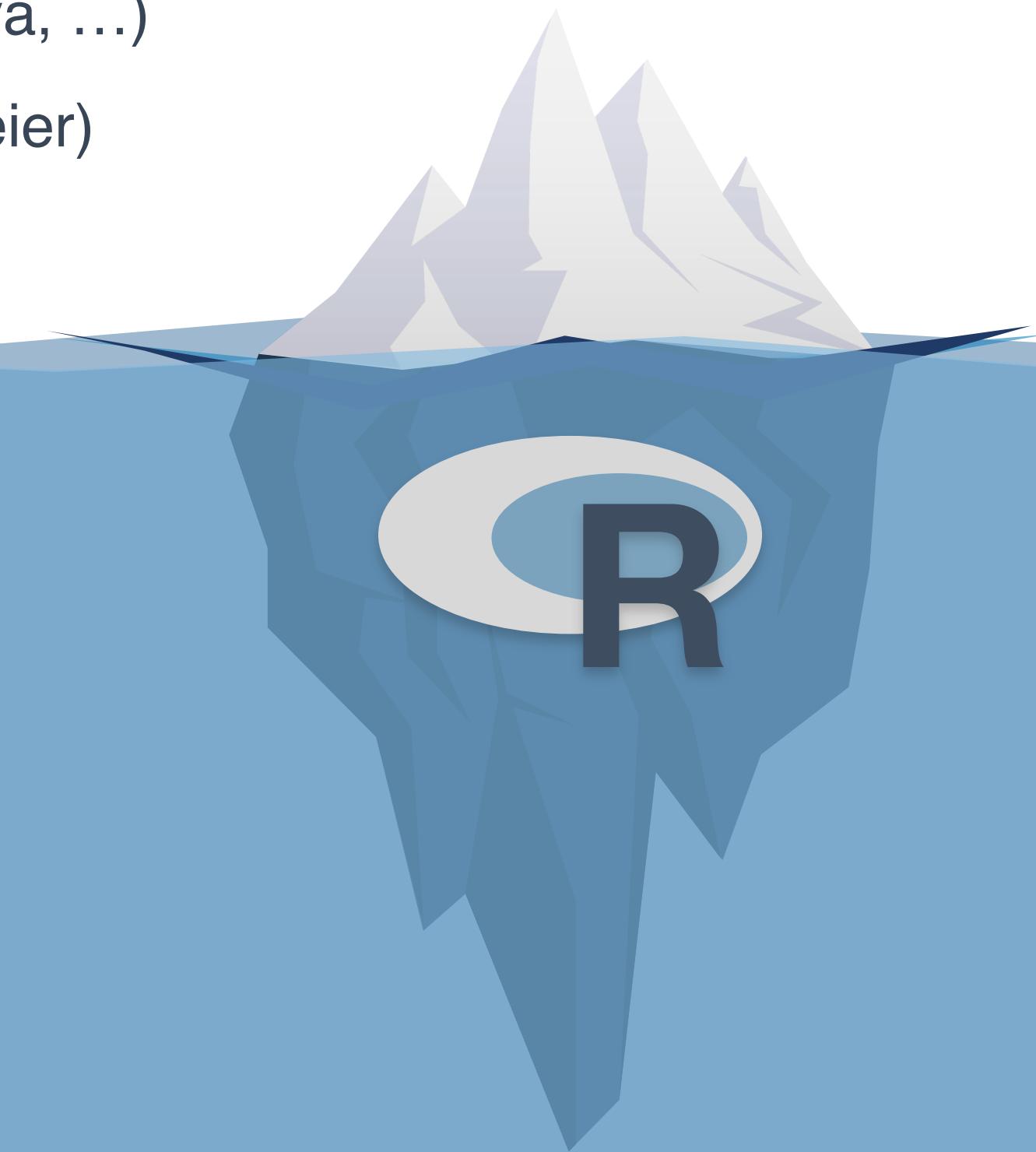
DATA MANGEMENT



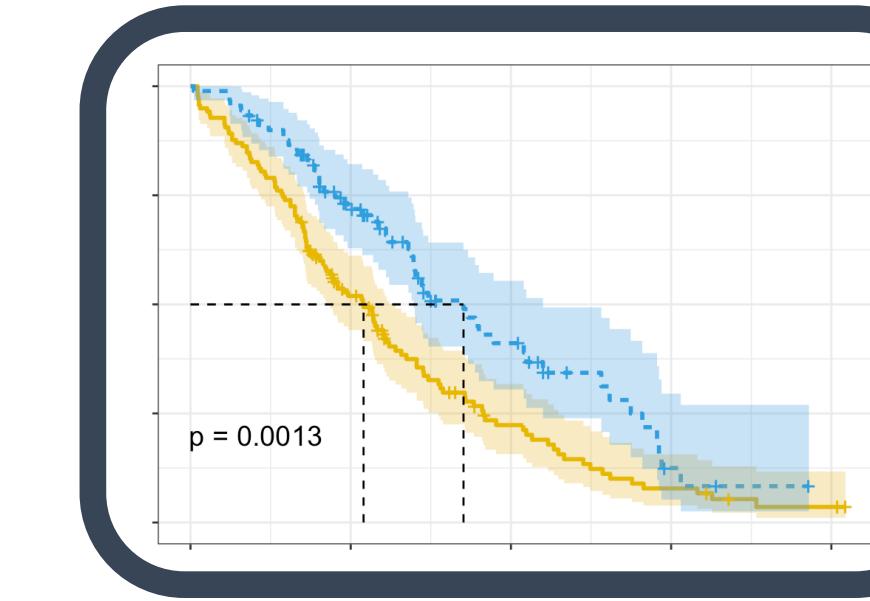
EASY PLOTTING



BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS

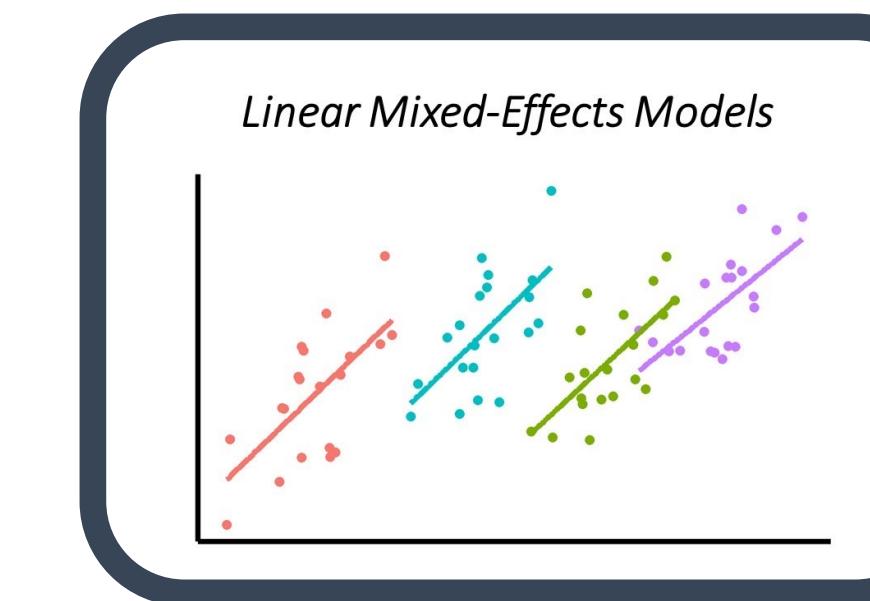


— TEASER STATISTICS in R



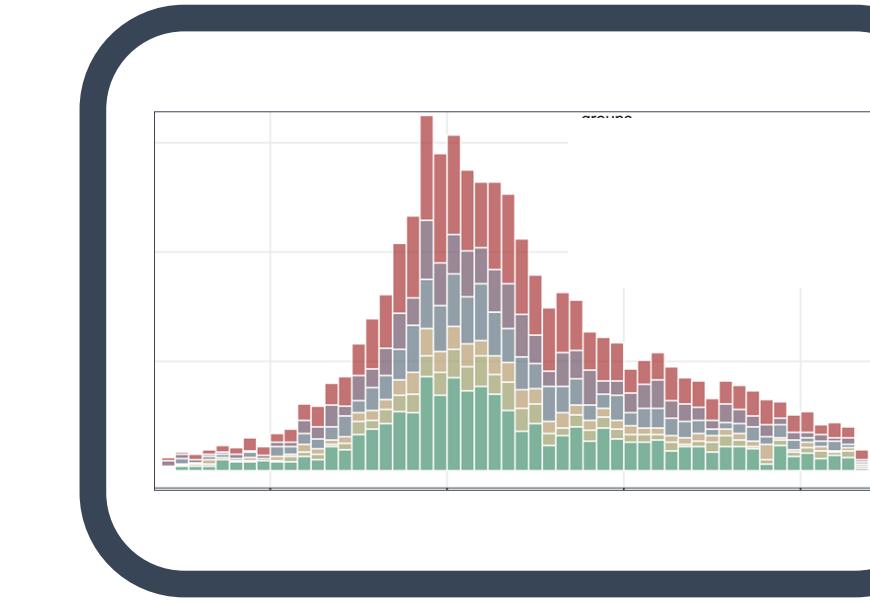
Survival Analysis

survival: <https://rviews.rstudio.com/2017/09/25/survival-analysis-with-r/>
survminer: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/survminer/survminer.pdf>
(<https://rpkgs.datanovia.com/survminer/>)



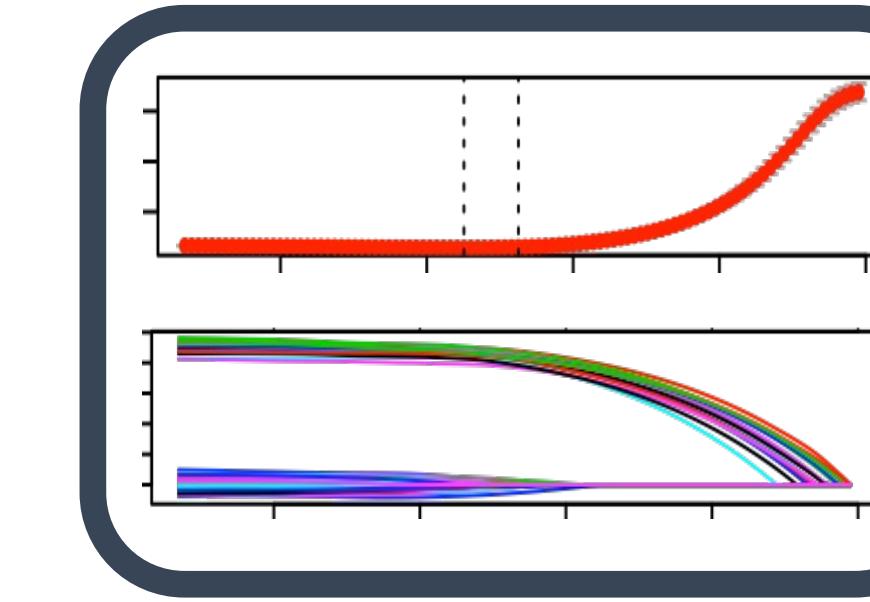
Mixed-Effects Models

lme4: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/lme4/vignettes/lmer.pdf>
<https://cran.microsoft.com/snapshot/2017-08-01/web/packages/sjPlot/vignettes/sjplmer.html>
