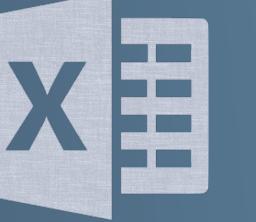


FROM  EXCEL TO 



# WHO ARE WE?

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

SUND Center, which includes a KU data lab

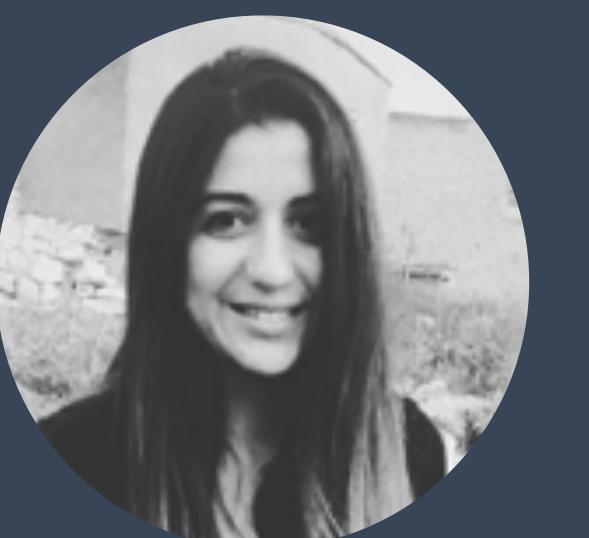
- **Consultation & Collaboration:**
  - Data science and bioinformatics analyses, e.g. big data, -omics analysis, machine learning.
- **Teaching; Courses & Workshops, Seminars, etc.**

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

Dep. of Math and Computer Science, Faculty of SCIENCE



Thilde Terkelsen



Tugce Karaderi



Viktoria Schuster



Anders Krogh



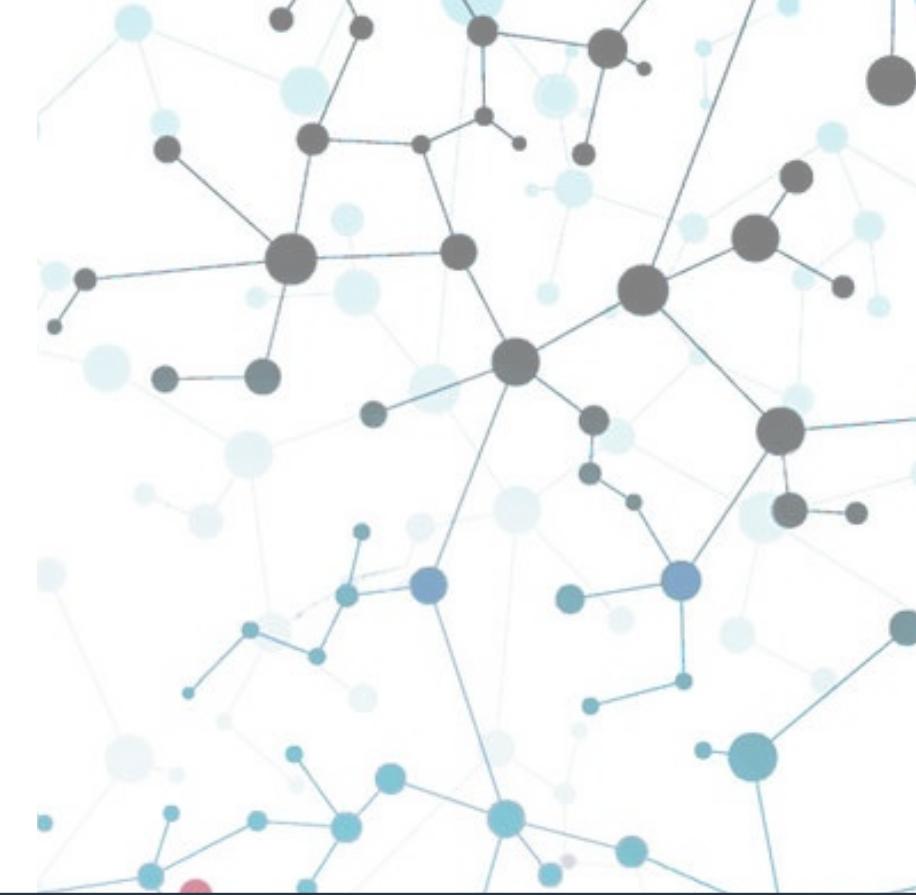
Bo Markussen



Helle Sørensen



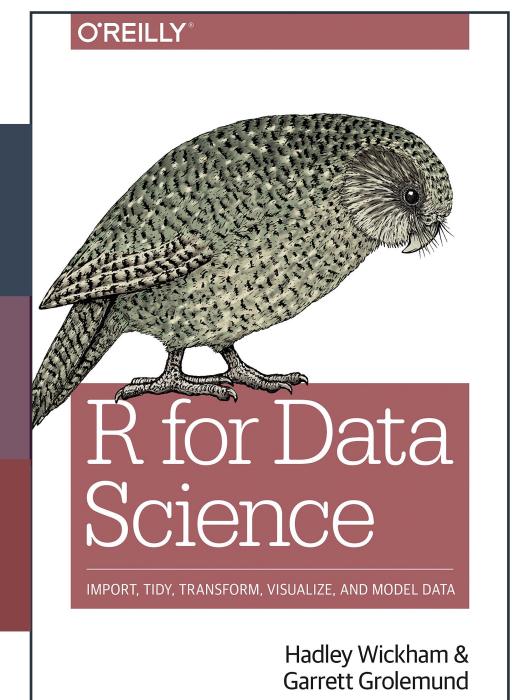
# THE PRACTICALS



Two days: 9.00-16.00. There will be coffee breaks, we promise ☕

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

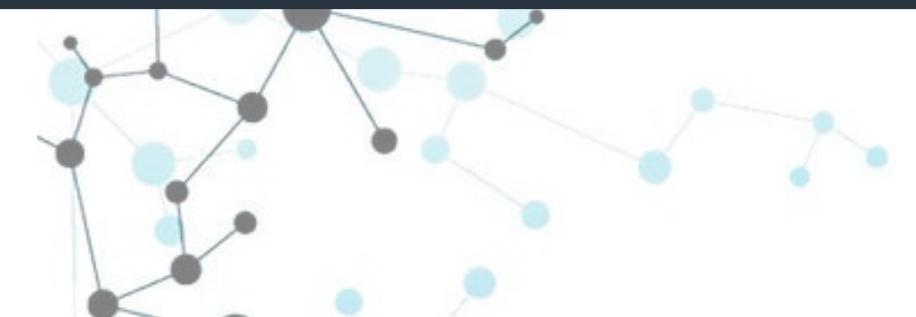
The course is build on hands-on presentations (.R, .Rmd) & exercises



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://events.signup.ku.dk/from-excel-to-r-june-2021/program-course-material>





zoom

**Talks** - collectively here in the **main room**



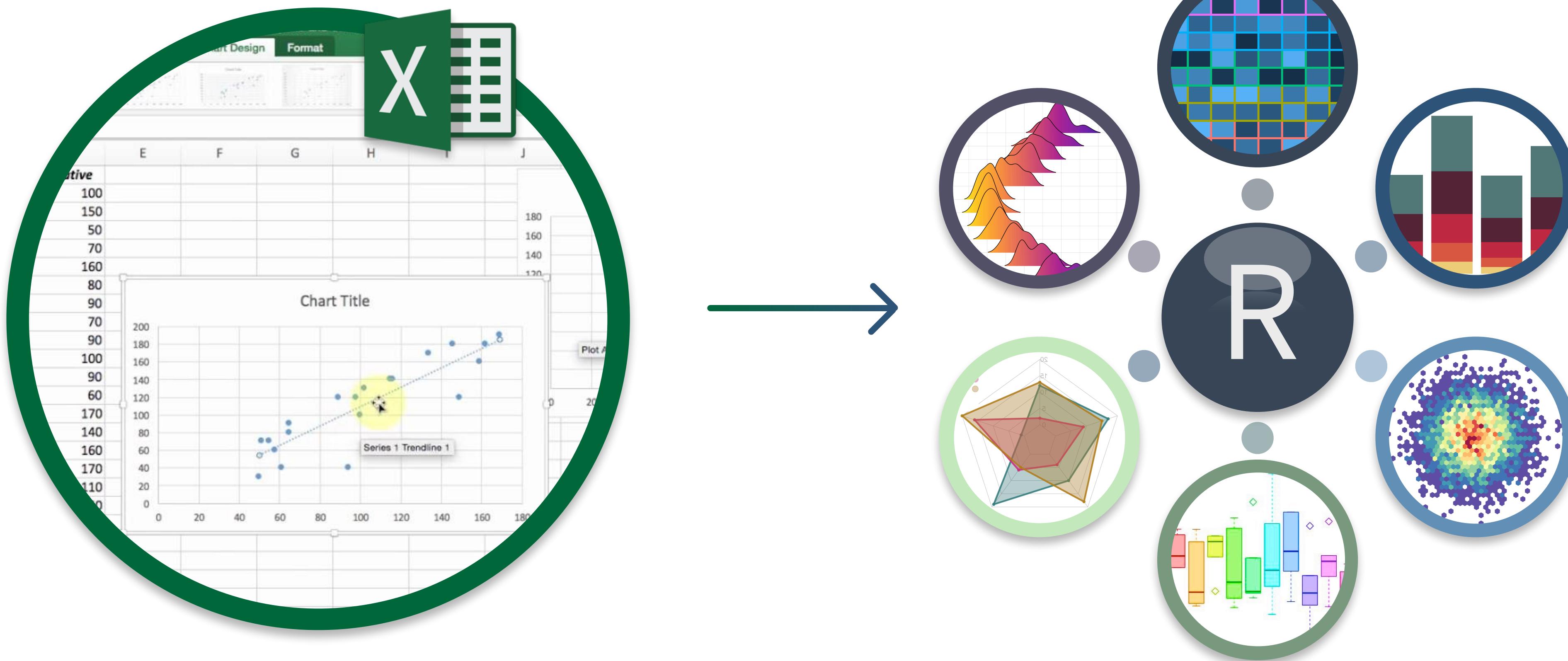
**Breakout rooms** (6 people per room):



- **Help** - press the button to “**call for help**” and an instructor will join you.
- You can **work together** in the rooms, or **work on your own** in the quiet room.
- You will be **called back for the each talk & lunch - breaks** you take as you please.



# WELCOME TO FROM EXCEL TO R

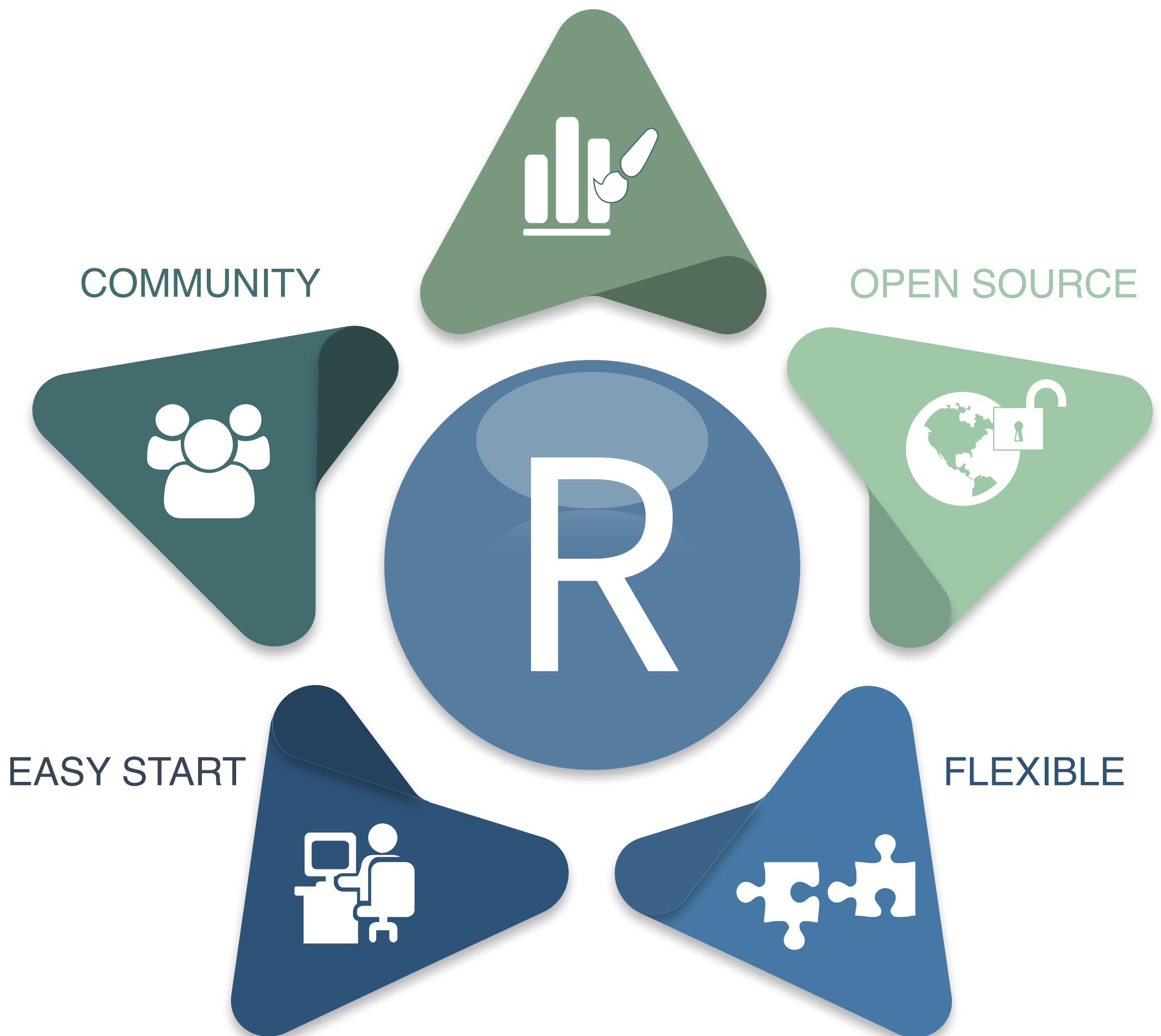


## WHY R ?

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

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

## GRAPHICS



A COMPARISON

# FROM EXCEL TO R



# WHAT WILL YOU LEARN IN THIS COURSE?

## DATA WRANGLING



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

## THE BASICS



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

## PLOTTING



ggplot2  
Code structure  
Smart plotting  
ggplot2 + tidy data



## STATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS

## REPRODUCIBILITY



R Markdown  
Doc. types  
Good practices  
Other cool things

# PROGRAM

**DATES:** 14-06 & 15-06, 2021

**PLACE:** Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences,  
Panum, Blegdamsvej 3B, 2200 København

## DAY 1

---

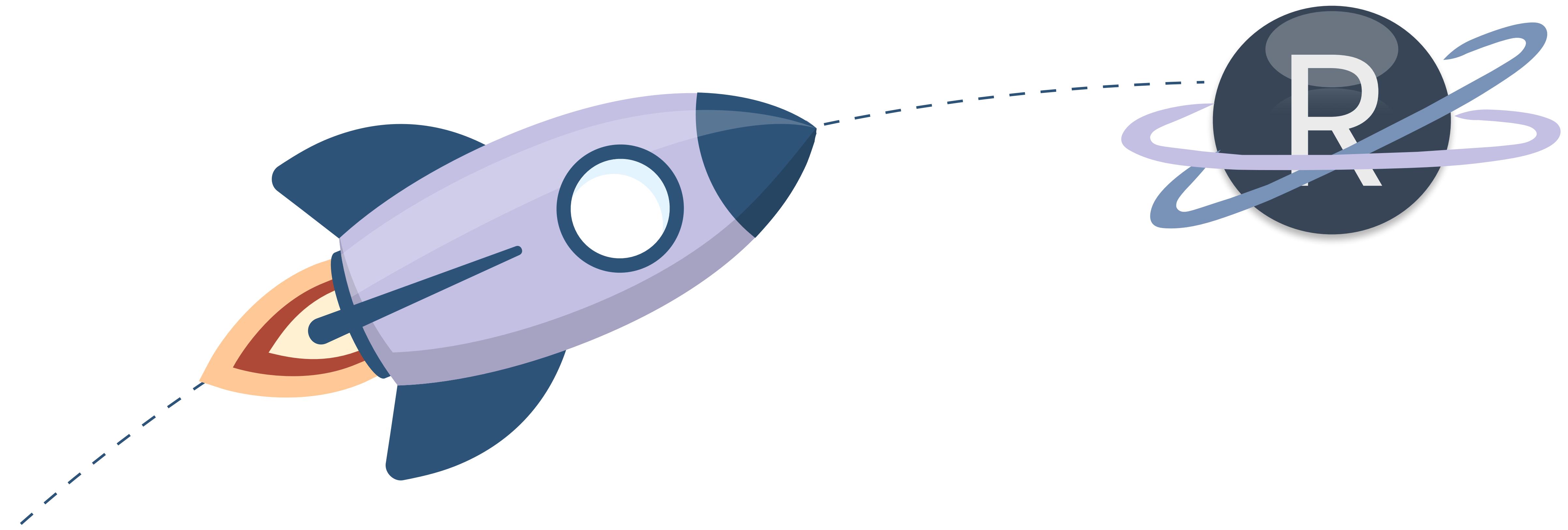
08:45 - Welcome & Coffee  
09:00 - Introduction to R  
09:40 - Rstudio Exercise  
10:10 - Break  
10:20 - tidyverse  
10:50 - tidyverse Exercise  
12:00 - Lunch  
13:00 - tidyverse Exercise  
14:00 - ggplot2  
14:30 - Break  
14:45 - ggplot2 Exercise  
16:00 - Q&A - more on plotting

## DAY 2

---

09:00 - Rmarkdown  
09:30 - Rmarkdown Exercise  
09:50 - statistics in R  
10:30 - Break  
10:50 - statistics in R Exercise  
12:00 - Lunch  
13:00 - statistics in R Exercise  
13:30 - bioinformatics in R  
14:00 - bioinformatics in R Exercise  
14:30 - Break  
14:50 - bioinformatics in R - Part2  
15:30 - other cool things in R  
16:00 - Q&A - wrap up and evaluation

— FROM EXCEL TO R  
LET'S GET STARTED



## R & FRIENDS



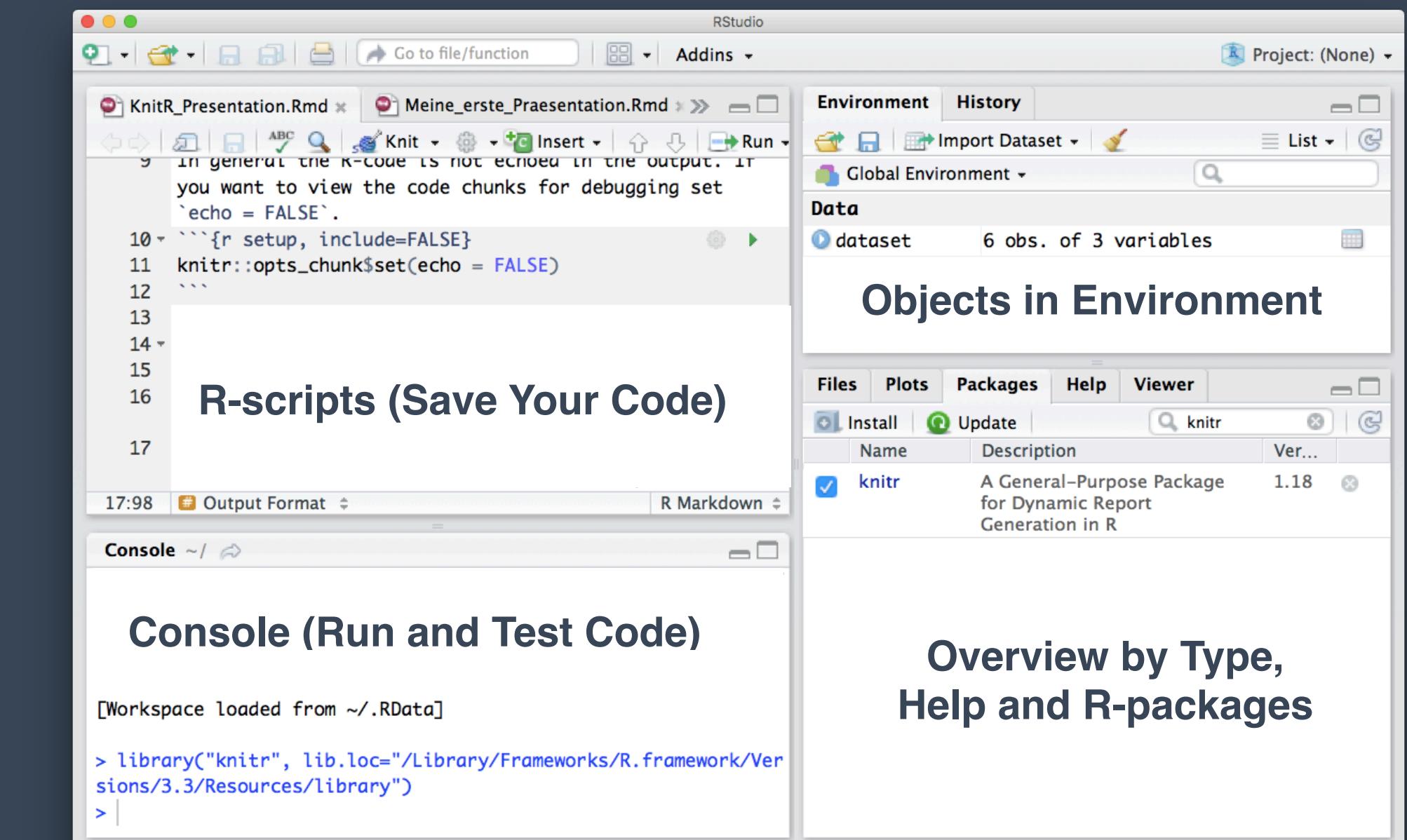
Scripting / Programming Language



Reports (html, pdf, latex)



R Studio



R Code Interpreter and Editor

# FIRST TIME IN R?

## PACKAGES & FUNCTIONS

`?my.package, ?my.function`

What does the function do? Input?

