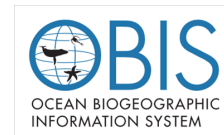


# Tools for data processing: R

Pieter Provoost

IOC-UNESCO





- Open source environment for statistical computing and graphics
- Created in 1993 at the University of Auckland, inspired by S
- Rapidly gaining popularity for machine learning and business intelligence

**FASTCOMPANY**

7 MINUTE READ | TECHNOLOGY

## Why The R Programming Language Is Good For Business

≡ **InfoWorld**

Home > Business Intelligence > Analytics

**Microsoft Azure welcomes R language, with more to come**

 **DataInformed**  
Big Data and Analytics in the Enterprise

## The Rise of R Analytics Programming Language for Business

- Reproducible research!
- <https://rpubs.com/marschmi/105639>

## PERSPECTIVE

# The Economics of Reproducibility in Preclinical Research

Leonard P. Freedman<sup>1\*</sup>, Iain M. Cockburn<sup>2</sup>, Timothy S. Simcoe<sup>2,3</sup>

**1** Global Biological Standards Institute, Washington, D.C., United States of America, **2** Boston University School of Management, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, **3** Council of Economic Advisers, Washington, D.C., United States of America

\* [lfreedman@gbsi.org](mailto:lfreedman@gbsi.org)

## Abstract

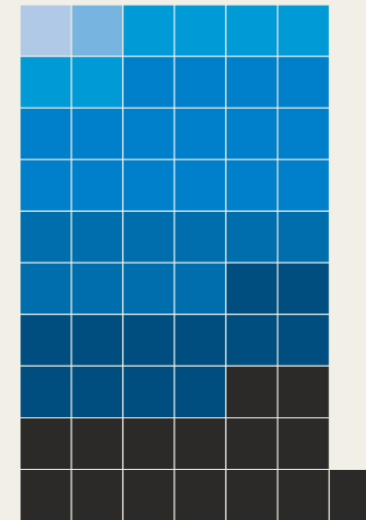
Low reproducibility rates within life science research undermine cumulative knowledge production and contribute to both delays and costs of therapeutic drug development. An analysis of past studies indicates that the cumulative (total) prevalence of irreproducible preclinical research exceeds 50%, resulting in approximately US\$28,000,000,000 (US \$28B)/year spent on preclinical research that is not reproducible—in the United States alone. We outline a framework for solutions and a plan for long-term improvements in reproducibility rates that will help to accelerate the discovery of life-saving therapies and cures.

## RELIABILITY TEST

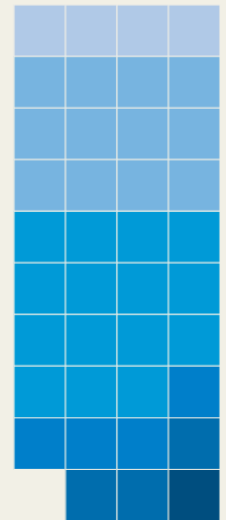
An effort to reproduce 100 psychology findings found that only 39 held up.\* But some of the 61 non-replications reported similar findings to those of their original papers.

Did replicate match original's results?

NO: 61



YES: 39



Replicator's opinion: How closely did findings resemble the original study:

■ Virtually identical   ■ Extremely similar   ■ Very similar  
■ Moderately similar   ■ Somewhat similar   ■ Slightly similar  
■ Not at all similar

\* based on criteria set at the start of each study

# Code share

*Papers in Nature journals should make computer code accessible where possible.*

A theme in *Nature's* ongoing campaign for the replicability and reproducibility of our research papers is that key components of publications should be available to peers who wish to validate the techniques and results.

A core element of many papers is the computer code used by authors in models, simulations and data analysis. In an ideal world, this code would always be transportable and easily used by others. In such a world, our editorial policy would be to insist on sharing to allow free use, as we already do (as far as is practicable) with data and research materials. Unfortunately, such an ideal is not easy to attain owing to the amount of extra funding and effort it would require to render some major pieces of code shareable. Nevertheless, we at *Nature* and the Nature research journals want to encourage as much sharing as possible.