glmmTMB: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/glmmTMB/index.html>



Epidemiological Analysis

Epi: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/Epi/index.html>
pubh: <https://rviews.rstudio.com/2020/03/05/covid-19-epidemiology-with-r/>
https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/incidence/vignettes/customize_plot.html
<https://rviews.rstudio.com/2020/03/05/covid-19-epidemiology-with-r/>



Elastic-Net Regression

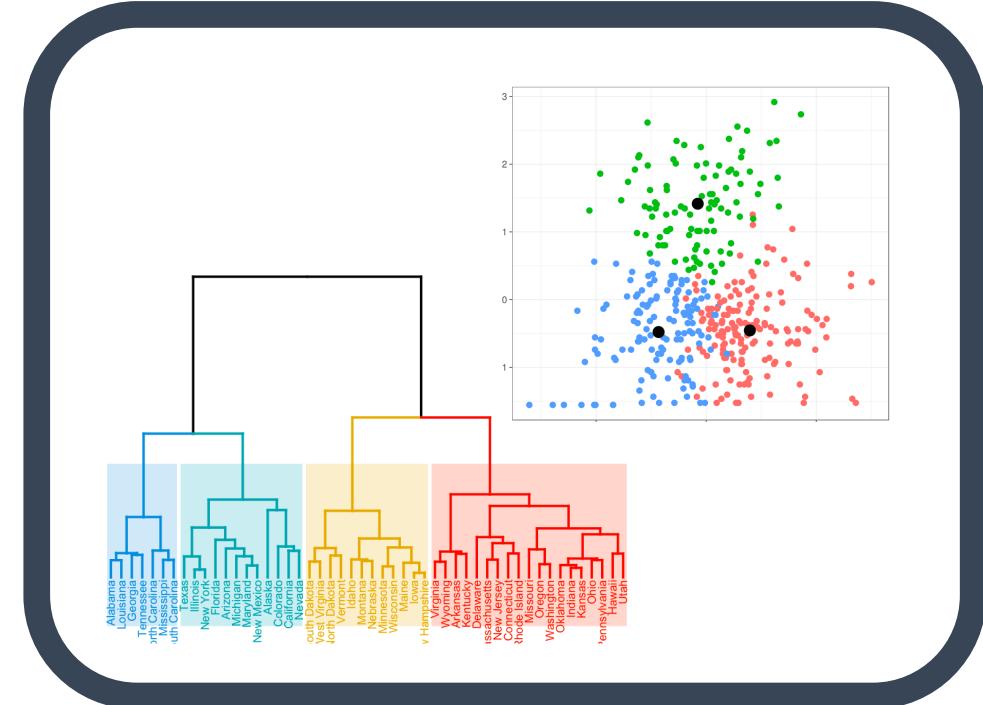
(R
glmnet: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/glmnet/glmnet.pdf>
elasticnet: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/elasticnet/elasticnet.pdf>
<https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/tutorial-ridge-lasso-elastic-net>