`install.packages(), remove.packages()`

Install and remove R-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/cheatsheets/>)



## WORKING DIRECTORY

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

Where am I working from. Can I see my data?  
What is the full path to my WD?

## 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`

The code in script is not automatically run

# ONLINE RESOURCES FOR R

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



## GET STARTED

<https://rseek.org/>

<https://rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>

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

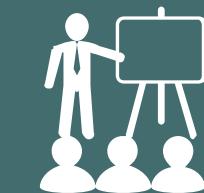
<https://www.statmethods.net/r-tutorial/index.html>



## 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

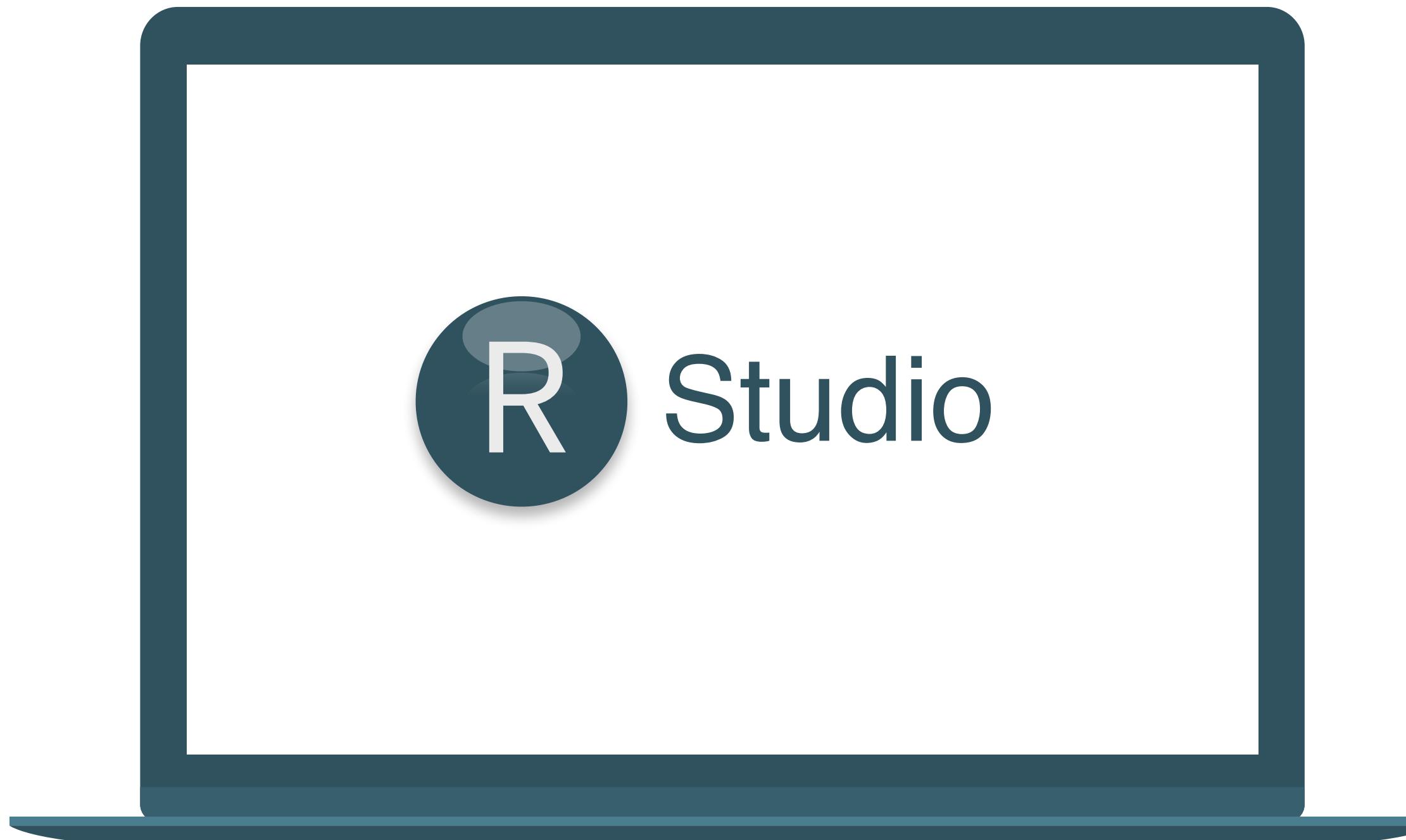
<https://github.com/trending/r>

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

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



# R STUDIO BASICS



## 1. R Project

*File —> R Project —> Save as ...*

## 2. Set Path

**getwd()** - Get working directory  
**setwd()** - Set working directory  
**list.files()** - List files/folders in directory

*Session —> Set Working Directory —> Choose Directory*

## 3. R Script

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

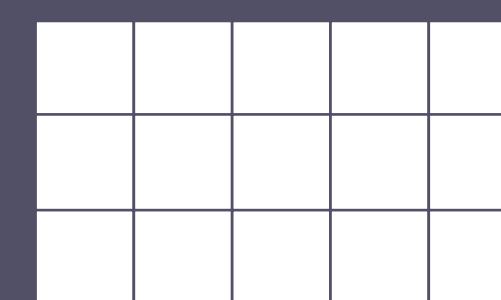
## 4. Install and load a R package.

**install.packages("my.package")**  
**library (my.package)** - Load package.

*Tools —> Install packages —> my.package*

# R DATA TYPES & STRUCTURES

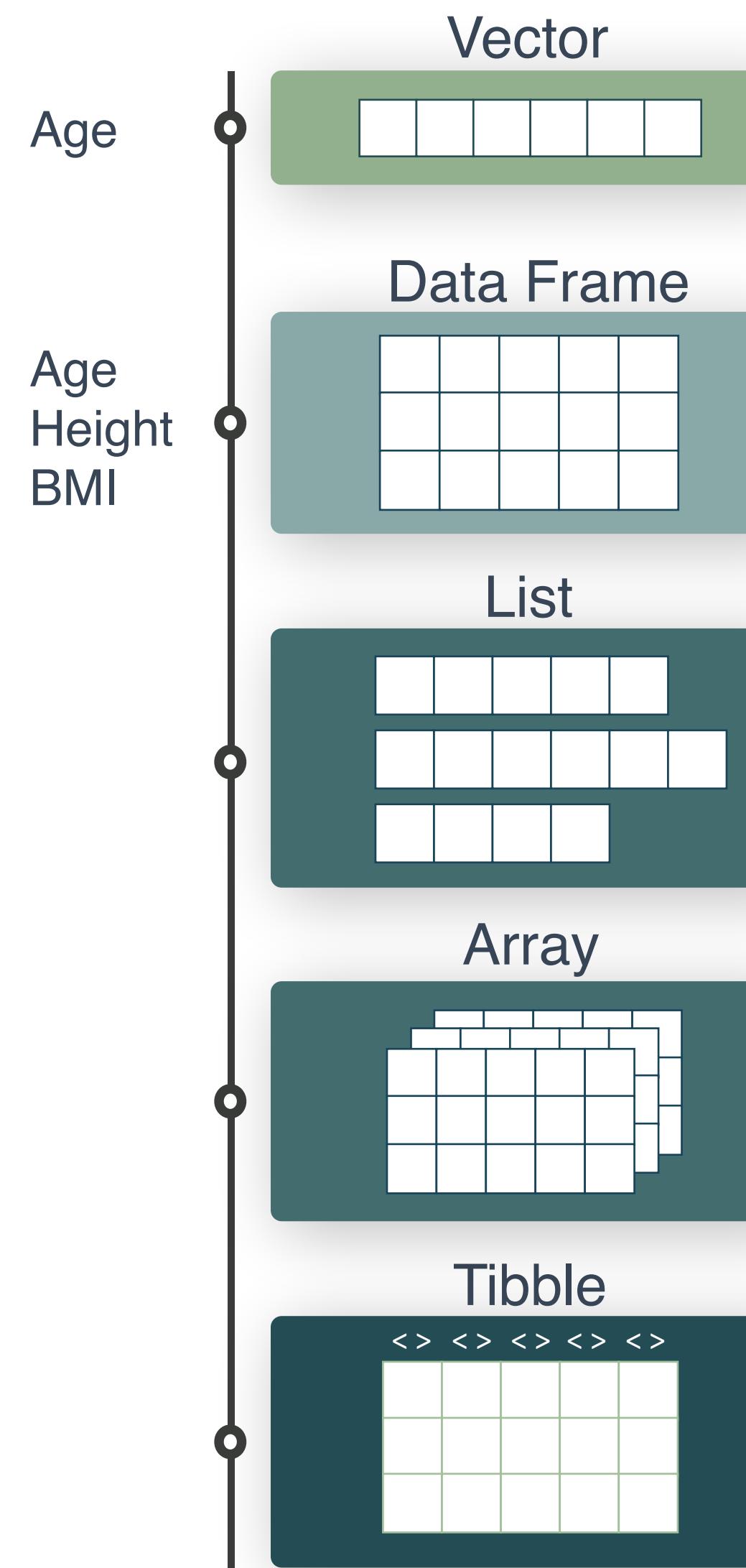
VARIABLES



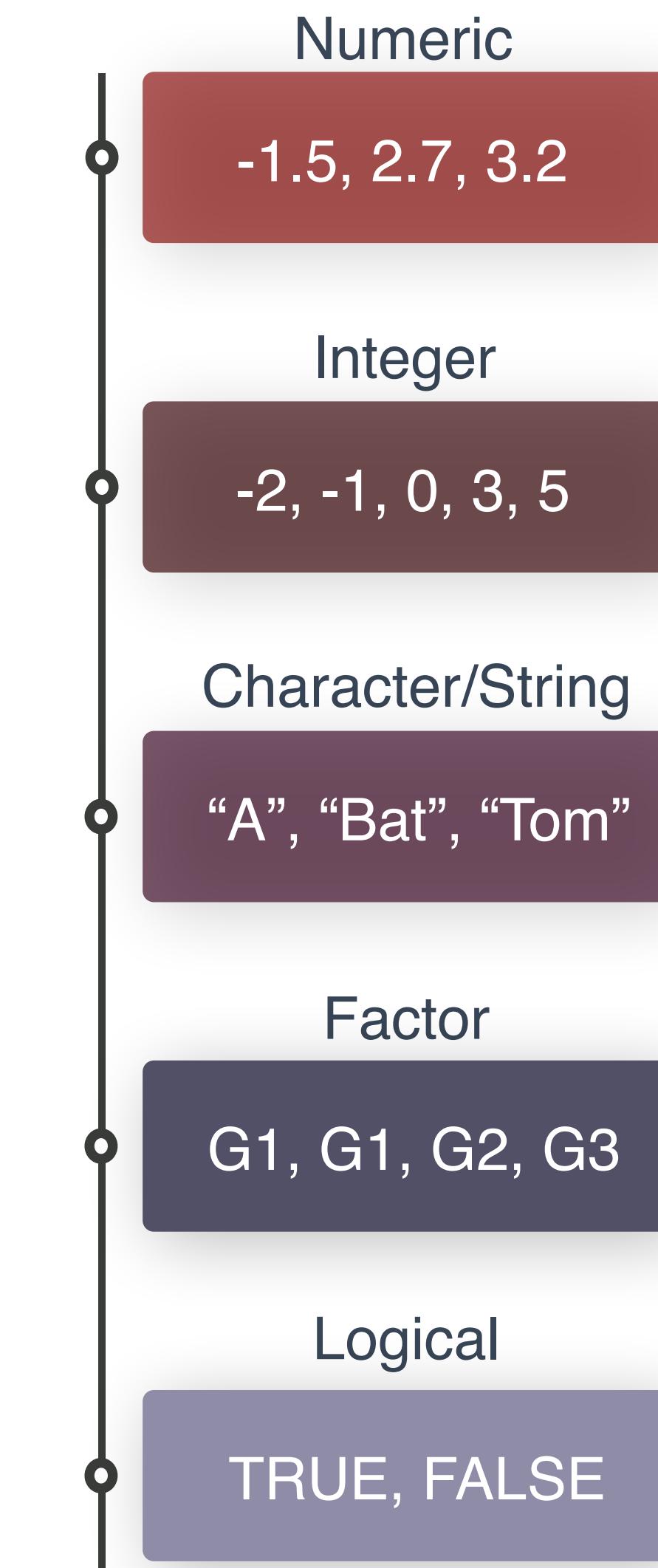
OBSERVATIONS

— FROM EXCEL TO R

## 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

Input	Output	Description
<code>df &lt;- read.table('file.txt')</code>	<code>write.table(df, 'file.txt')</code>	Read and write a delimited text file.
<code>df &lt;- 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.

## DON'T USE

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

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

## GETTING HELP



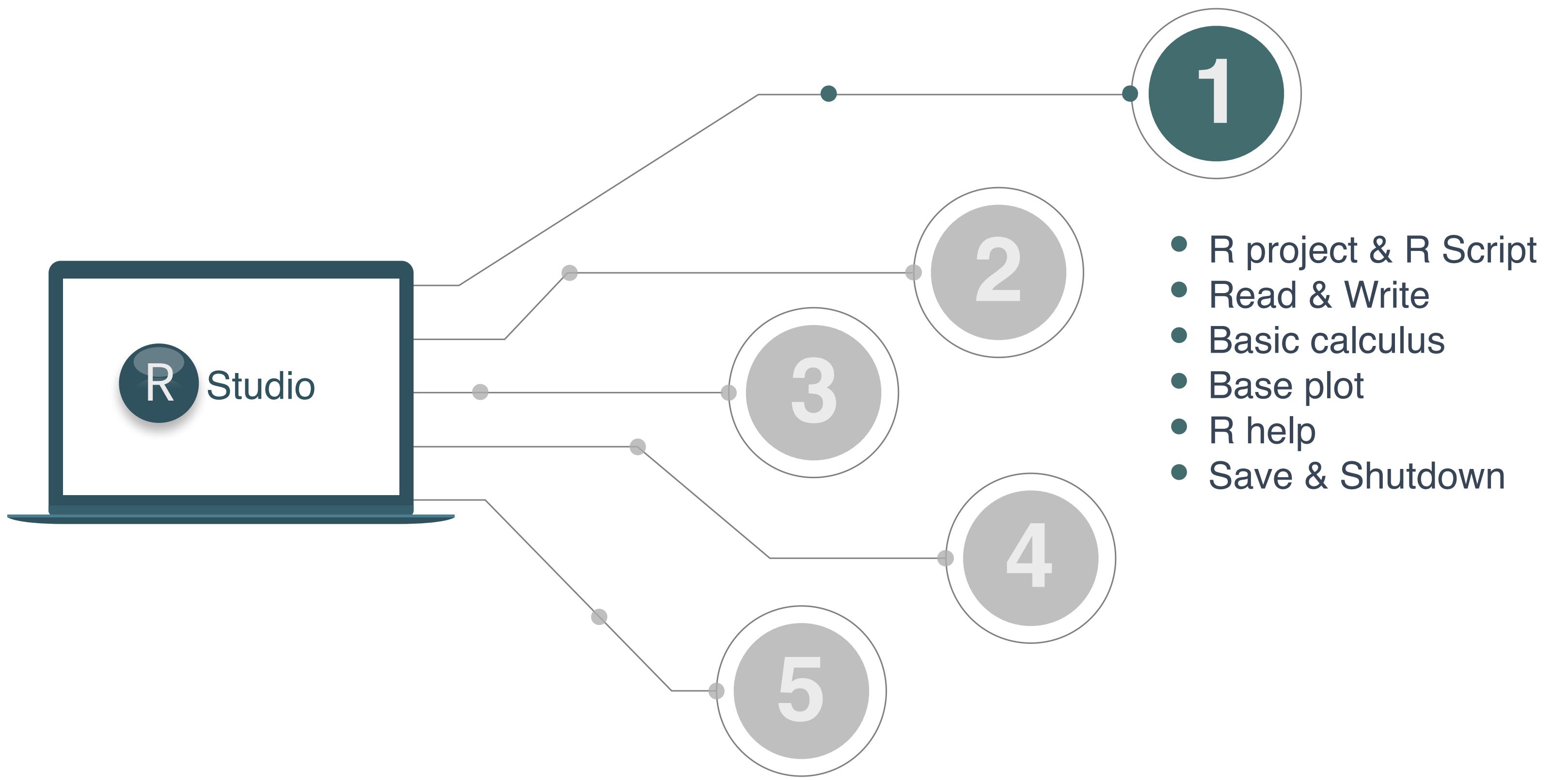
02

## GETTING HELP

1. Ask us, and ask people in the group room.
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 each exercise section.