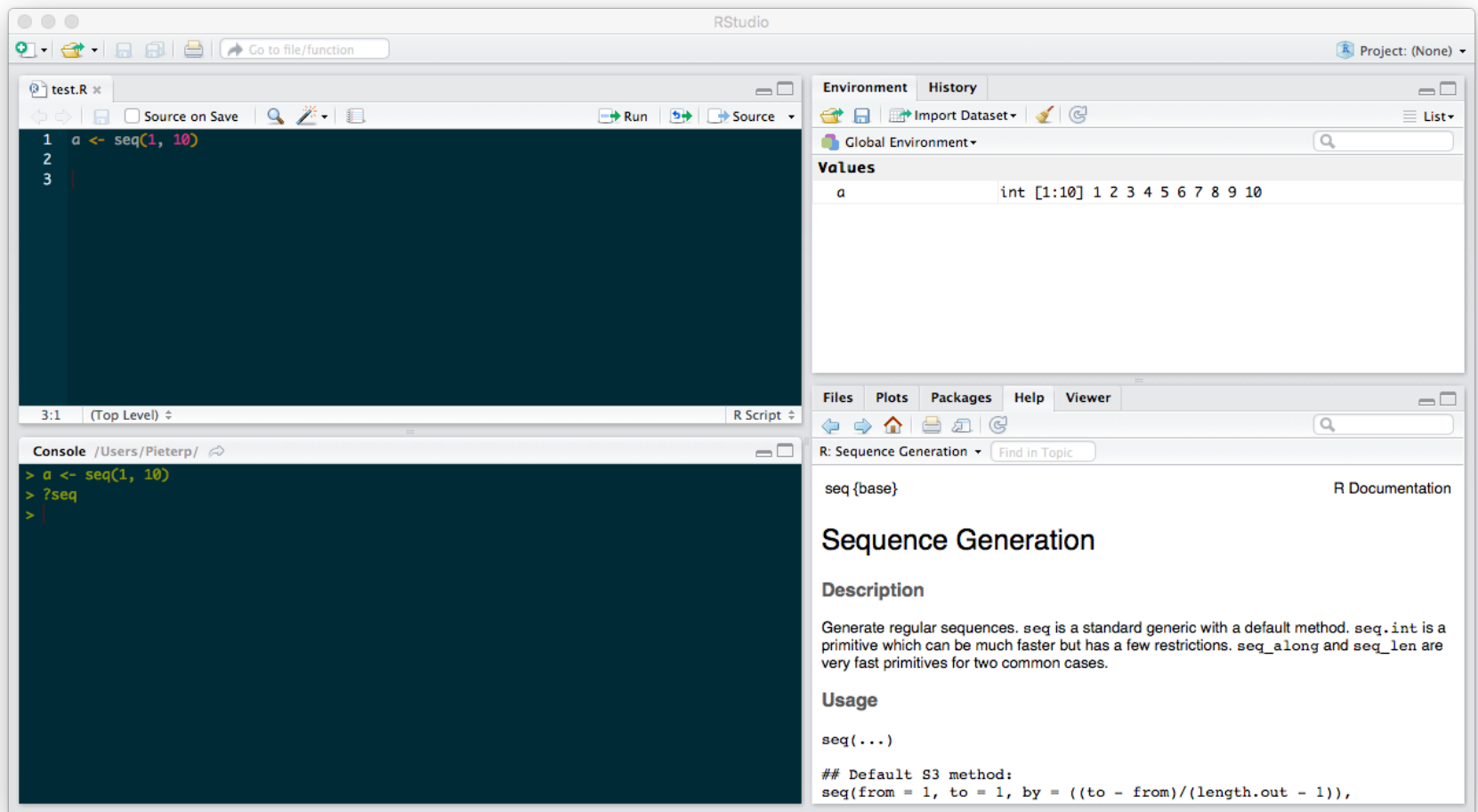
Climate modellers have made some strides in this regard. The journal *Geoscientific Model Development* has a good example of such a policy (see [go.nature.com/jv8g1w](http://go.nature.com/jv8g1w)), and an article in *Nature Geoscience* discusses some of the opportunities presented by code sharing, as well as