TEASER

Machine Learning

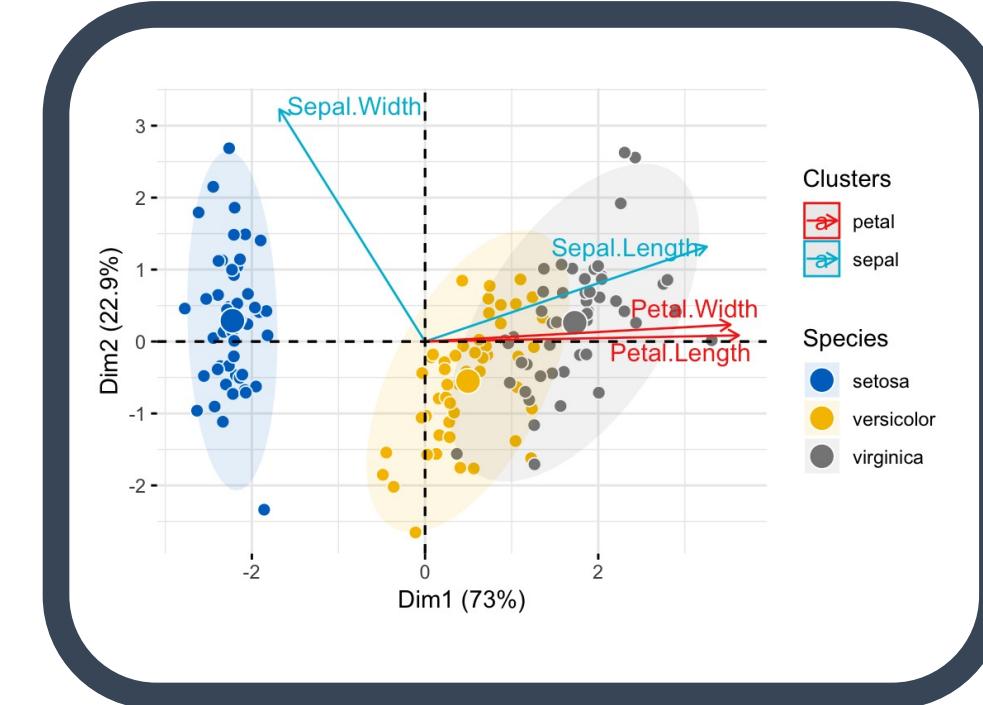
<https://lgatto.github.io/IntroMachineLearningWithR/an-introduction-to-machine-learning-with-r.html>

Clustering



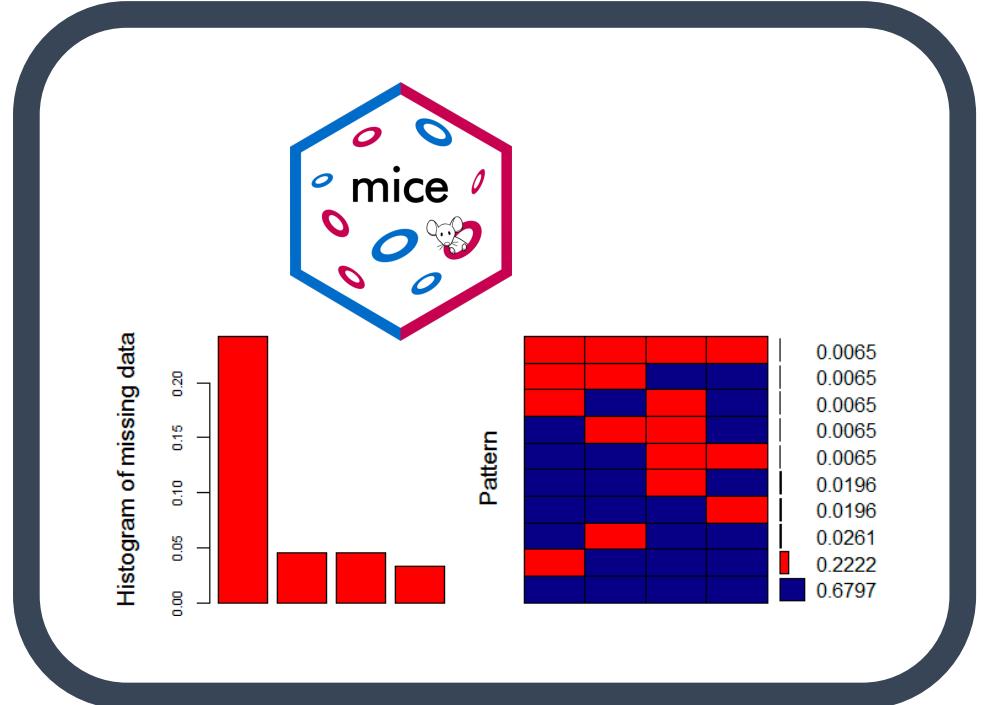
<https://statsandr.com/blog/clustering-analysis-k-means-and-hierarchical-clustering-by-hand-and-in-r/>

Feature Selection: PCA



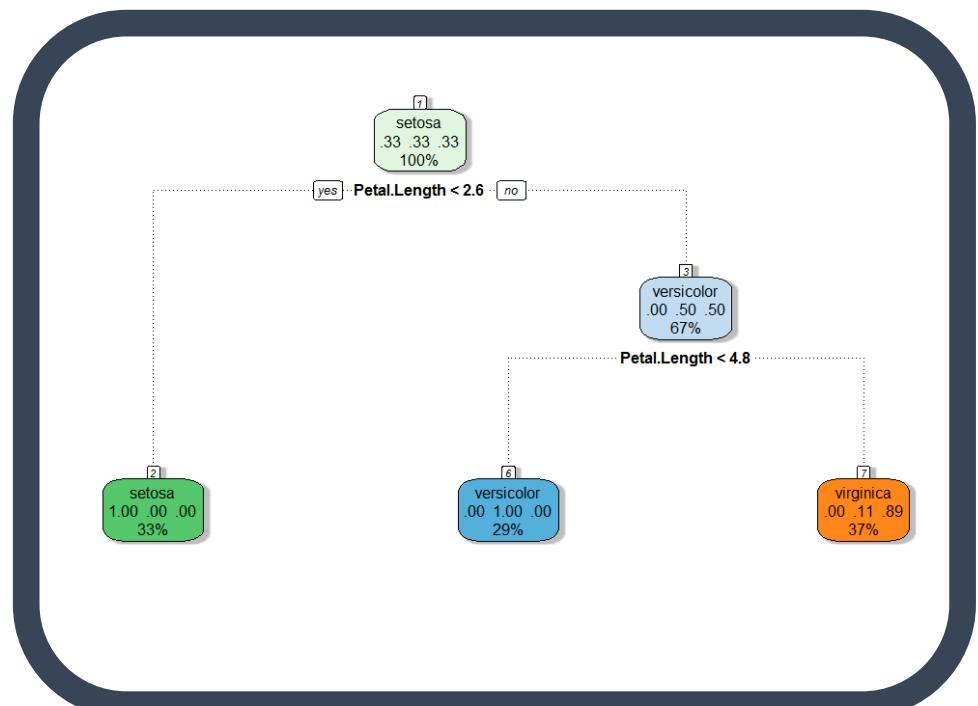
<https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/vignettes/PCAtools/inst/doc/PCAtools.html>