— FUNDAMENTALS  
**EXERCISE 1**

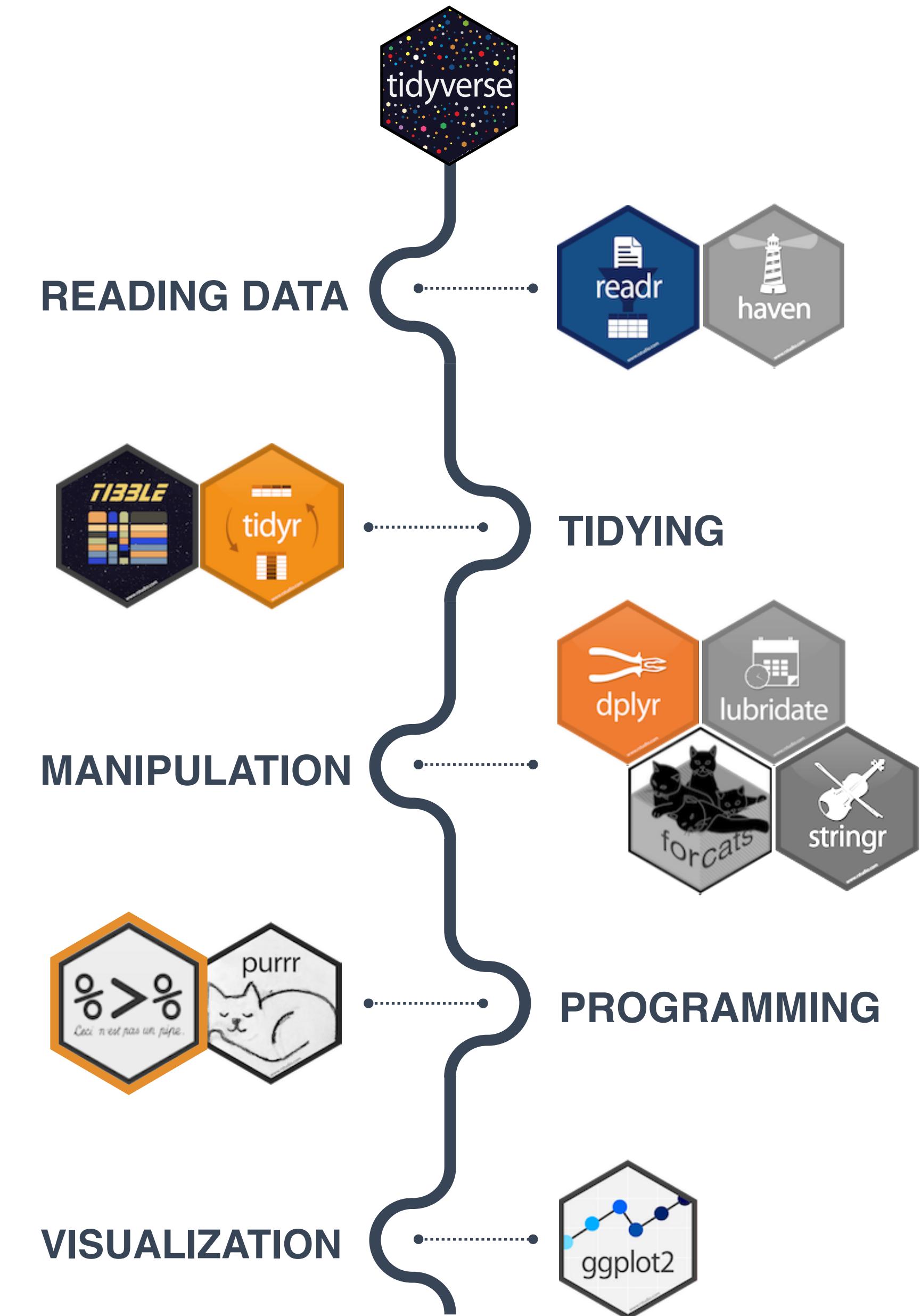
# TIDYVERSE

<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



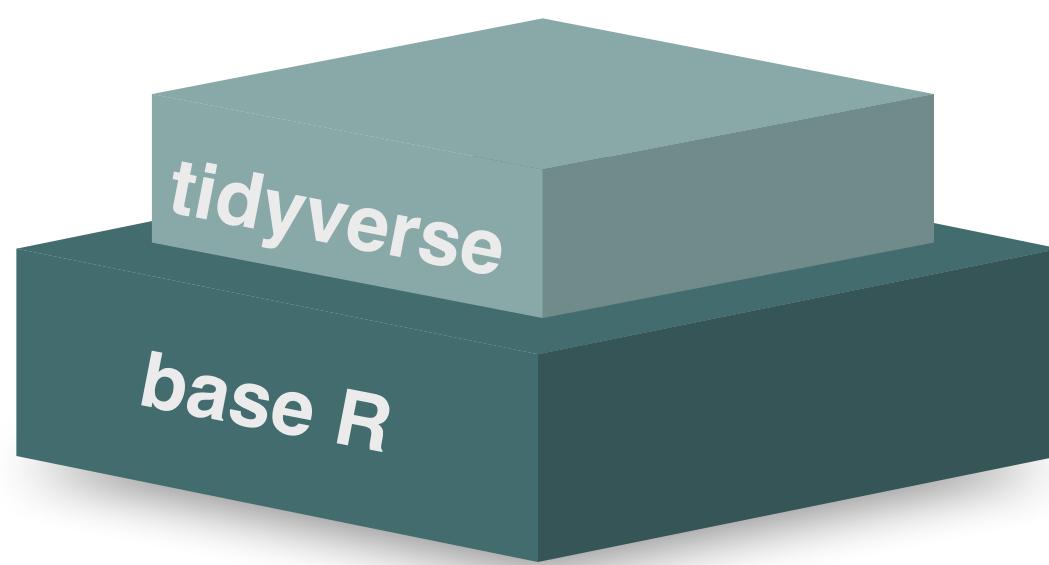
# CECI N'EST PAS UNE PIPE

## %>%

- 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

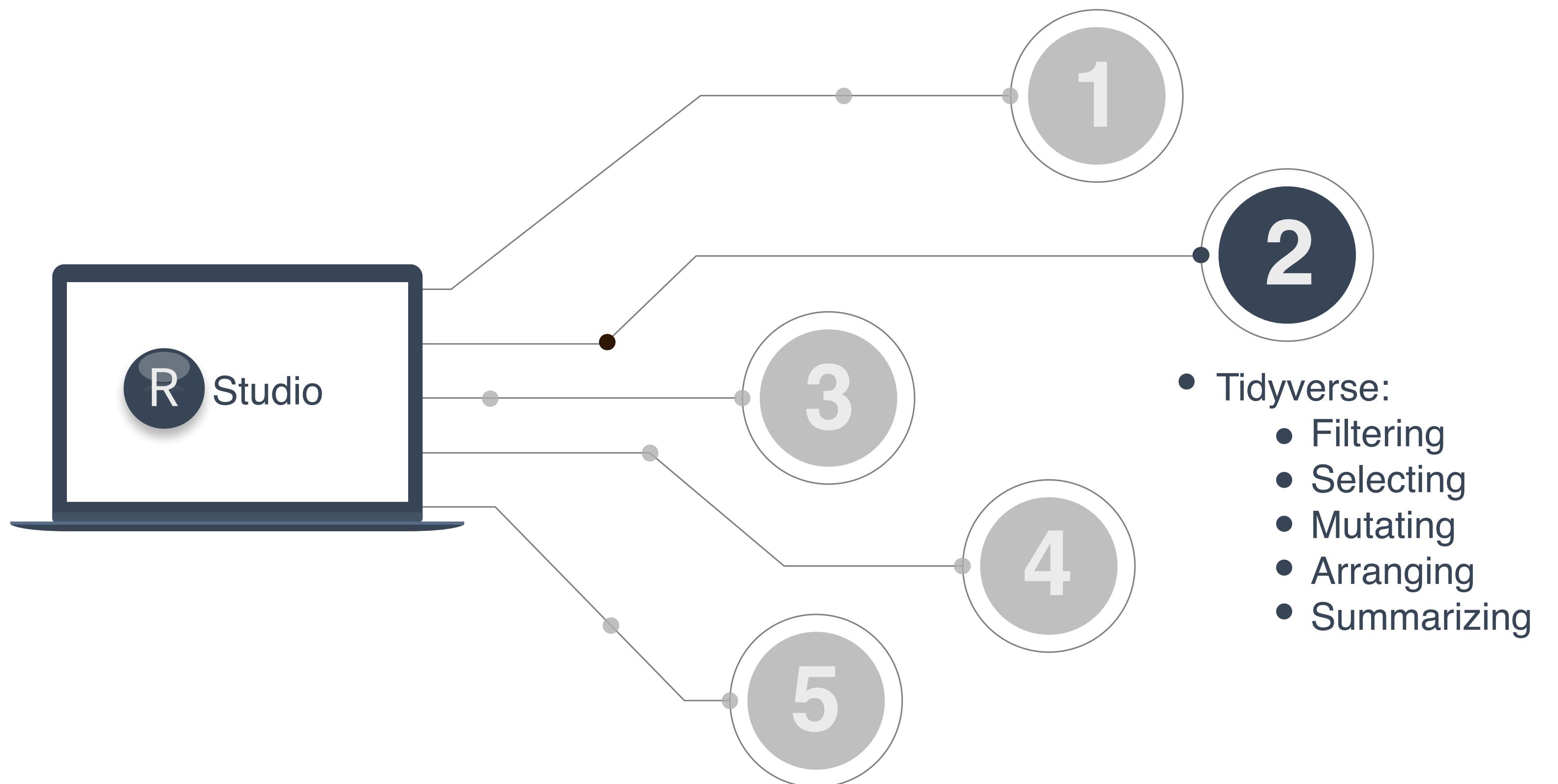
```
# think from the inside out  
g(f(x,y),z)
```

### tidyverse

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



pipe symbol



---

TIDYVERSE  
EXERCISE 2

# TIDYVERSE CHEAT SHEET

*readr, tidyverse, dplyr, ...*

## 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))`

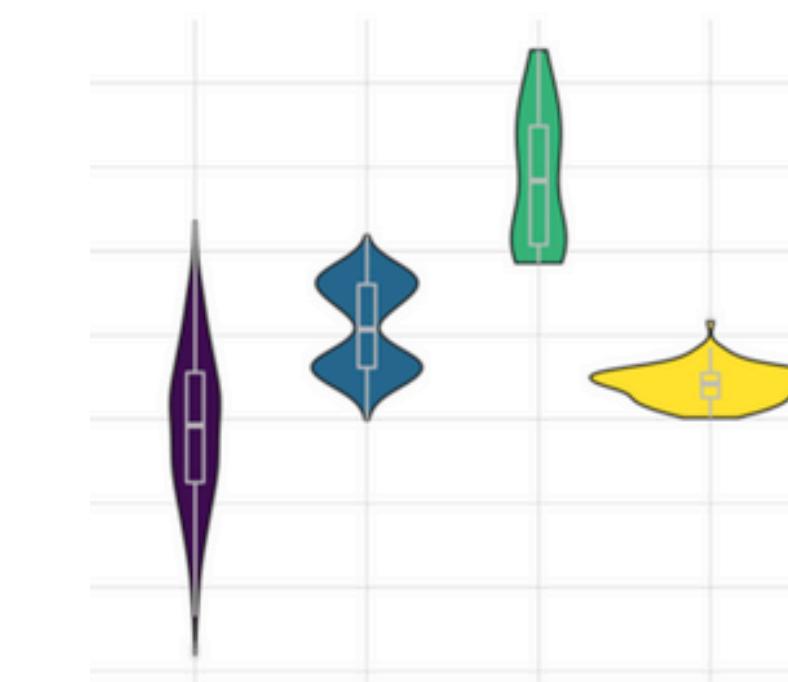
### Vectorised functions

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

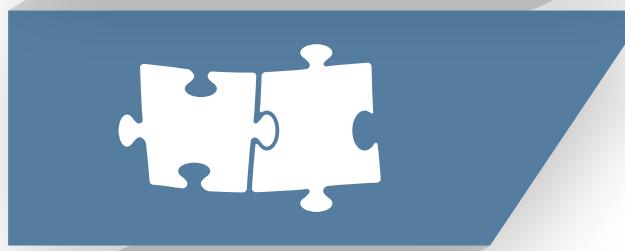
# GGPLOT2 - EASY GRAPHICS



Aesthetically pleasing graphics.



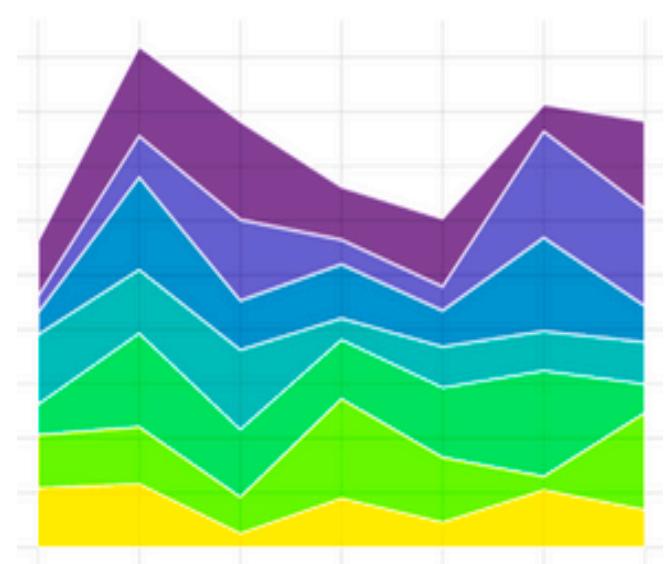
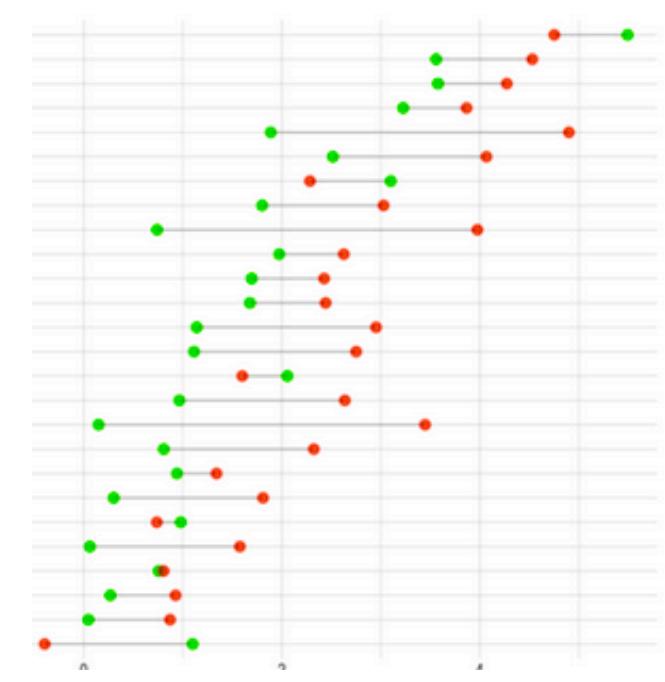
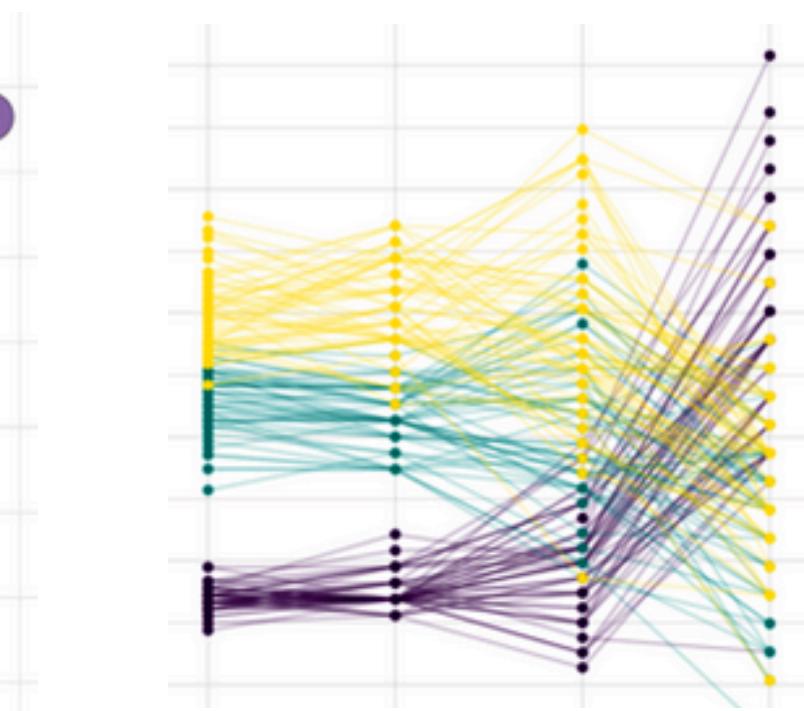
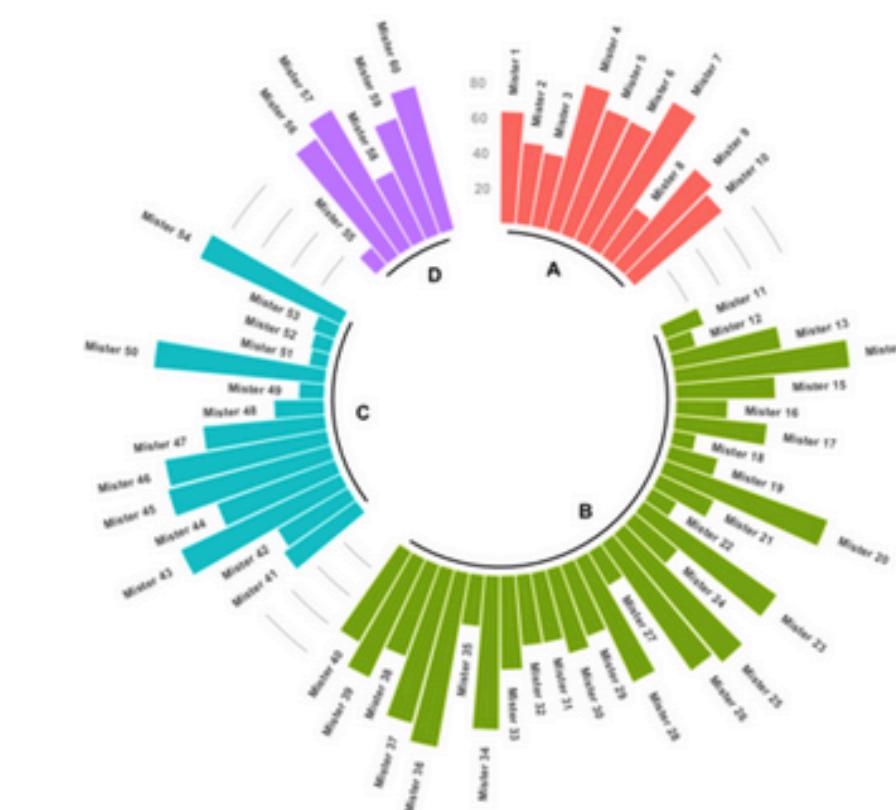
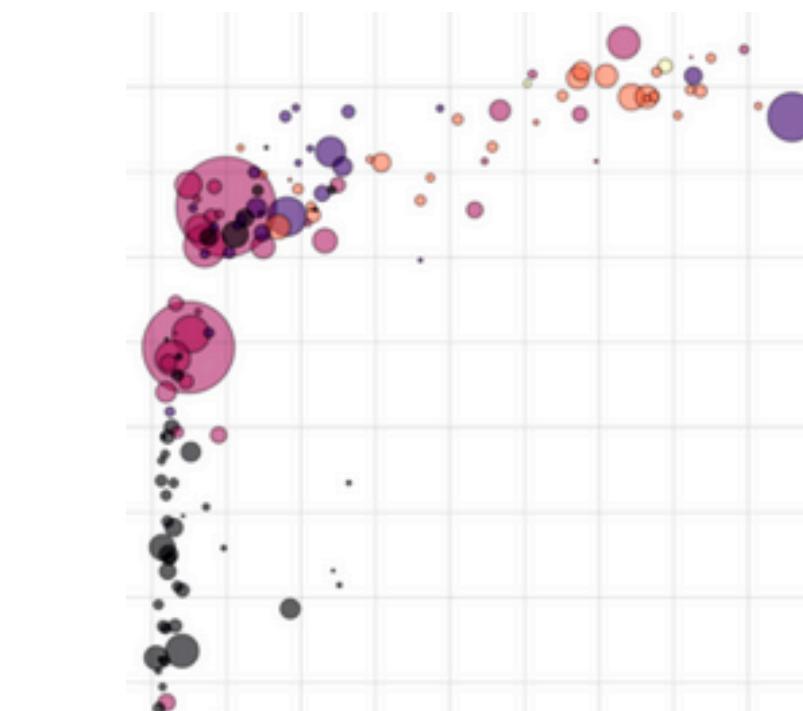
Well-defined “additive” (+) structure.