- The R ecosystem
  - R Core Team, <http://r-project.org>
  - Packages
    - CRAN (The Comprehensive R Archive Network): 8600 packages
    - Bioconductor
    - [rOpenSci](#)
    - Omegahat
    - GitHub
  - R User Groups
  - Enterprise
    - Revolution Analytics (Microsoft R Server)
    - RStudio: RStudio IDE, Shiny ([web applications](#))

- Introduction to R
  - <http://beta.iobis.org/manual/intro/>
  - <http://rforcats.net/> (Scott Chamberlain)
  - <http://swirlstats.com/>
- Installation
  - Install R from <https://cloud.r-project.org/>
  - Install RStudio from <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

# Tools: R

- RStudio



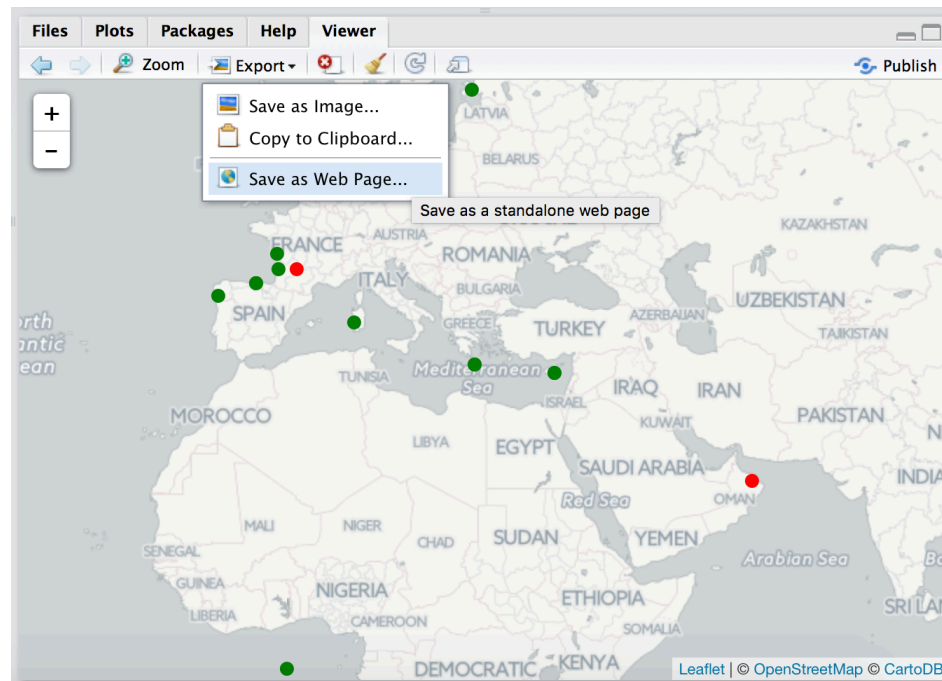
- Demo 1: introduction
  - <https://github.com/iobis/training/tree/master/fixo3>
  - OBIS R package
    - <https://github.com/iobis/robis>
    - Installation

```
install.packages("devtools")  
devtools::install_github("iobis/robis")
```

- ggplot
  - <http://www.r-graph-gallery.com/all-graphs/>
  - <http://tutorials.iq.harvard.edu/R/Rgraphics/Rgraphics.html>
  - <https://github.com/jrnold/ggthemes>



- Demo 2: cleaning data
  - leaflet
    - <https://rstudio.github.io/leaflet/>
    - export map



- Demo 3: rOpenSci packages
  - <https://ropensci.org>
  - packages
    - **rfishbase**: interface to fishbase.org
    - **rgbif**: interface to GBIF
    - **mapr**: species occurrence maps
    - **spocc**: species occurrence toolkit
    - **rredlist**: interface to IUCN Red List
    - **taxize**: search taxonomic data sources
    - **finch**: read DwC-A files



- Demo 4: data analysis
  - reshape
    - <http://www.statmethods.net/management/reshape.html>
  - vegan
    - <http://cc.oulu.fi/~jarioksa/opetus/metodi/vegantutor.pdf>