Missing Data



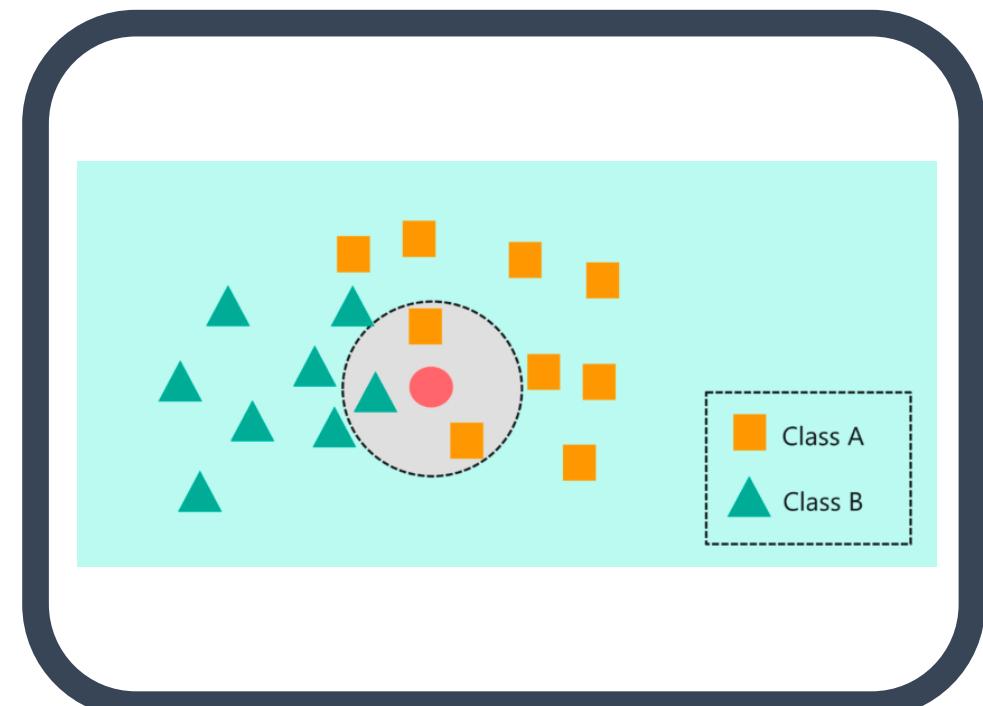
<https://amices.org/mice/>
<https://datascienceplus.com/imputing-missing-data-with-r-mice-package/>

Random Forest



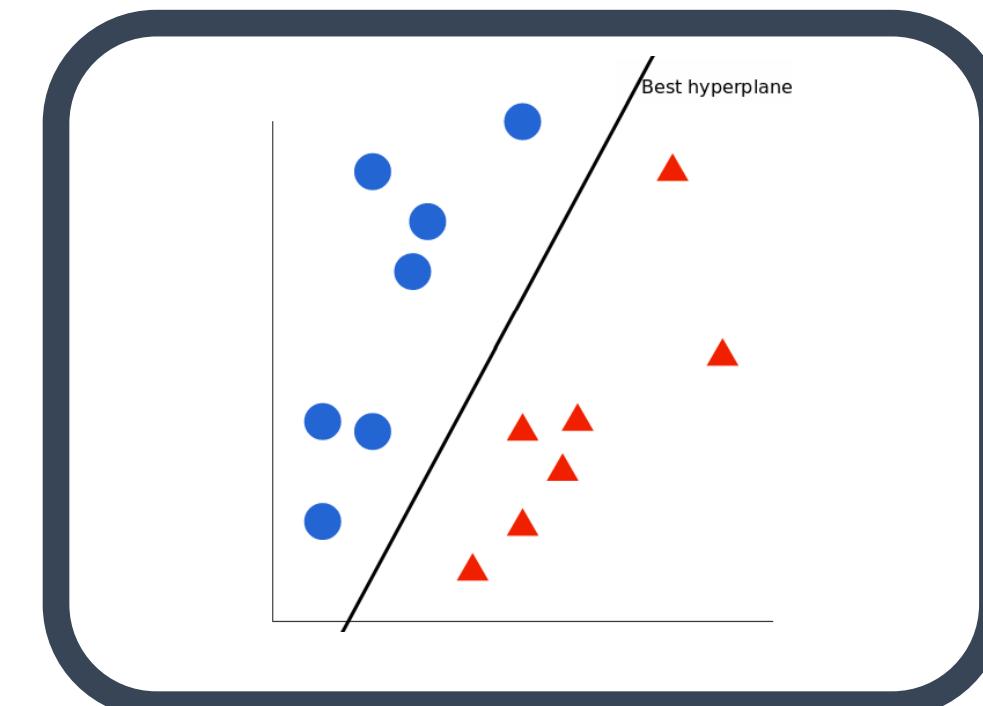
<https://www.blopig.com/blog/2017/04/a-very-basic-introduction-to-random-forests-using-r/>

kNN



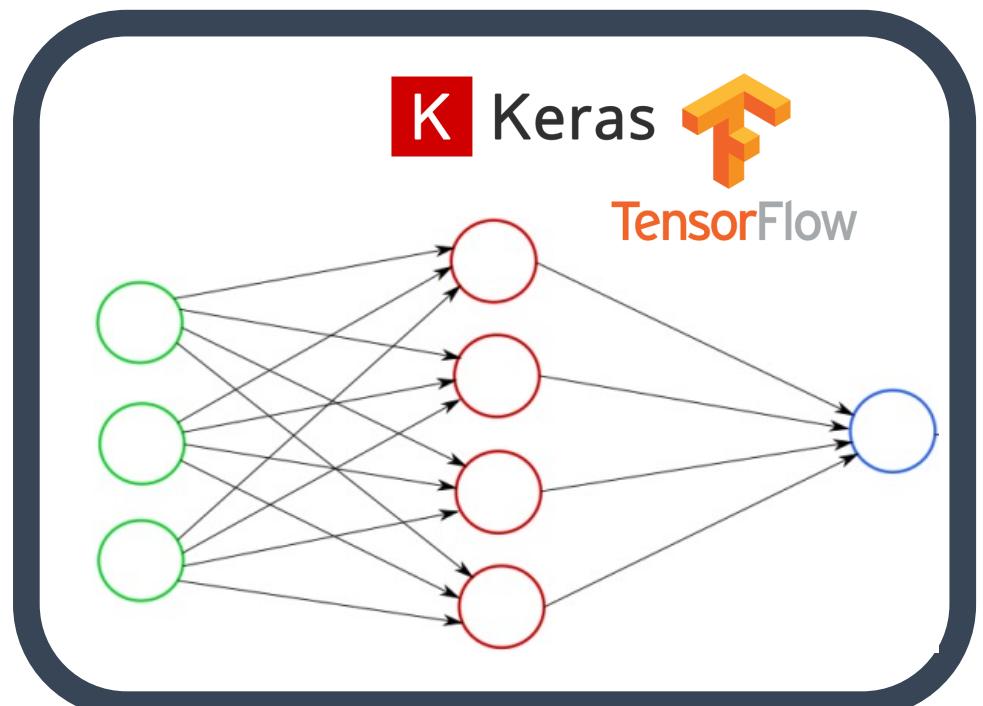
<https://www.edureka.co/blog/knn-algorithm-in-r/>

SVM



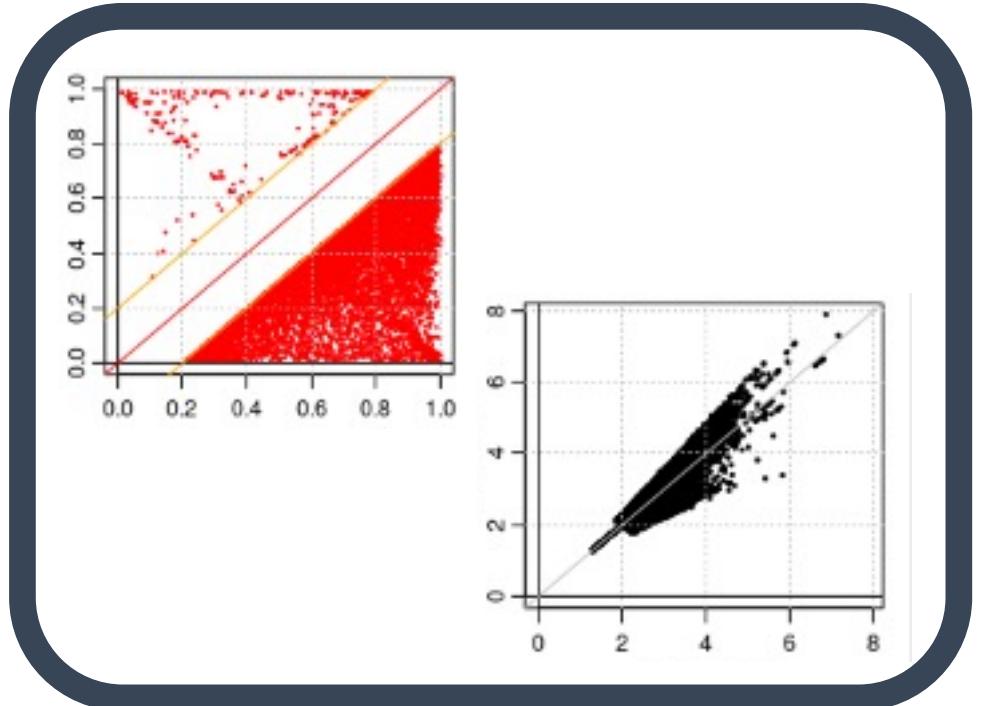
<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/e1071/vignettes/svmdoc.pdf>