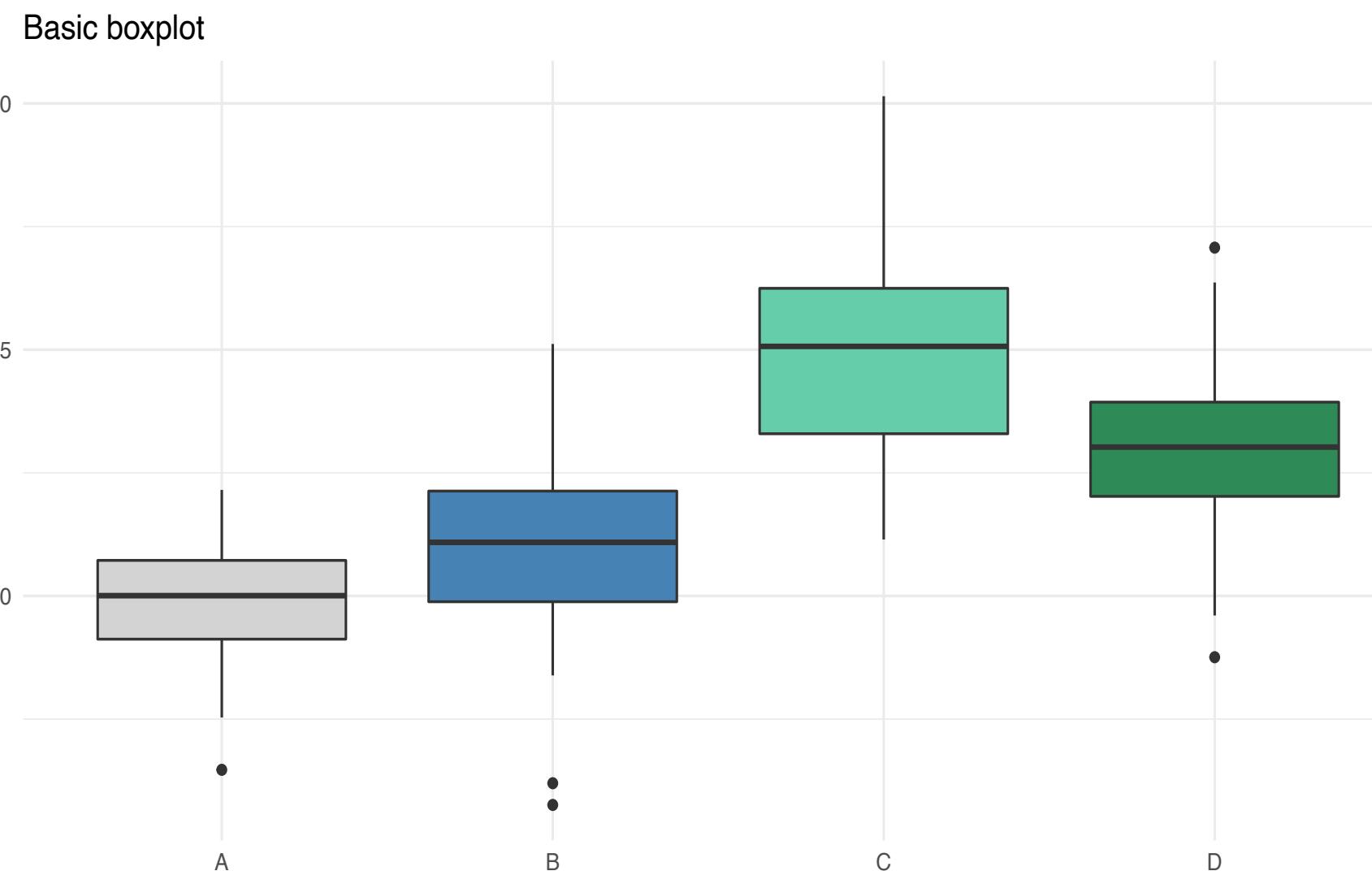
Integrates perfectly with tidy data.



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

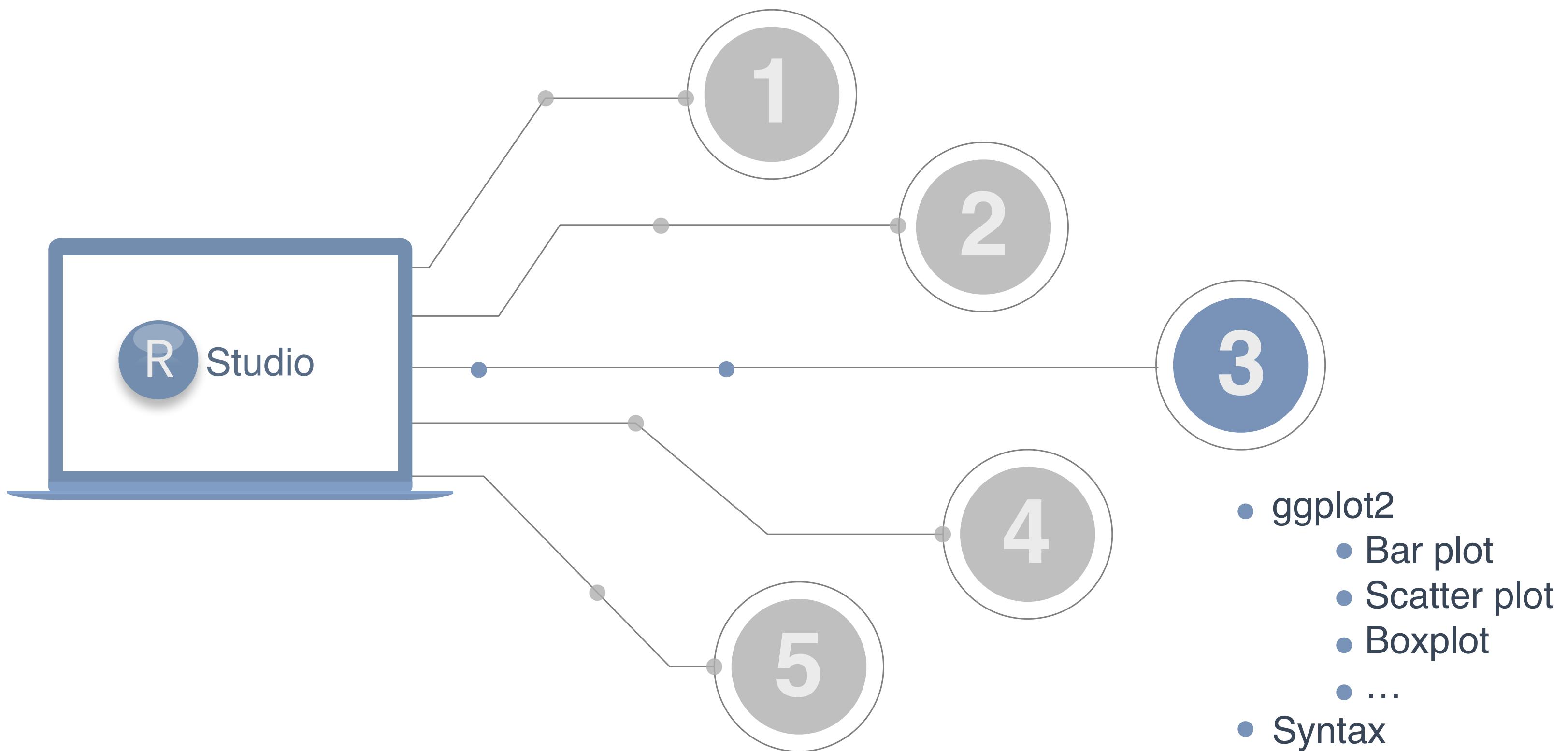
```
... + ggtitle("Basic boxplot") +  
theme(legend.position="none",  
plot.title = element_text(size=11))
```

CUSTOM COLORS

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

BACKGROUND

```
+ theme_minimal()
```



## — GG PLOT 2 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("...")

## Text:

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

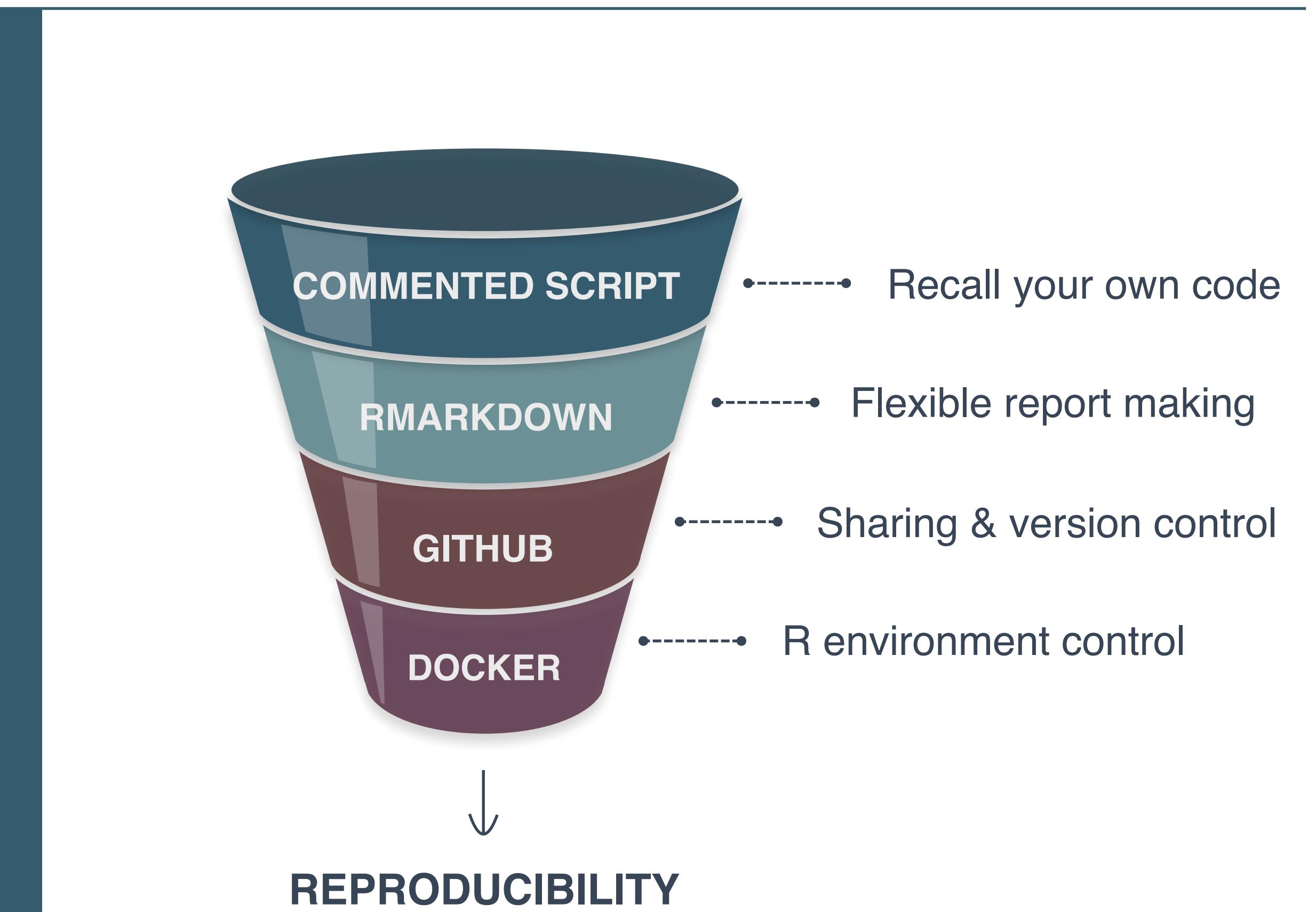
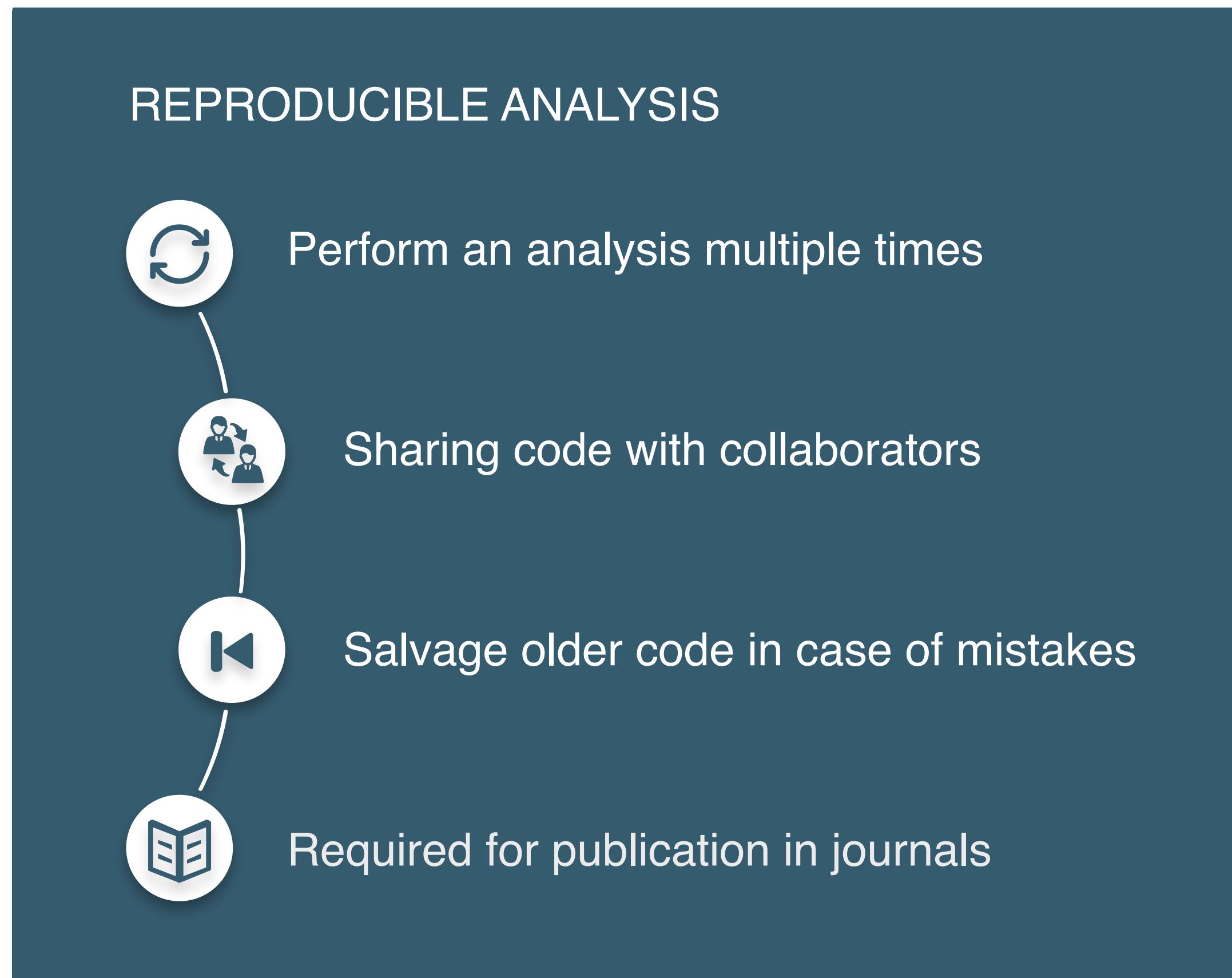
GET  
STARTED

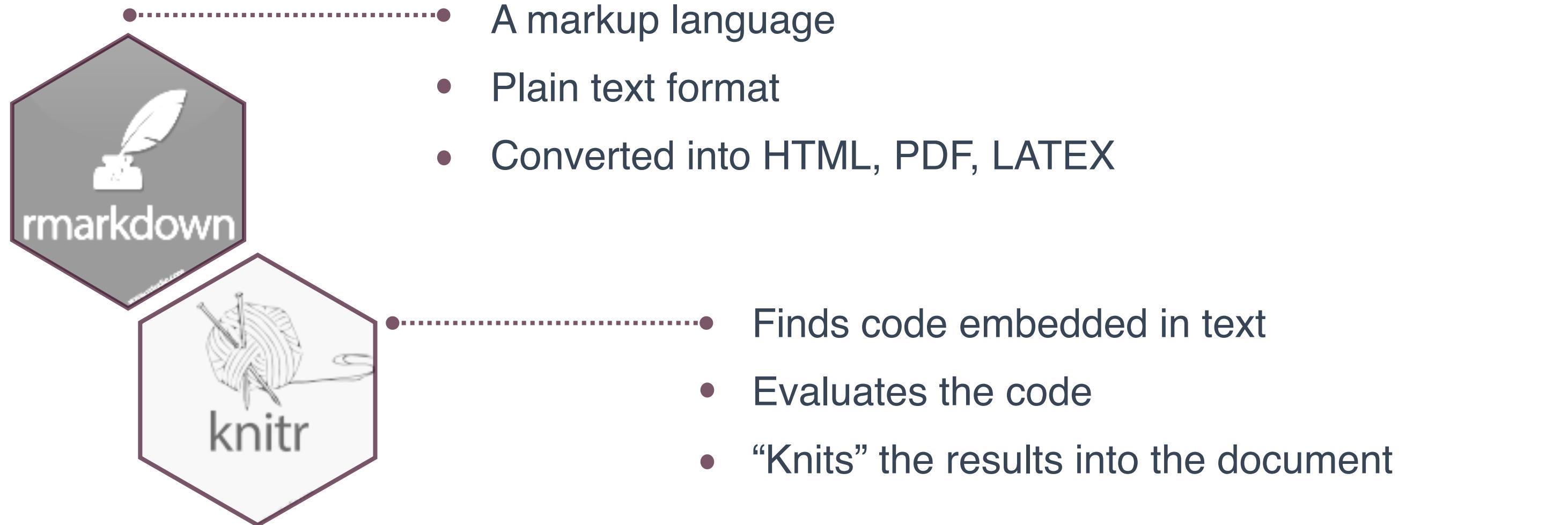
COLORS

COLOR SCALES  
& THEMES

TEXT

# REPRODUCIBILITY IN R





— <https://www.markdowntutorial.com/>

## R SCRIPT & RMARKDOWN

### HOW TO

Write code as normal •

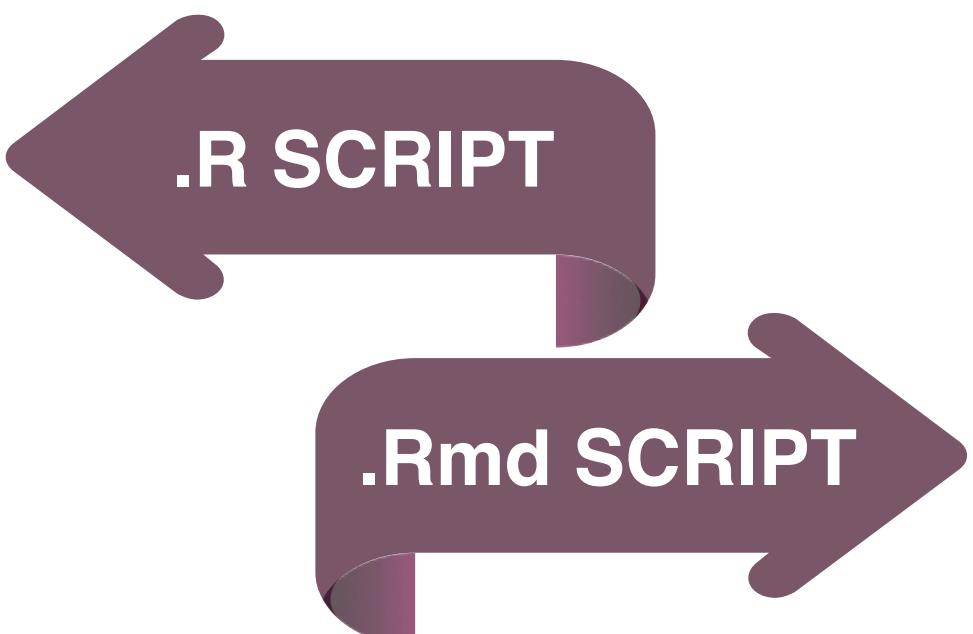
Comment text with # •

### USE FOR

Testing new code •

Big data analysis •

Software development •



### HOW TO

Write text as normal •

Embed code ``{r} my.code`` •

### USE FOR

Reports for yourself •

Reports for collaborators •

Tutorials •

# RMarkdown

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with an R Markdown file open. The top bar includes buttons for ABC, Knit (highlighted), Insert, Run, and Publish. The code editor contains the following content:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Rcourse"  
3 author: "Data Science Lab"  
4 date: "9/14/2020"  
5 output: html_document  
---  
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 status bar at the bottom shows "4:18 # Rcourse".