Neural Networks



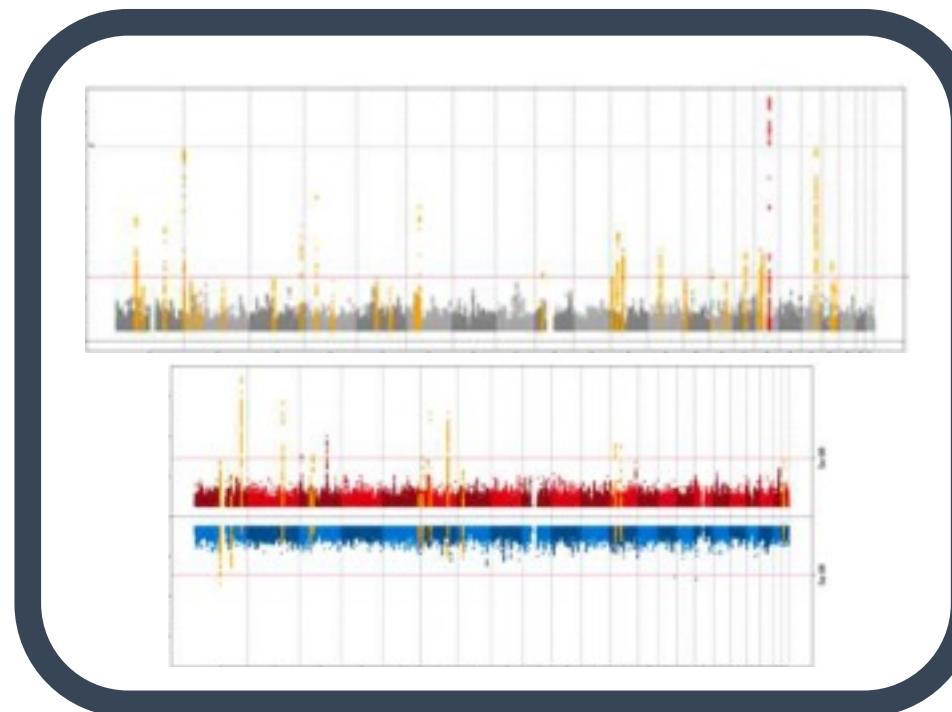
<https://keras.rstudio.com/>
<https://tensorflow.rstudio.com/>

GWAS - QC & Data Harmonization



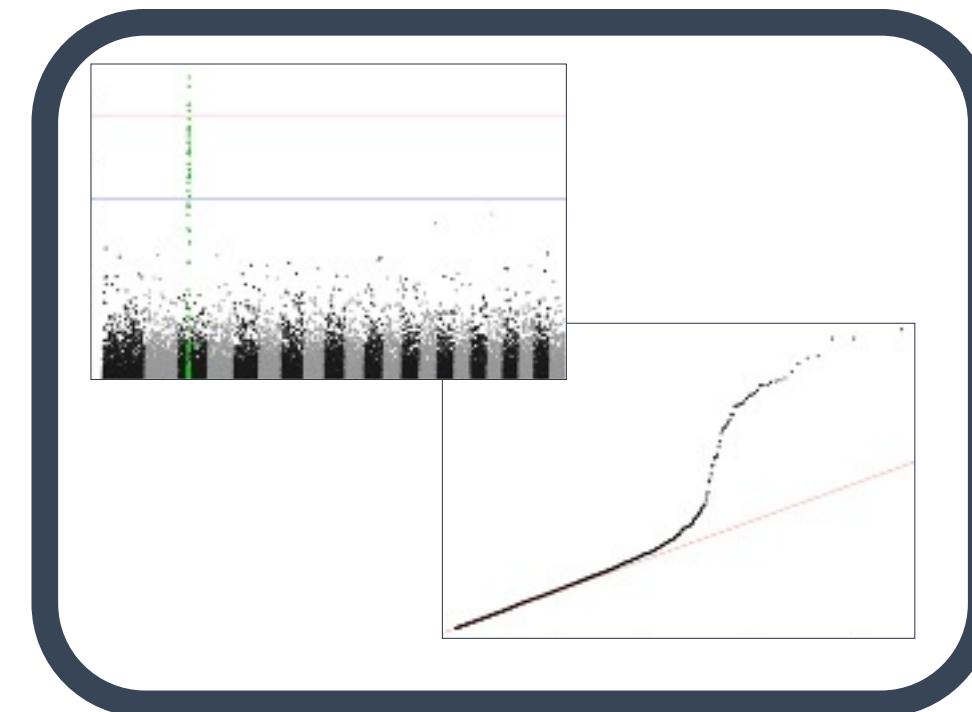
EasyQC: <https://www.uni-regensburg.de/medizin/epidemiologie-praeventivmedizin/genetische-epidemiologie/software/>

GWAS Data Management & Plots



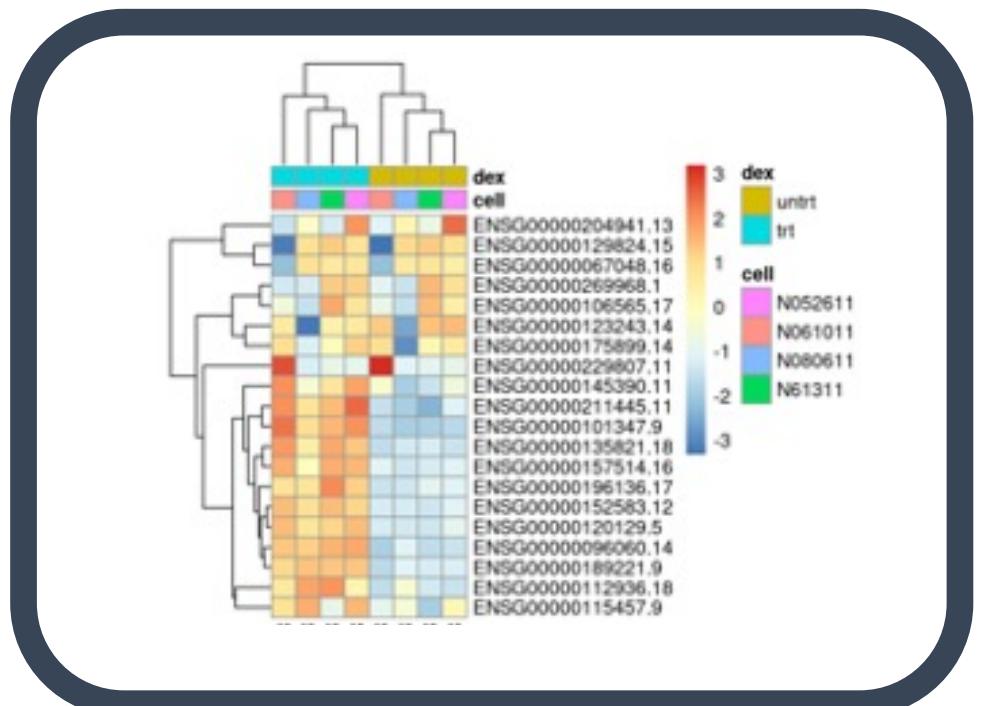
EasyStrata: <https://www.uni-regensburg.de/medizin/epidemiologie-praeventivmedizin/genetische-epidemiologie/software/>

More Plotting...



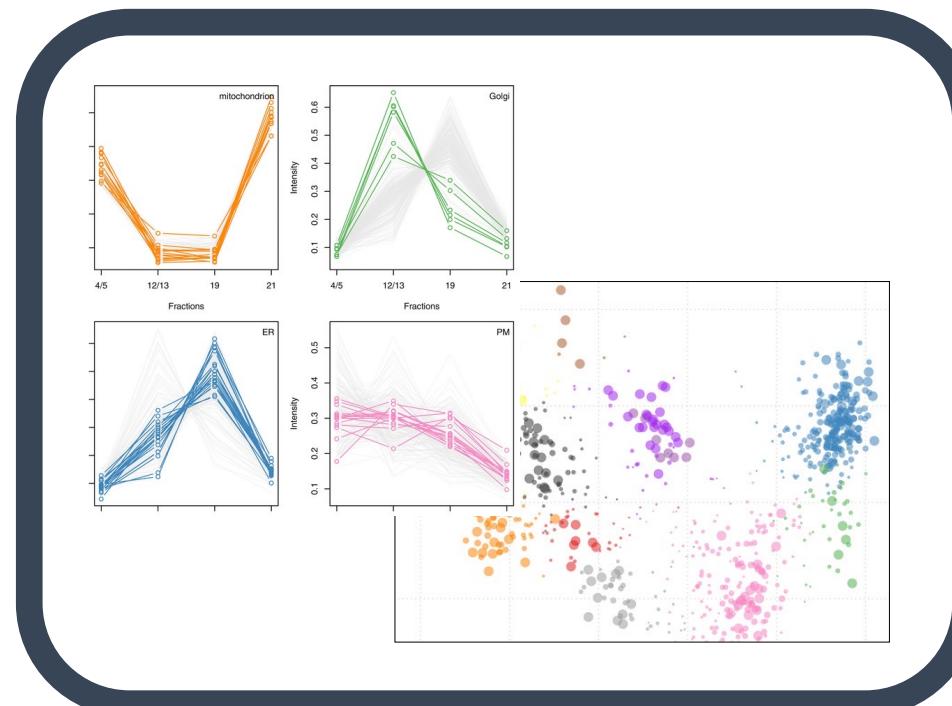
Manhattan and QQ plots:
<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/qqman/vignettes/qqman.html>

Gene Expression Analysis



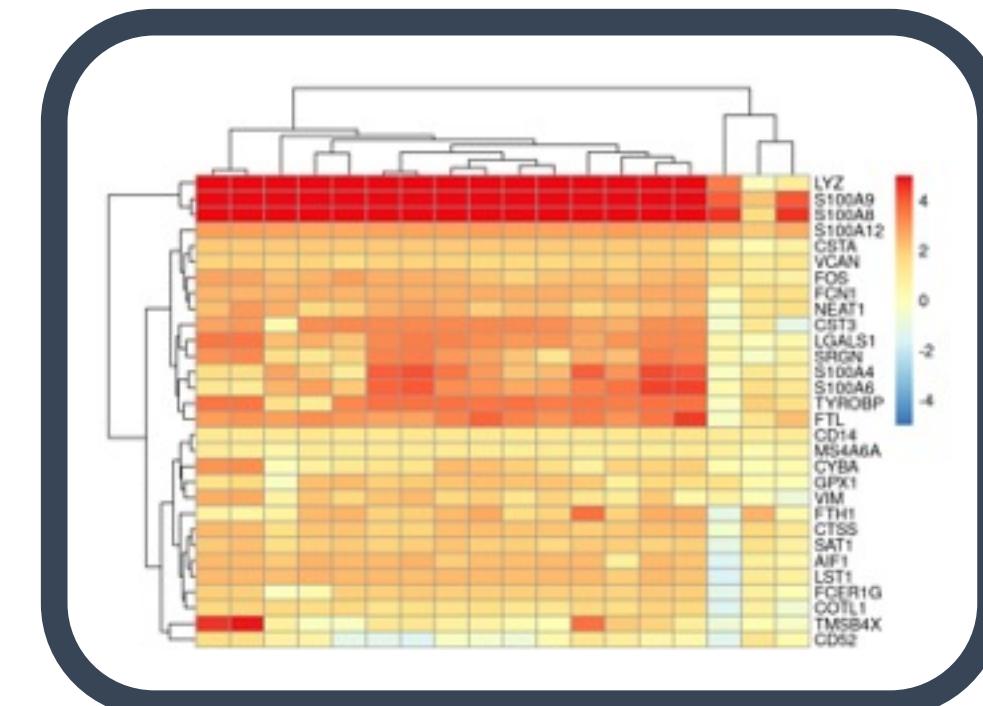
DESeq2, limma, EdgeR, etc.:
http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#_RNASeq

Proteomics Analysis



RforProteomics:
http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#__Proteomics_RforProteomics.html

Single-Cell RNASeq



<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/e1071/vignettes/svmdoc.pdf>