The screenshot shows the generated HTML document "RmarkdownTest.html". The header includes "Data Science Lab" and the date "9/14/2020". The main content is titled "R Markdown" and contains the following text and code snippets:

## 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:

```
summary(cars)
```

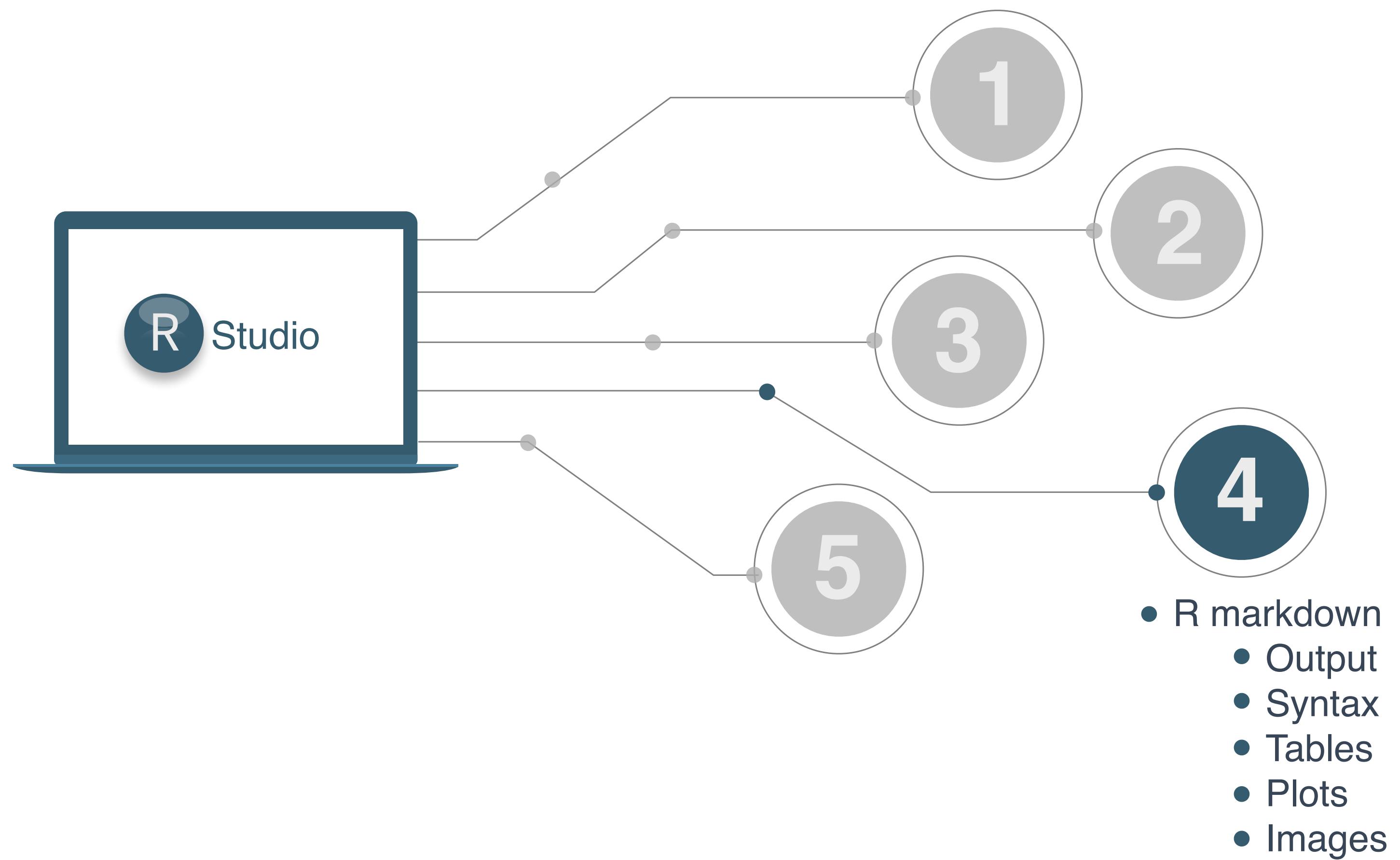
##	speed	dist
## Min.	: 4.0	Min. : 2.00
## 1st Qu.	: 12.0	1st Qu.: 26.00
## Median	: 15.0	Median : 36.00
## Mean	: 15.4	Mean : 42.98
## 3rd Qu.	: 19.0	3rd Qu.: 56.00
## Max.	: 25.0	Max. : 120.00

Here is a summary of the cars dataset

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

Here is some math

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



— R markdown  
**EXERCISE 4**

# RMARKDOWN CHEAT

## 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\*

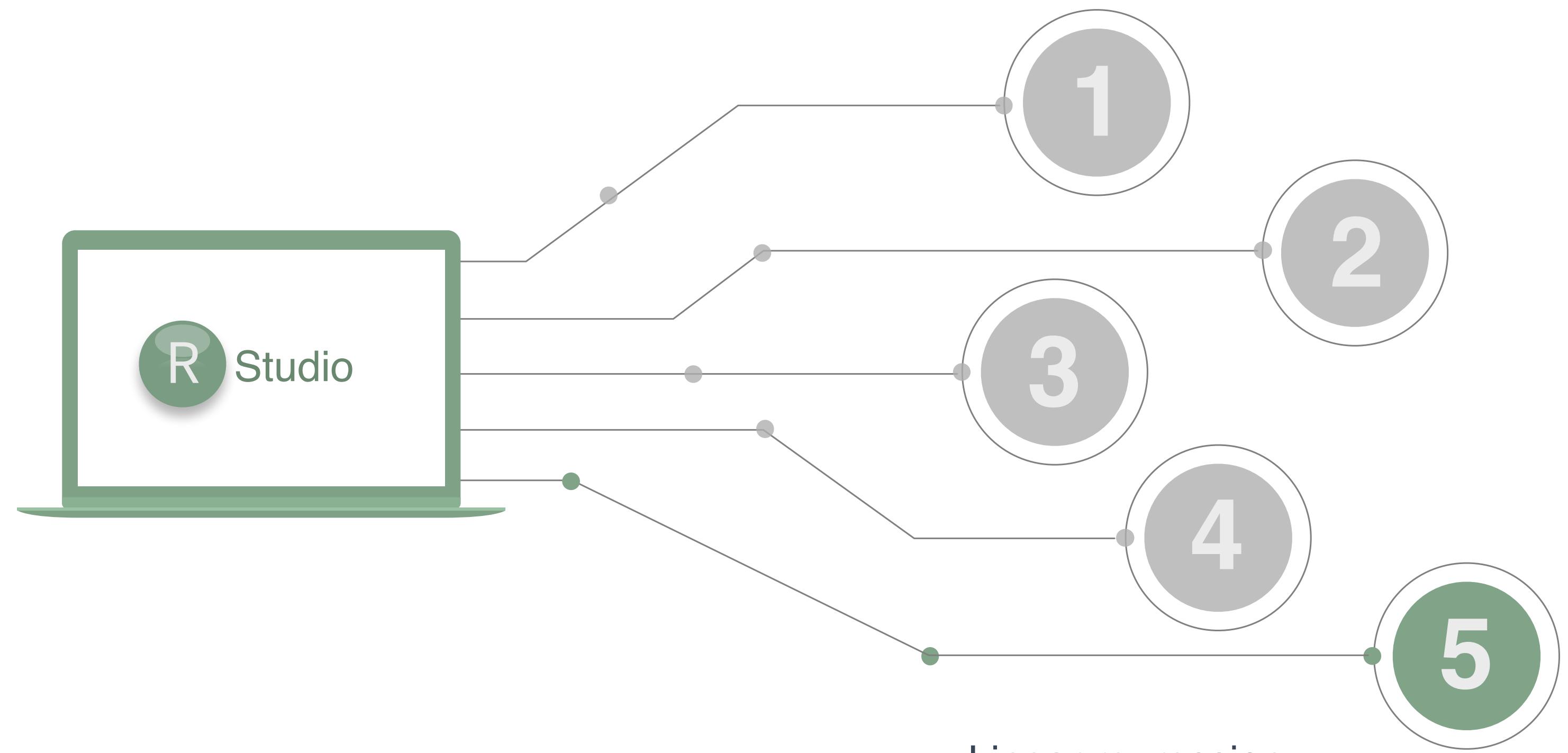
\*\*bold\*\*

`highlighted`

## Lists:

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

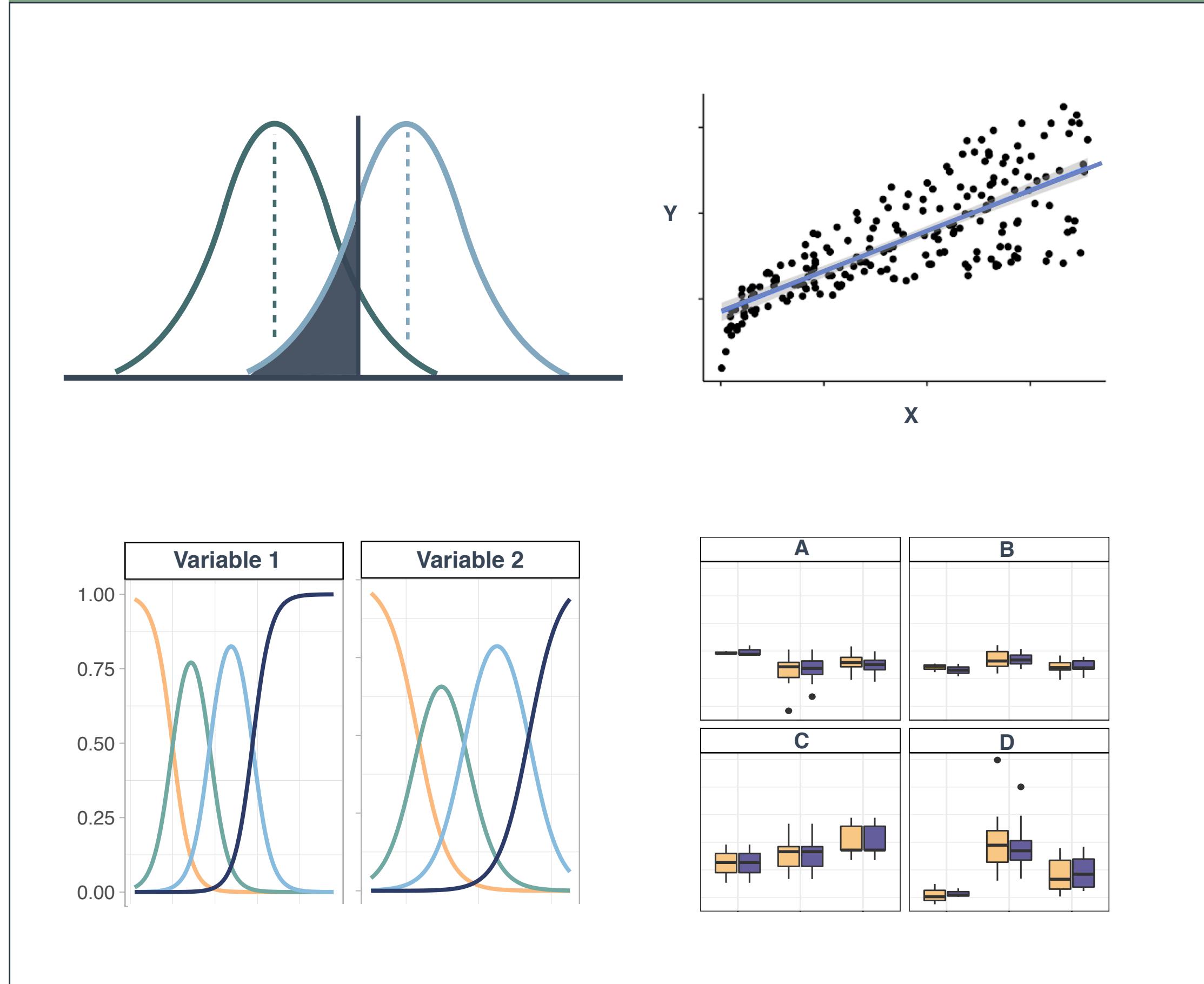
TEXT



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

— Statistics in R  
**EXERCISE 5**

# 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()`, ...

# 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

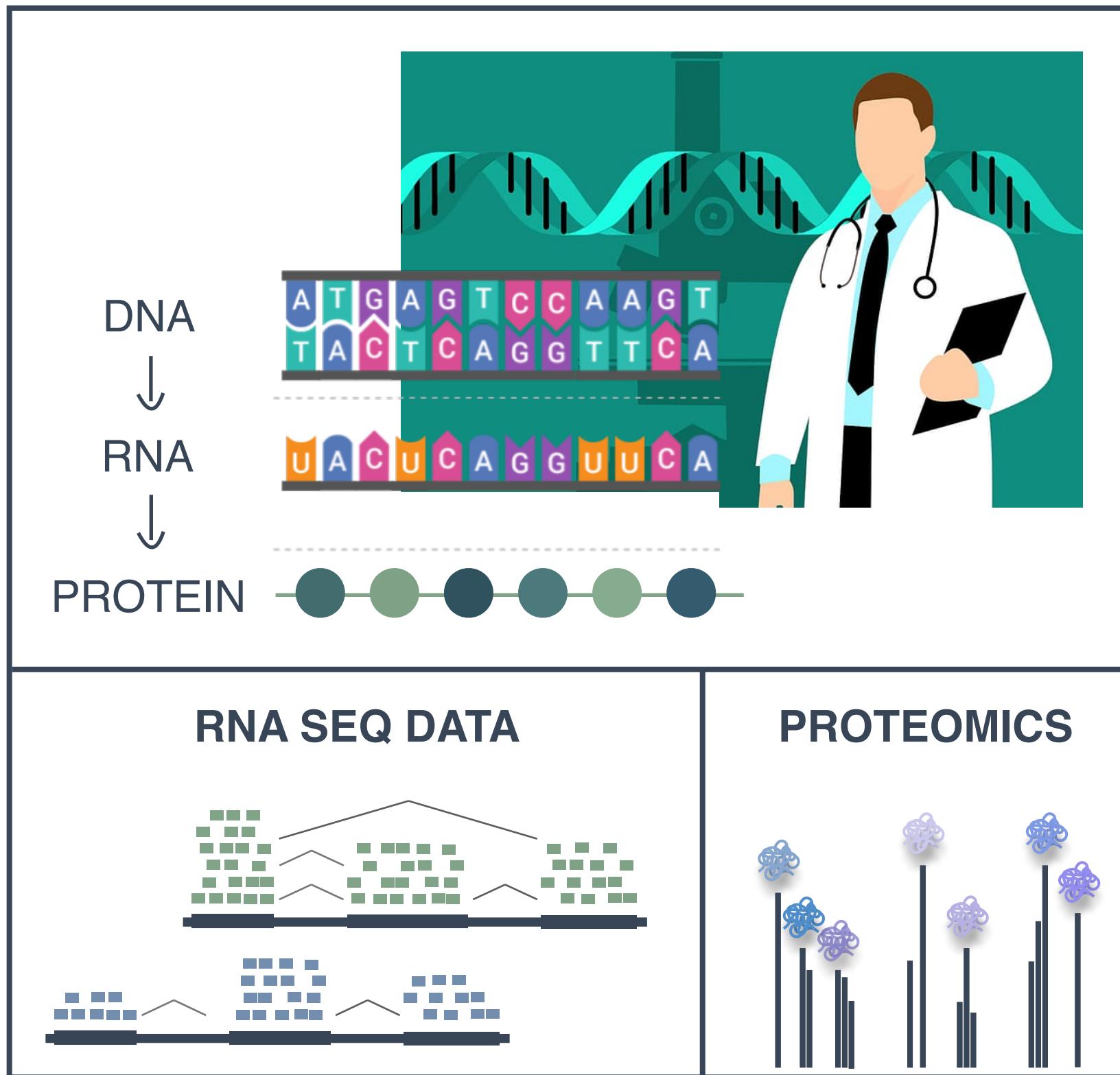
REGRESSION  
MODELS

TESTS/  
COMPARISONS

VARIABLES

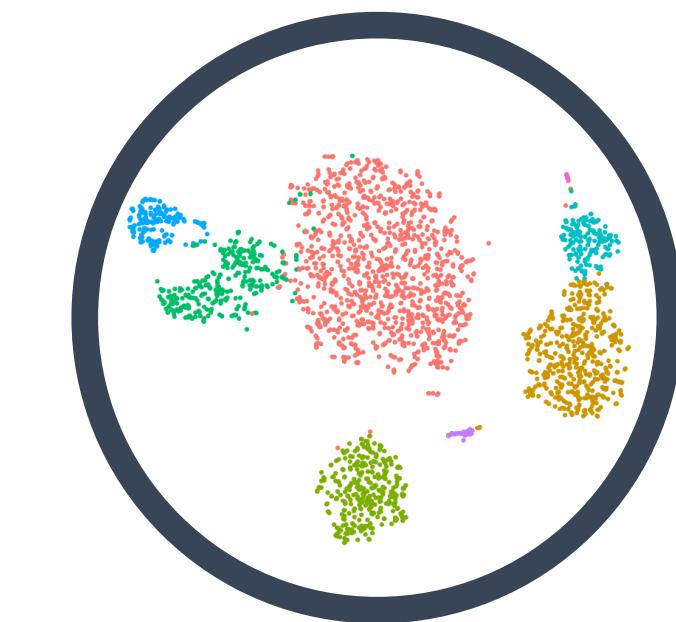
# BIOINFORMATICS IN R

## HIGH THROUGHPUT DATA



## BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS

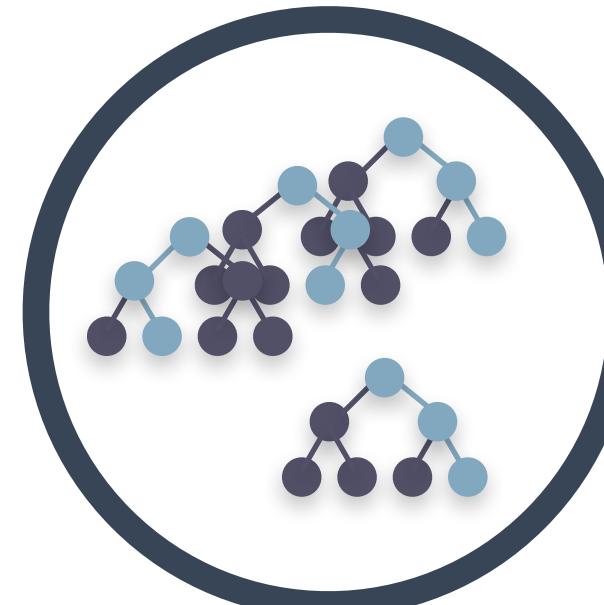
### DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION



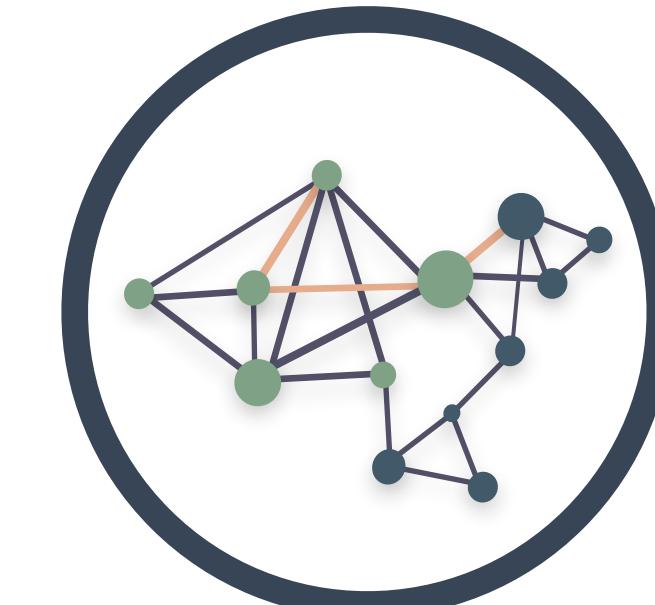
### CLUSTERING



### MACHINE LEARNING



### NETWORK ANALYSIS



## THE TOP OF THE R ICEBERG



### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

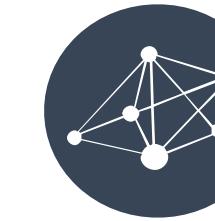
- Statistical models (linear, generalized, mixed, ...)
- Statistical tests (t-test, chisq, anova, ...)
- Survival analysis (Cox, Kaplan meier)



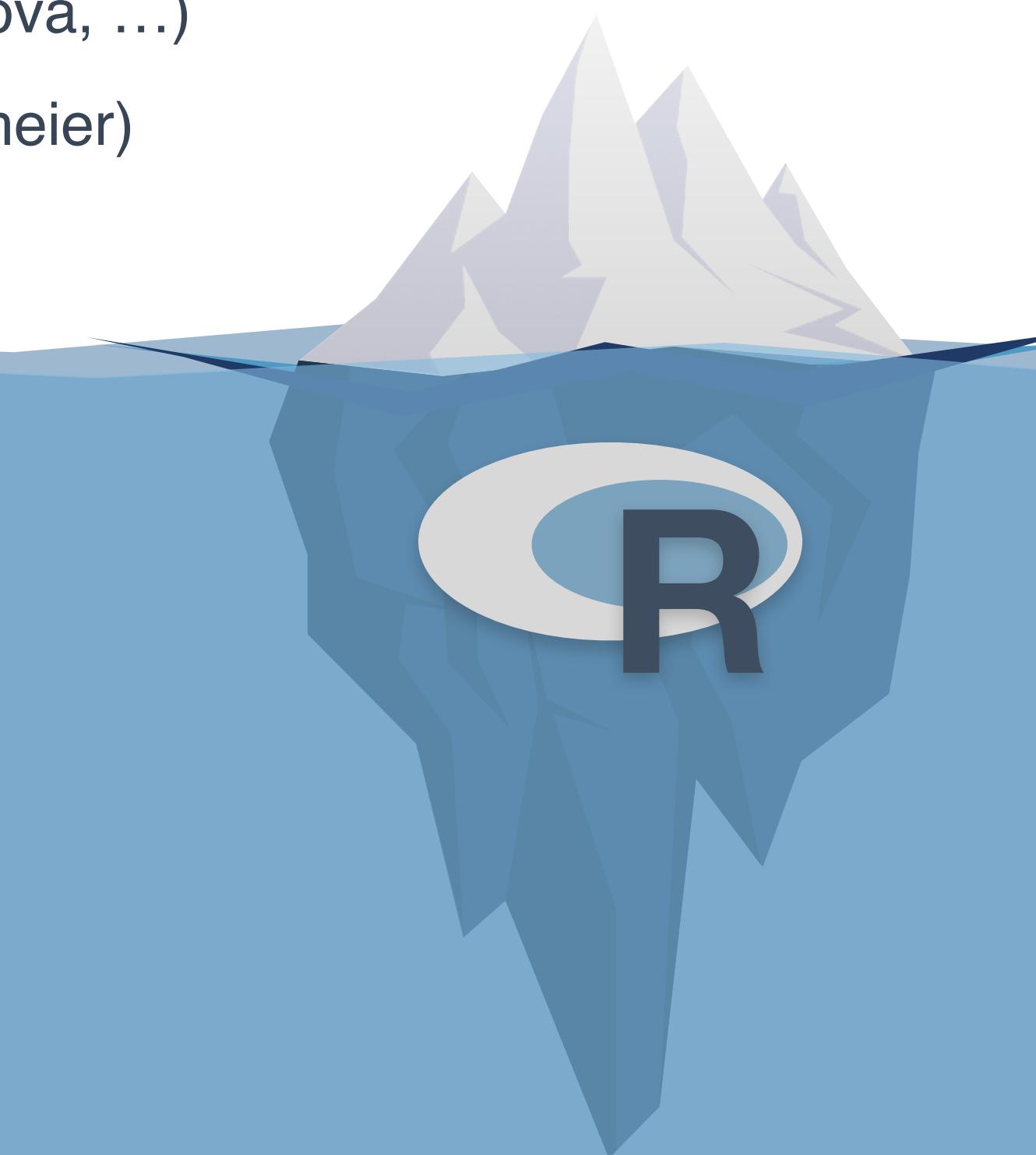
### DATA MANGEMENT



### EASY PLOTTING



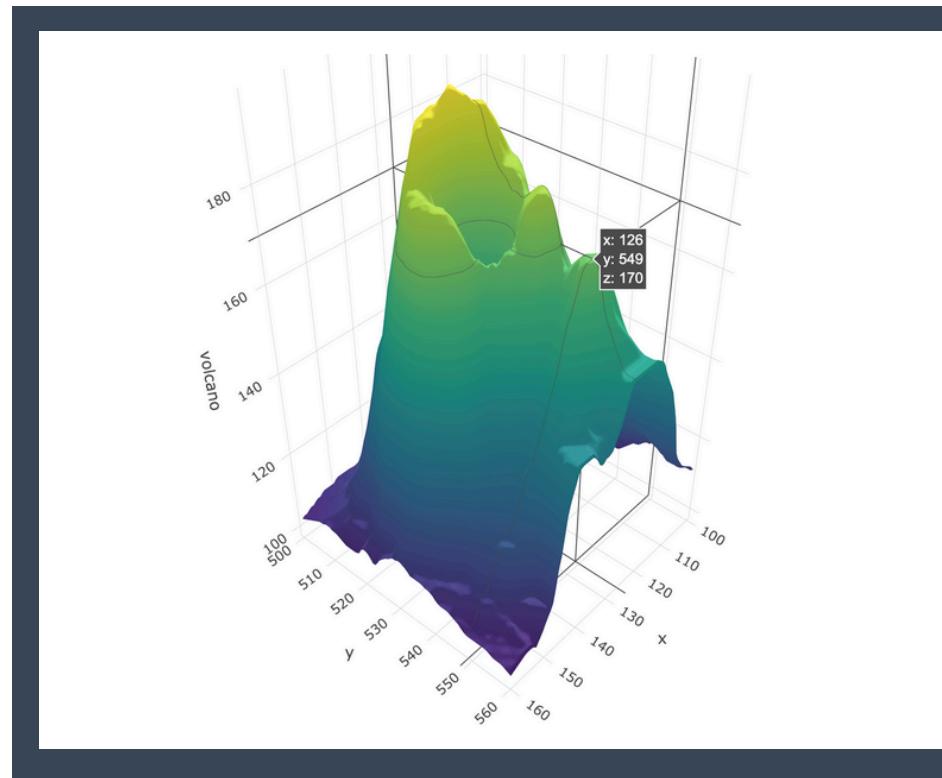
### BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS



# COOL STUFF IN R

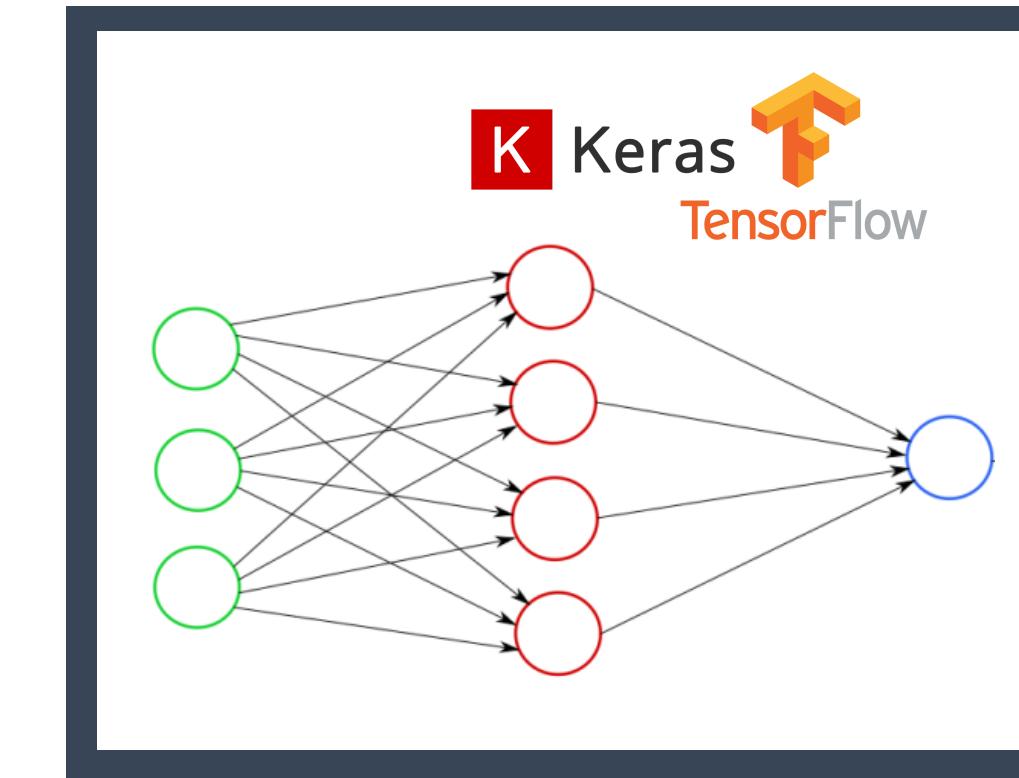
— FROM EXCEL TO R

## PLOTTING IN 3D



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

## DEEP LEARNING



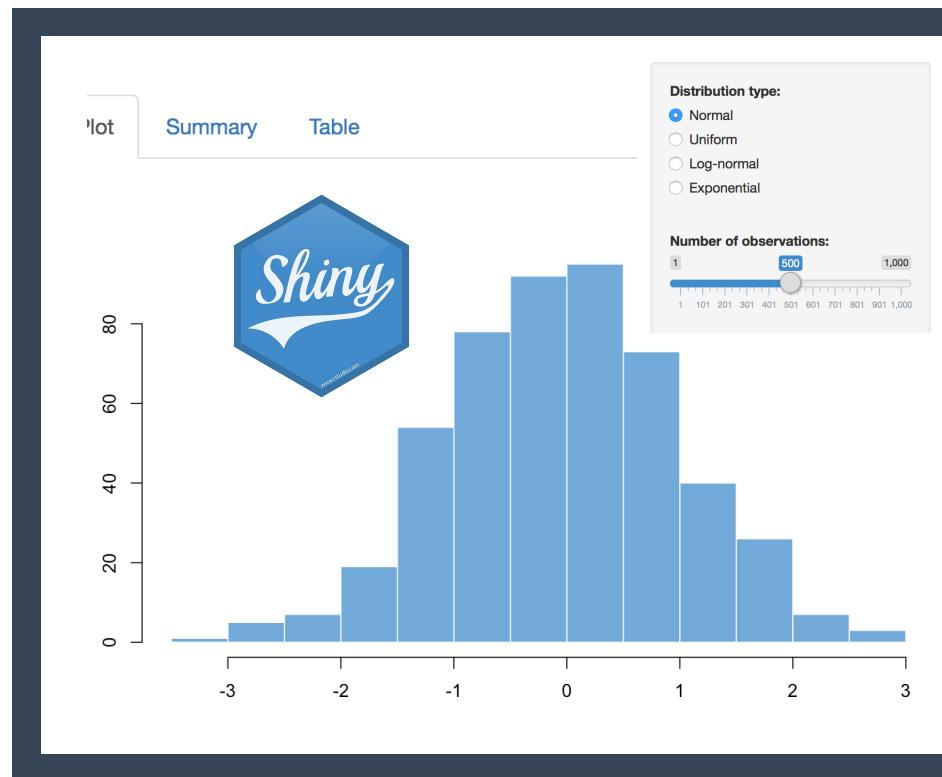
<https://keras.rstudio.com/>  
<https://tensorflow.rstudio.com/>

## BAYESIAN STATISTICS



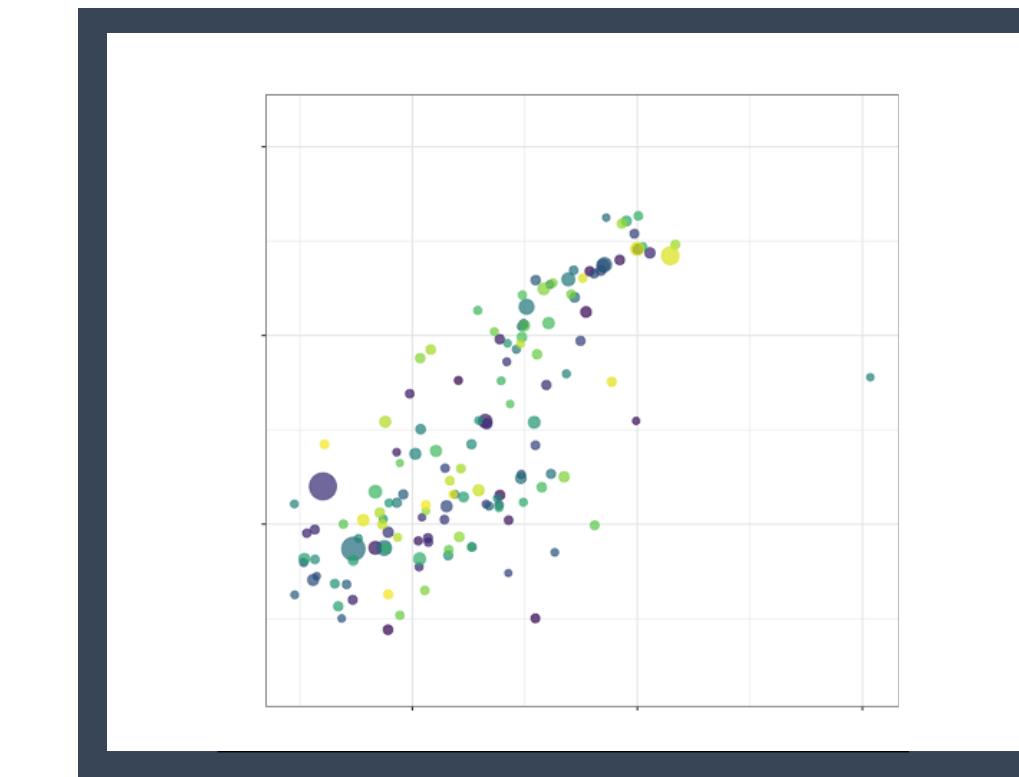
<https://mc-stan.org/users/interfaces/rstan>

## WEBPAGE WITH R SHINY



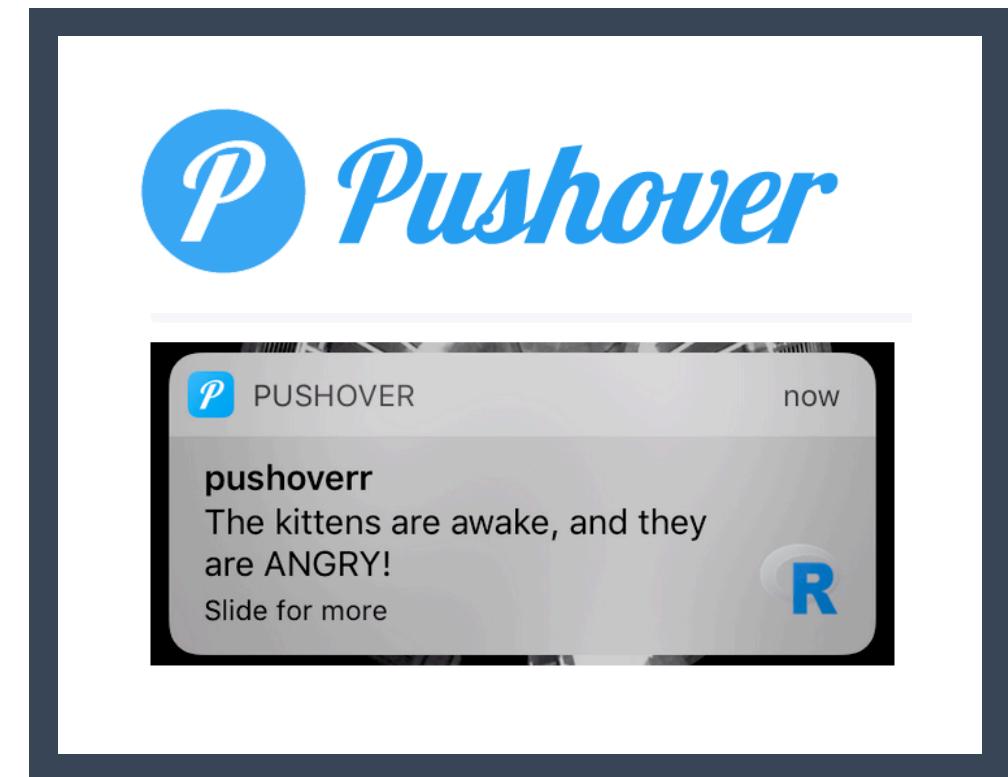
<https://shiny.rstudio.com/>

## INTERACTIVE PLOTS



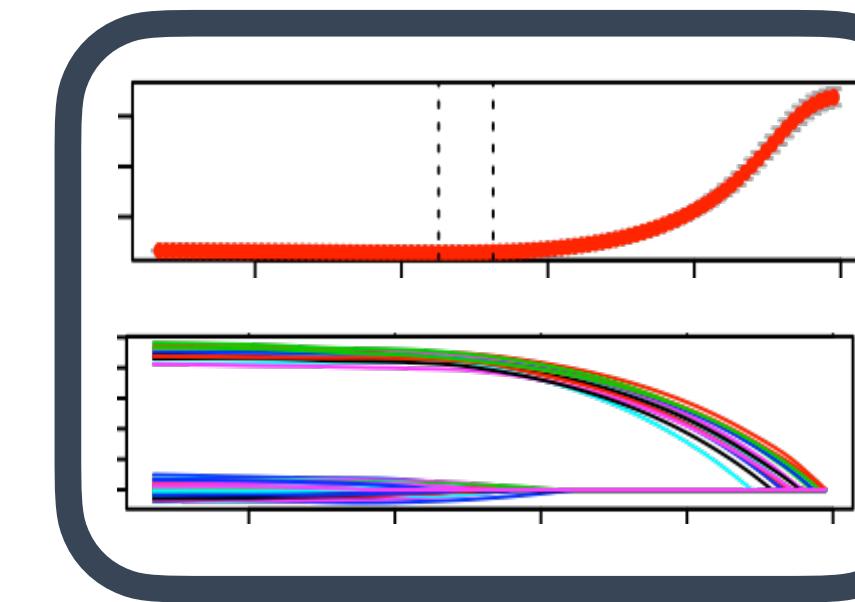
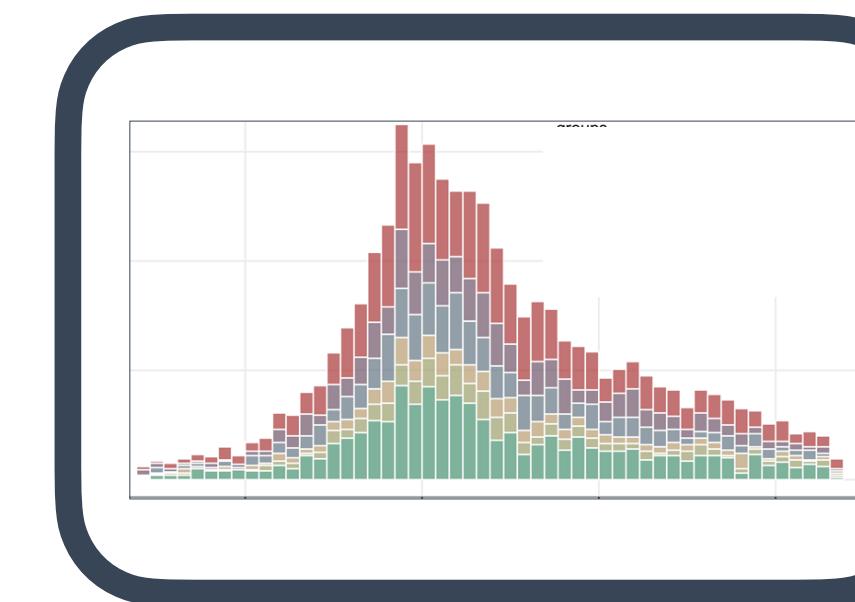
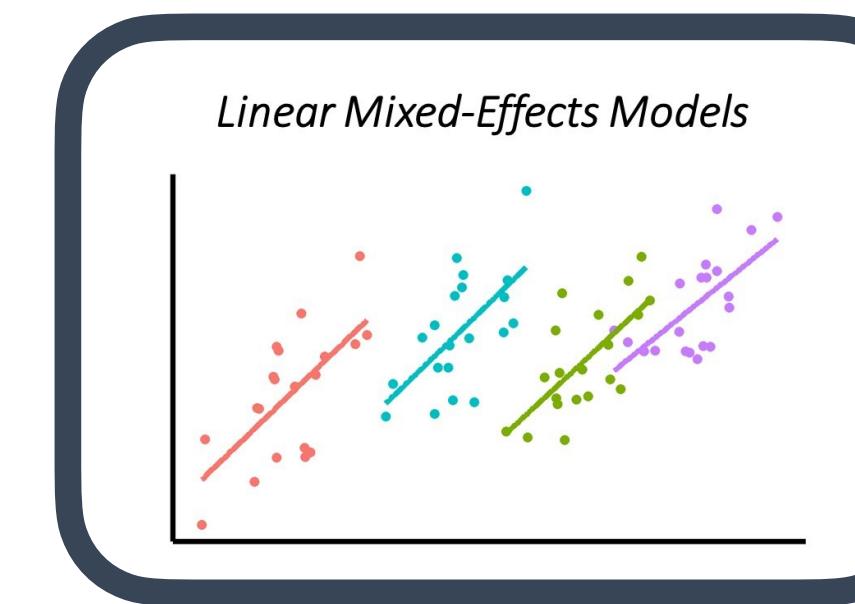
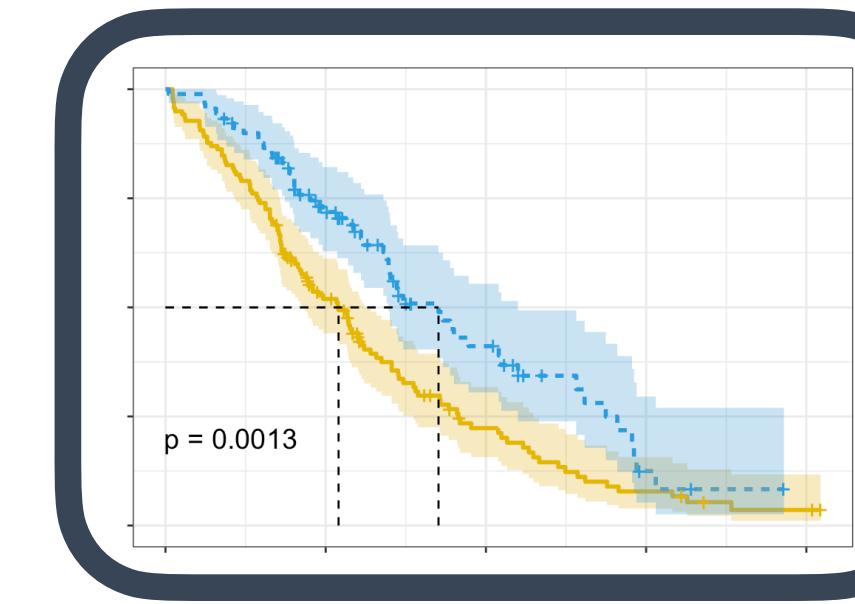
<https://gganimate.com/articles/gganimate.html>

## MAIL AND MESSAGES



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

# — 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://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

`glmnet`: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/glmnet/glmnet.pdf>

`elasticnet`: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/elasticnet/elasticnet.pdf>

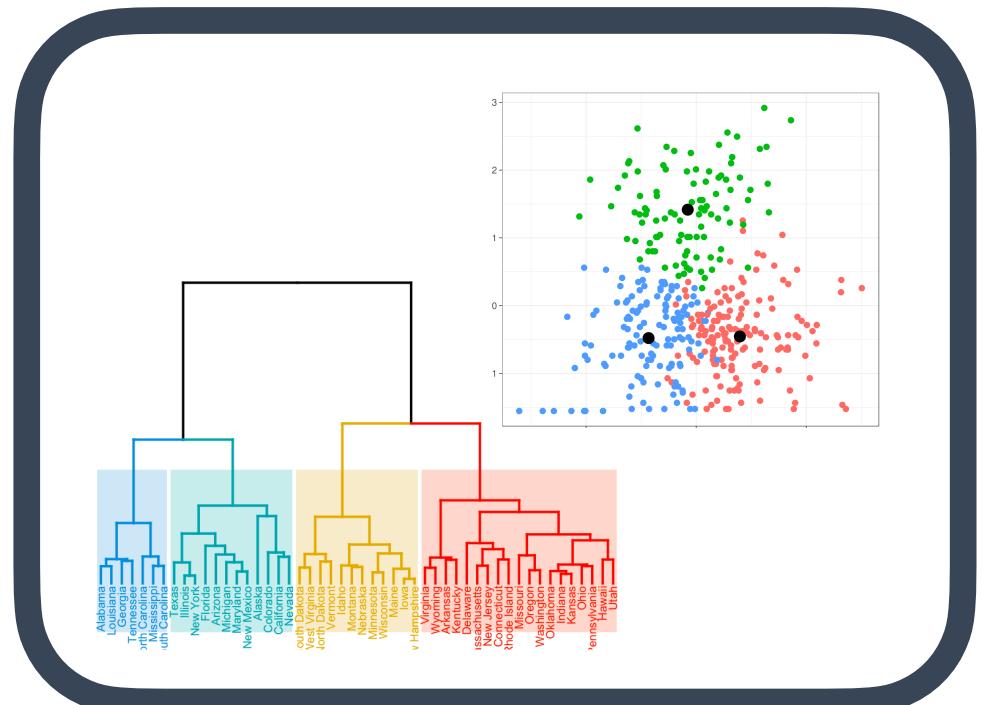
<https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/tutorial-ridge-lasso-elastic-net>

## TEASER

# Machine Learning

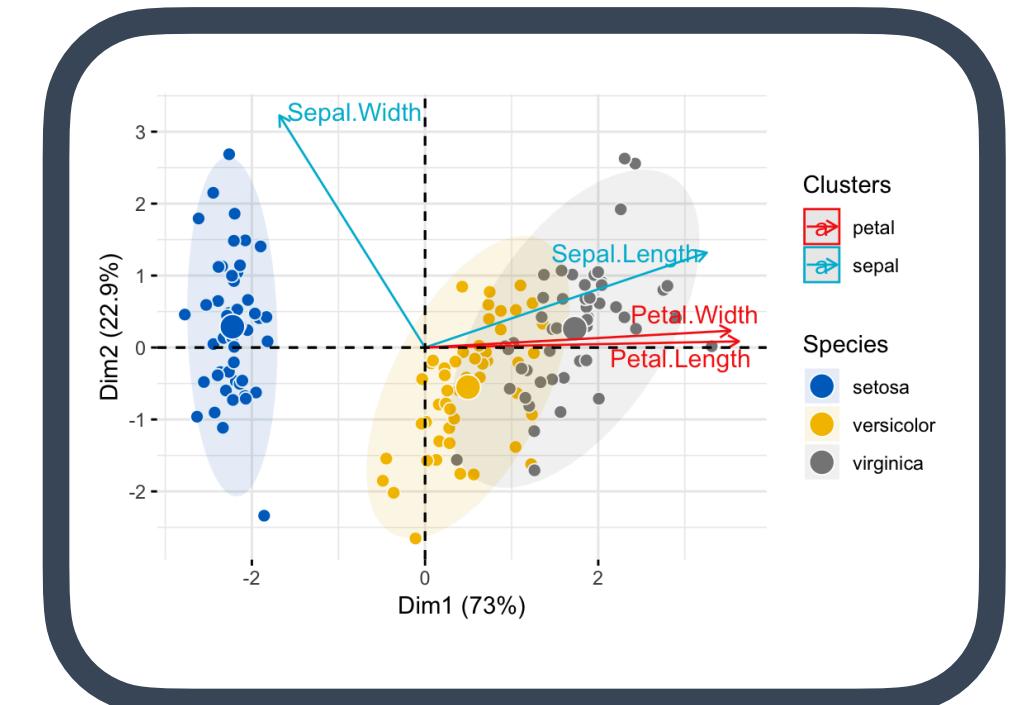
[https://lgatto.github.io/  
IntroMachineLearningWithR/an-  
introduction-to-machine-learning-  
with-r.html](https://lgatto.github.io/IntroMachineLearningWithR/an-introduction-to-machine-learning-with-r.html)

## Clustering



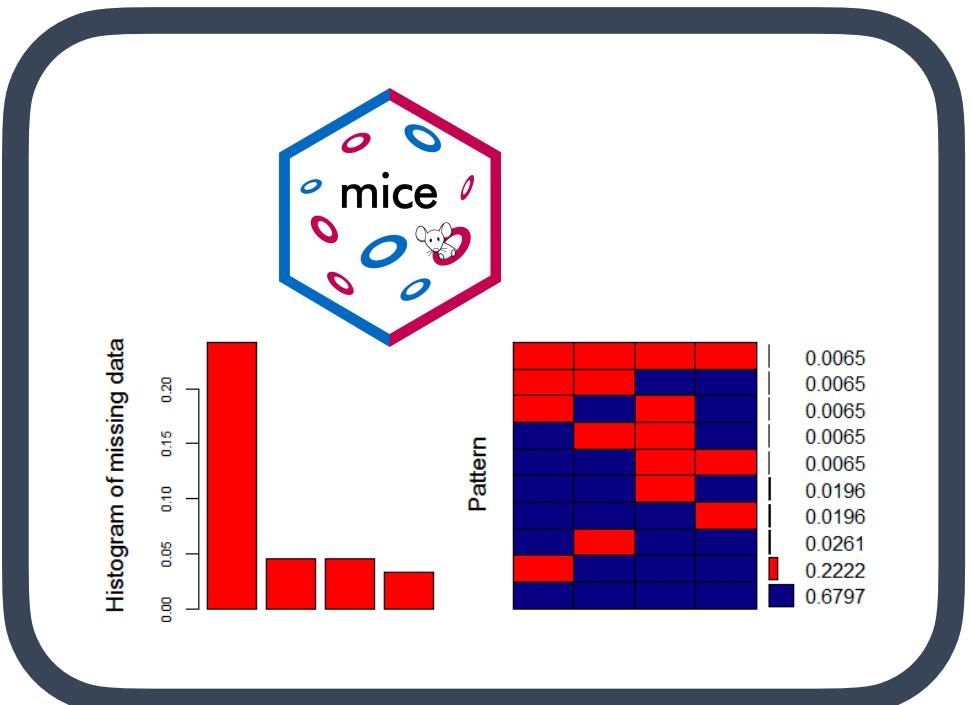
[https://statsandr.com/blog/clustering-  
analysis-k-means-and-hierarchical-  
clustering-by-hand-and-in-r/](https://statsandr.com/blog/clustering-analysis-k-means-and-hierarchical-clustering-by-hand-and-in-r/)

## Feature Selection: PCA



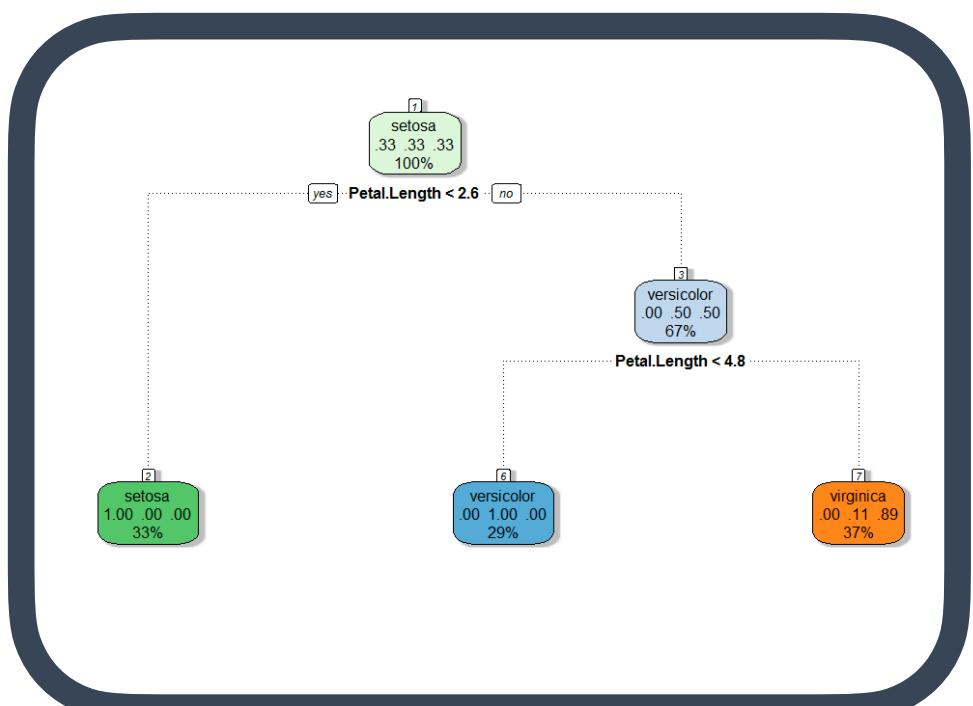
[https://bioconductor.org/packages/  
release/bioc/vignettes/PCATools/inst/  
doc/PCATools.html](https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/vignettes/PCATools/inst/doc/PCATools.html)

## Missing Data



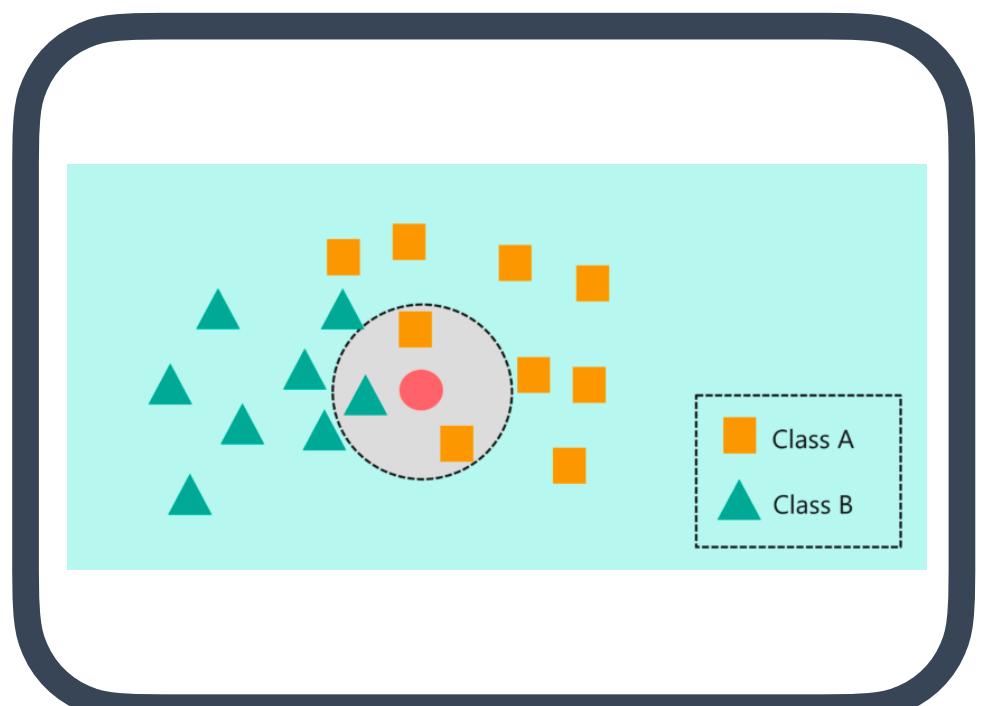
<https://amices.org/mice/>  
[https://datascienceplus.com/imputing-  
missing-data-with-r-mice-package/](https://datascienceplus.com/imputing-missing-data-with-r-mice-package/)