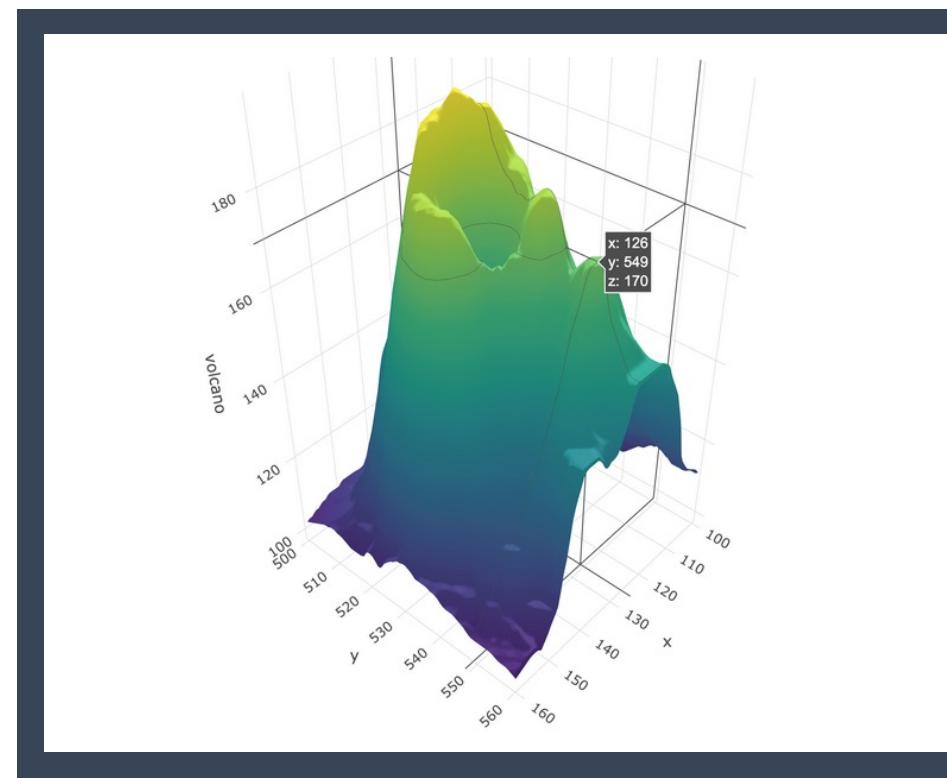
— TEASER Omics Data

<http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html>

COOL STUFF IN R

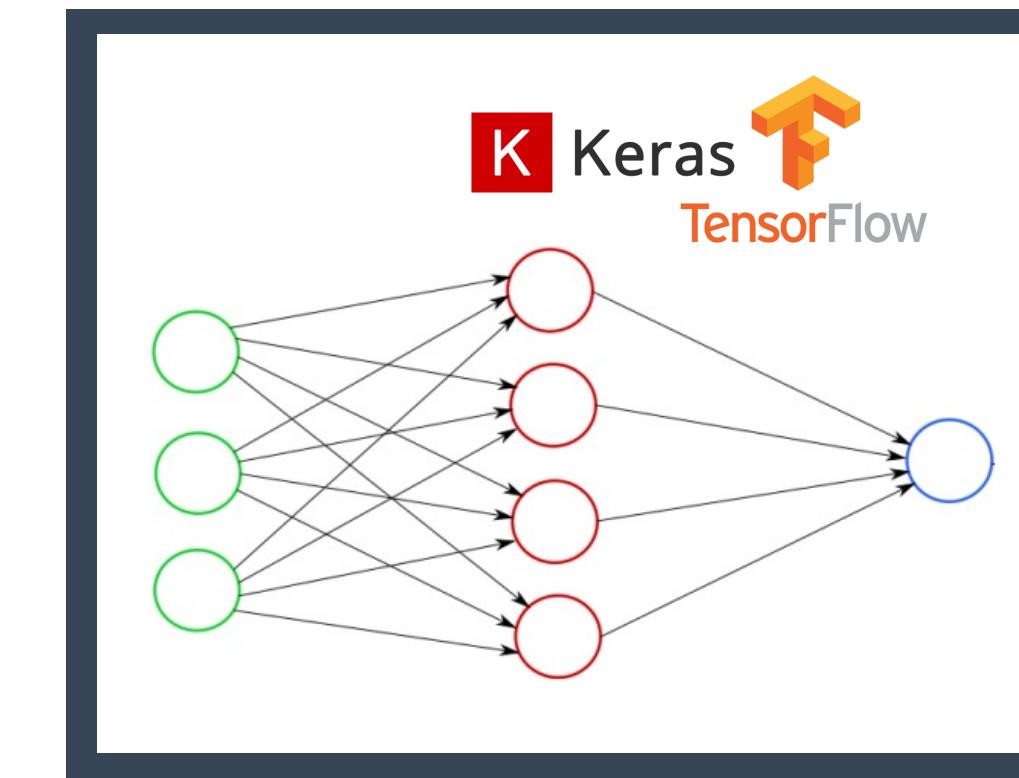
— FROM EXCEL TO R

PLOTTING IN 3D



<https://plotly-r.com/d-charts.html>

DEEP LEARNING



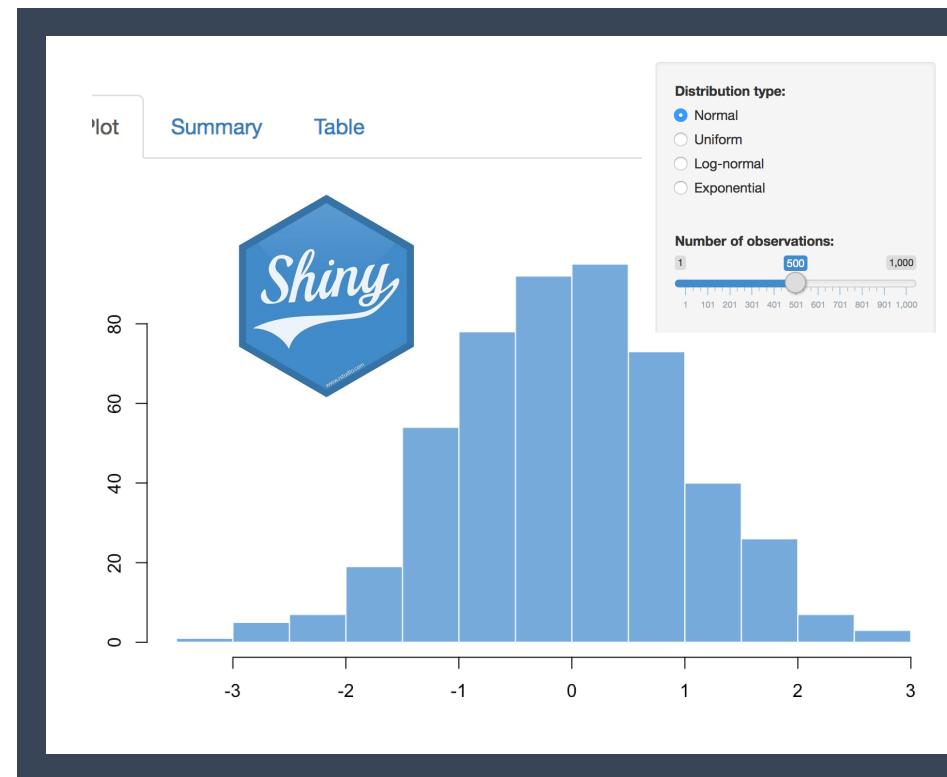
<https://keras.rstudio.com/>
<https://tensorflow.rstudio.com/>

BAYESIAN STATISTICS



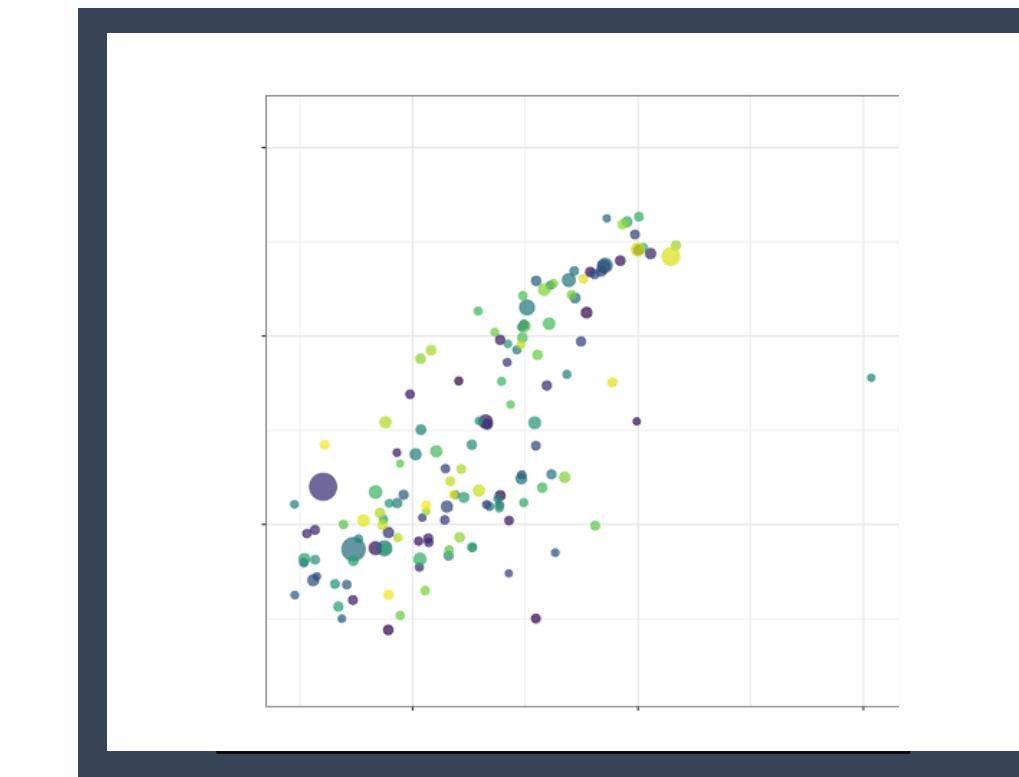
<https://mc-stan.org/users/interfaces/rstan>

WEBPAGE WITH R SHINY



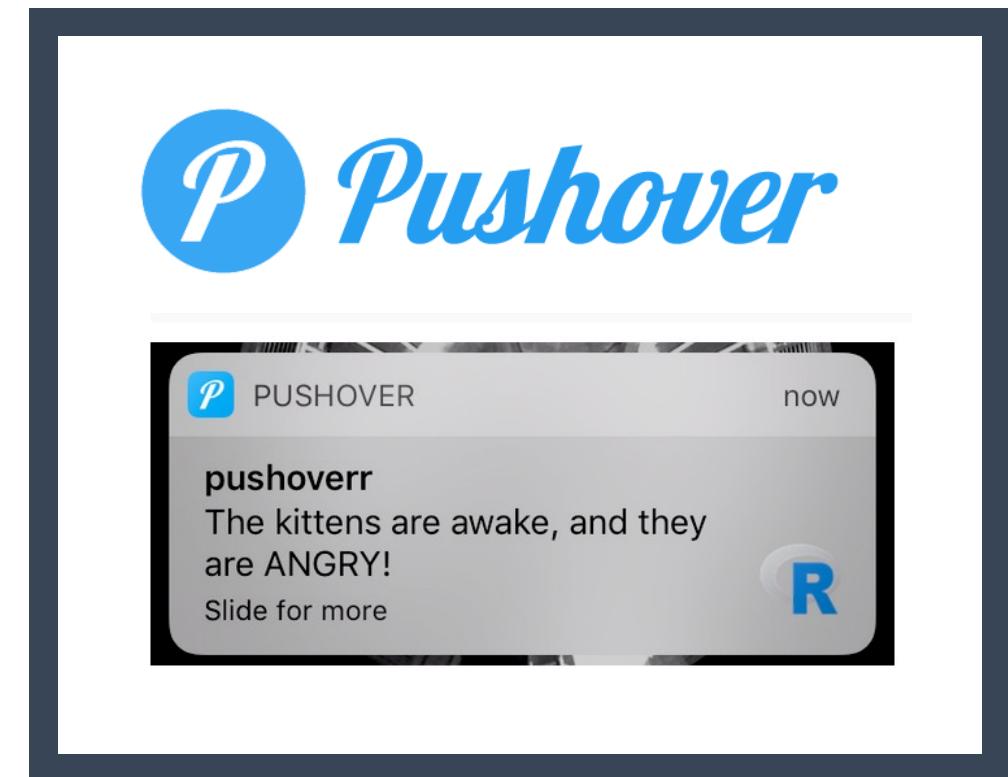
<https://shiny.rstudio.com/>

INTERACTIVE PLOTS



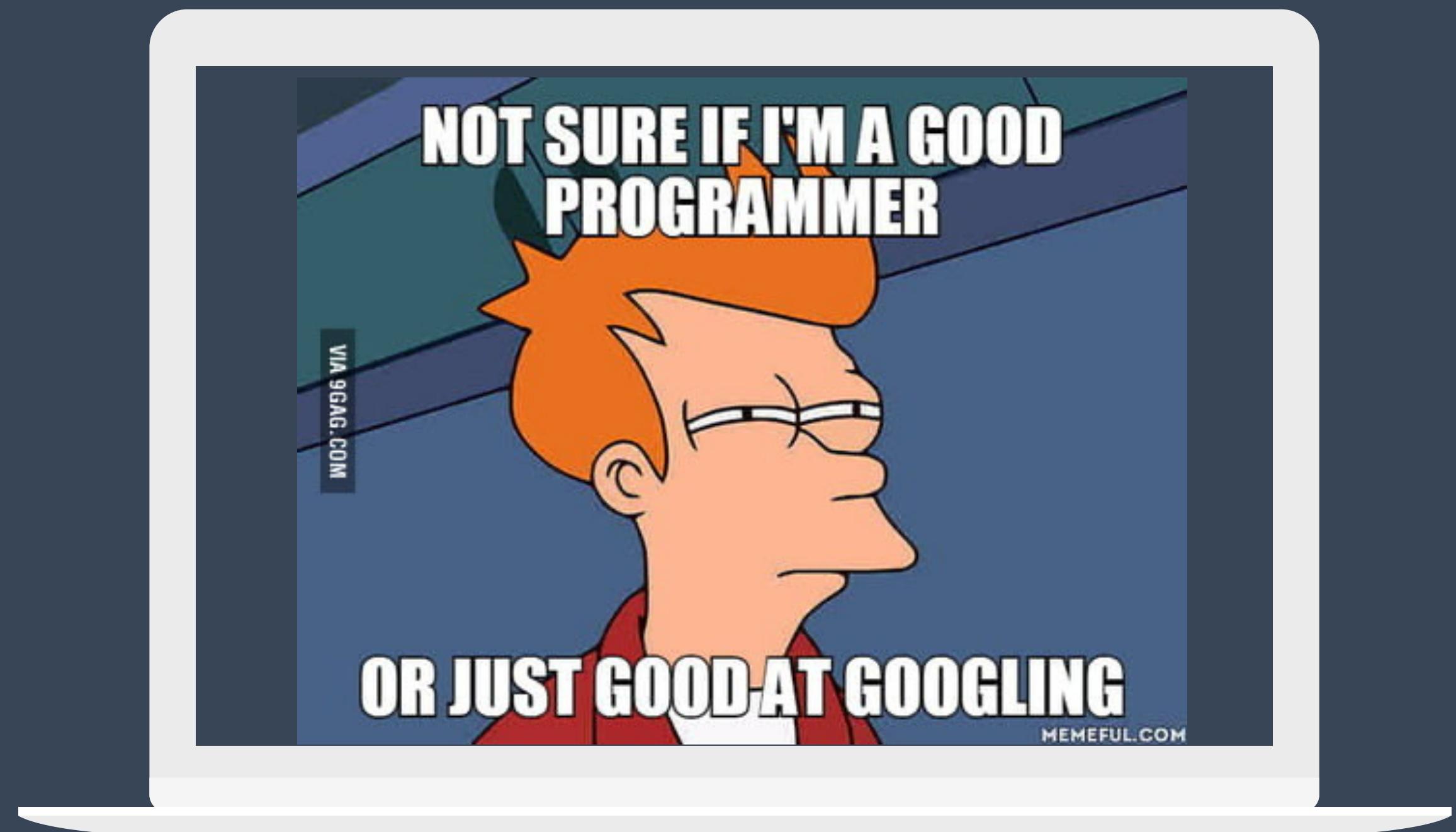
<https://gganimate.com/articles/gganimate.html>

MAIL AND MESSAGES



<https://github.com/briandconnelly/pushoverr>

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



This keynote presentation was created by Thilde Terkelsen,
Data Scientist, Center for Health Data Science, SUND, KU.
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