## Random Forest



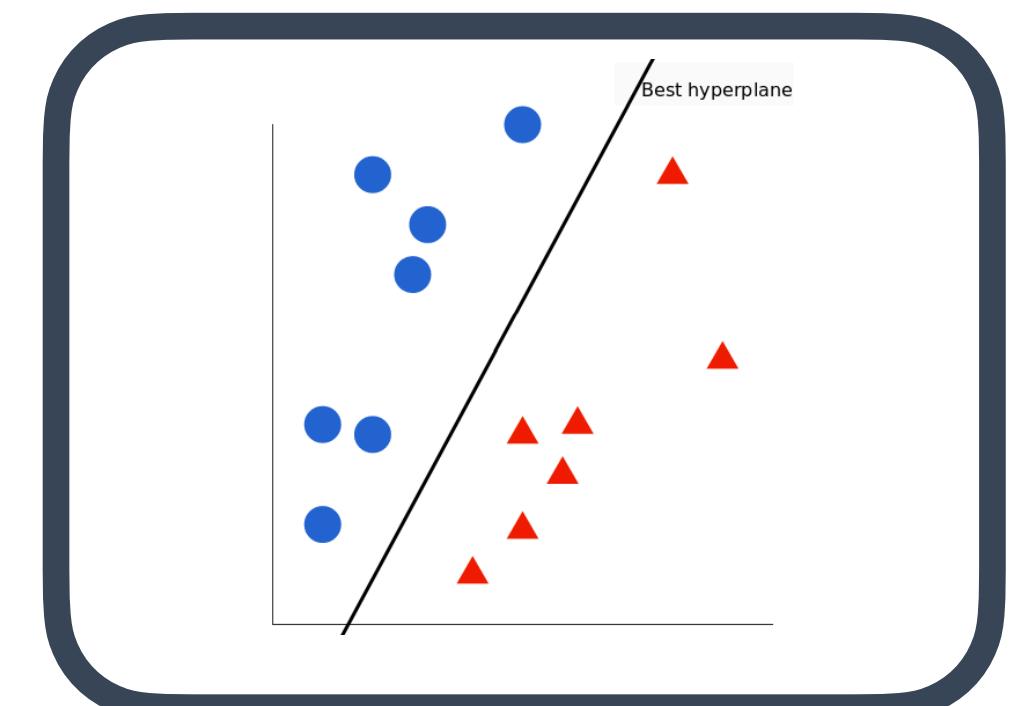
[https://www.blopig.com/blog/  
2017/04/a-very-basic-introduction-to-  
random-forests-using-r/](https://www.blopig.com/blog/2017/04/a-very-basic-introduction-to-random-forests-using-r/)

## kNN



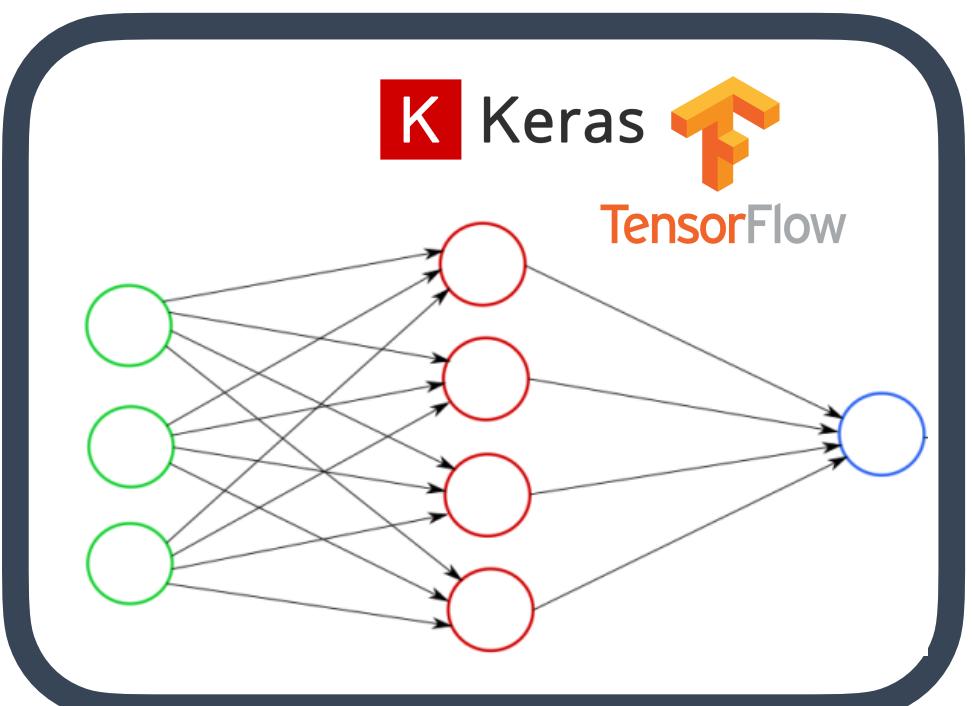
[https://www.edureka.co/blog/knn-  
algorithm-in-r/](https://www.edureka.co/blog/knn-algorithm-in-r/)

## SVM



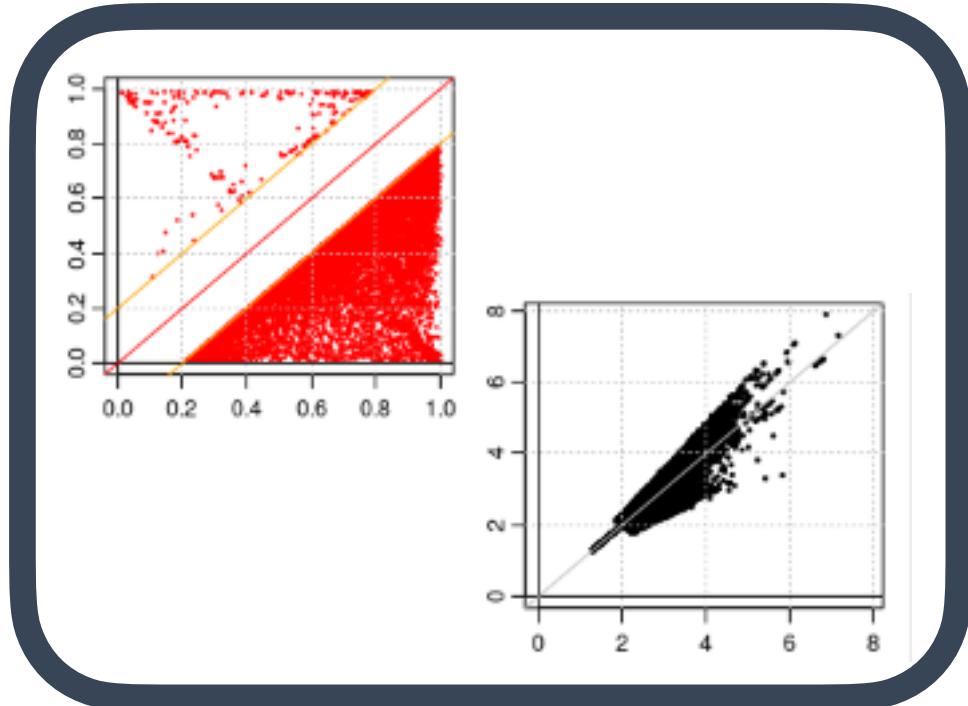
[https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/  
e1071/vignettes/svmdoc.pdf](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/e1071/vignettes/svmdoc.pdf)

## Neural Networks



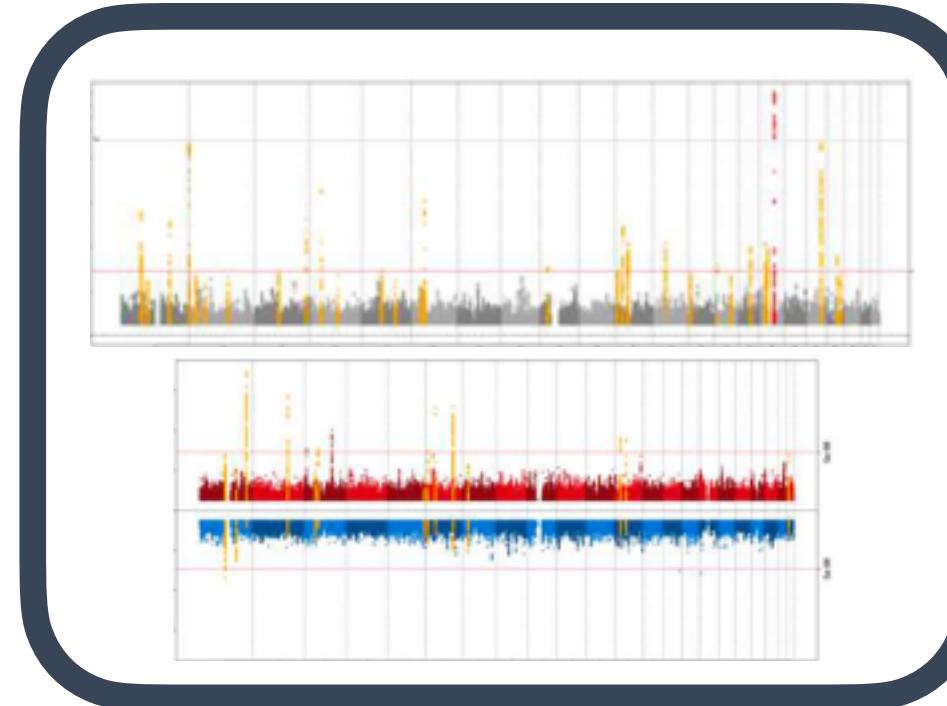
<https://keras.rstudio.com/>  
<https://tensorflow.rstudio.com/>

## GWAS - QC & Data Harmonization



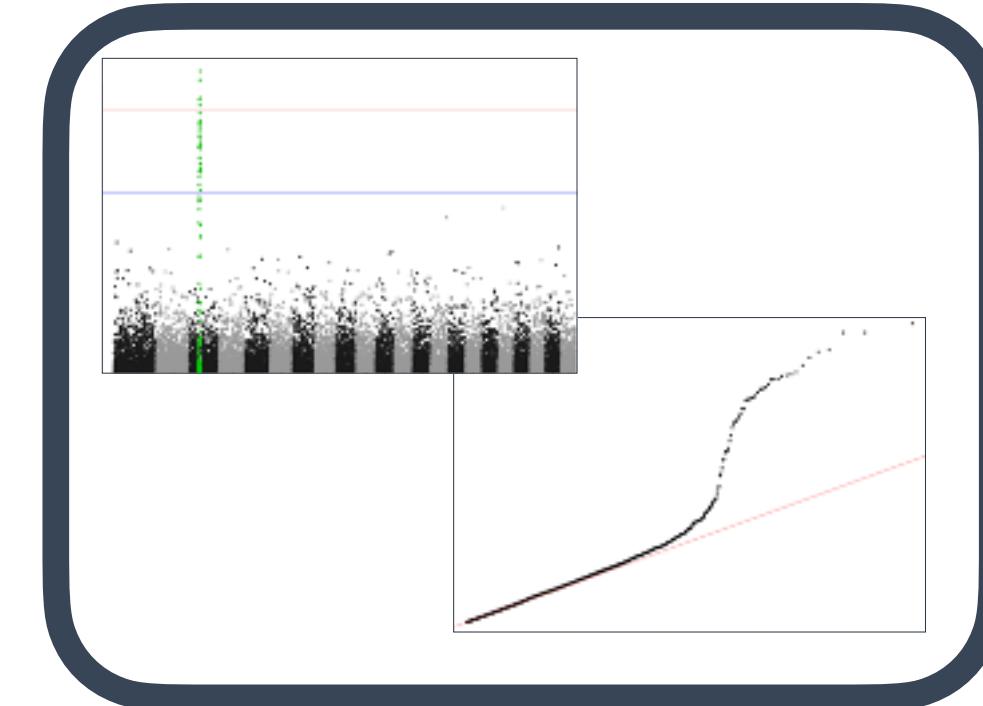
EasyQC: <https://www.uni-regensburg.de/medizin/epidemiologie-praeventivmedizin/genetische-epidemiologie/software/>

## GWAS Data Management & Plots



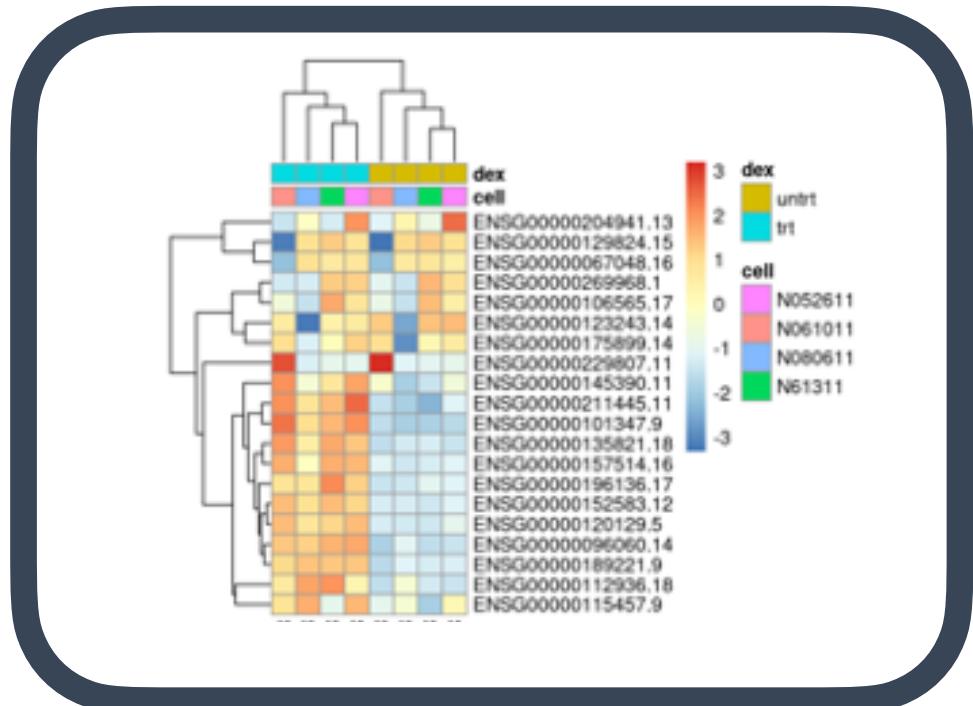
EasyStrata: <https://www.uni-regensburg.de/medizin/epidemiologie-praeventivmedizin/genetische-epidemiologie/software/>

## More Plotting...



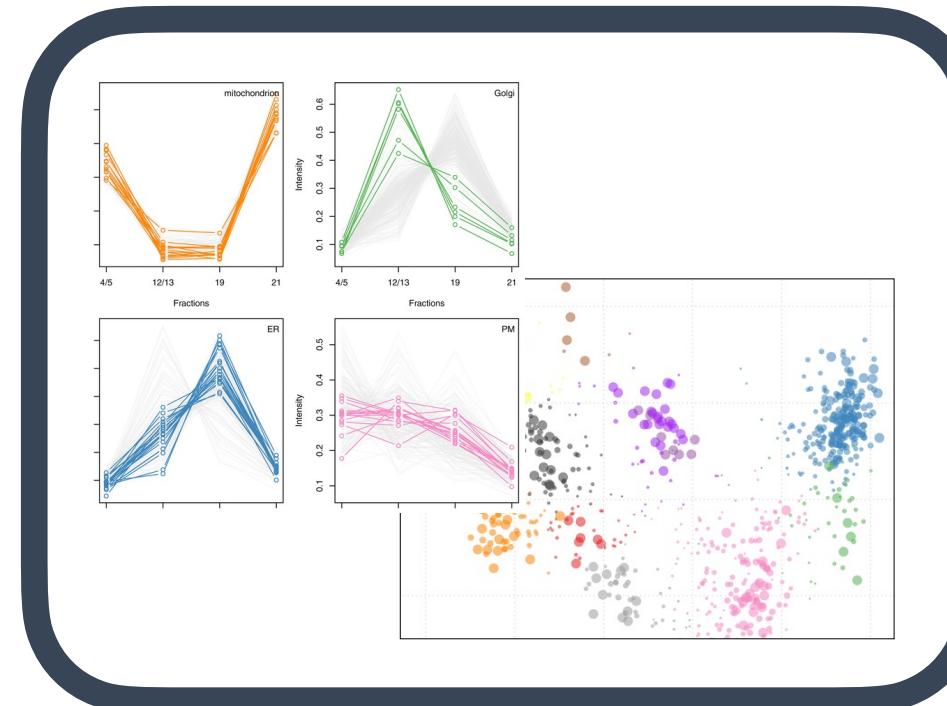
Manhattan and QQ plots: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/qqman/vignettes/qqman.html>

## Gene Expression Analysis



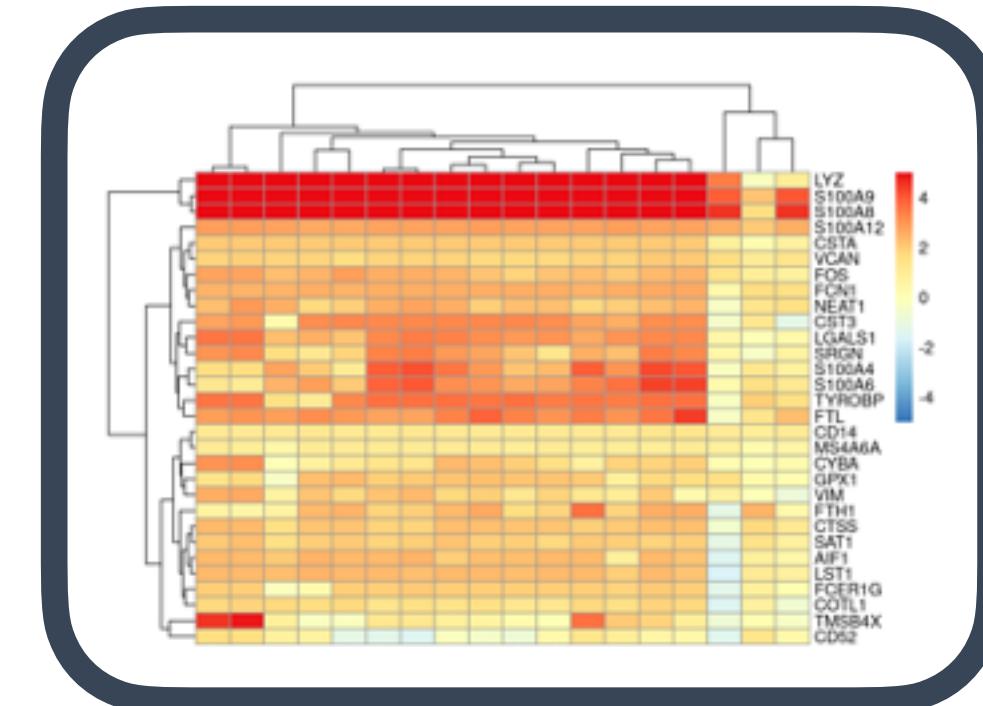
DESeq2, limma, EdgeR, etc.: [http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#\\_RNASeq](http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#_RNASeq)

## Proteomics Analysis



RforProteomics: [http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#\\_Proteomics](http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/BiocViews.html#_Proteomics)

## 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>

# THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



This keynote presentation was created by Thilde Terkelsen,  
Academic Officer, Center for Health Data Science, SUND, KU.  
For internal use at KU only, do not distribute commercially.