Introducing R/Tidyverse to Clinical Statistical Programming

MBSW 2018

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Slides available at https://bit.ly/2KNKALU



Where are my biases

- Biomarker Statistician
- Genomic Data Scientist and Bioinformatician
- Visualization Engineer
- R/Shiny Developer
- Long time Linux/HPC/Vim user

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- SAS Certified Base and Advanced Programmer

Disclaimer

- 1. All the data and info in this talk are public (Twitter, GitHub).
 - CDISC example data were downloaded from:
 GitHub
- 2. This talk represents my own views, not those of BSSI.
 - BSSI does not have an opinion of which tool you should use: e.g. SAS vs R, or R/base vs R/Tidyverse.

Tidyverse



Why? Why so popular (1/2)

- Not about the good-looking plots, or the fancy manipulation functions
- Content-driven and communication-focused workflow (logic-flow)
- Concisely expresses human logic as R code
 - Fast human logic I/O
 - Yourself ↔ team / customer
 - Past you → present you
- Seamlessly align multiple layers of logic, across analysis objective, programming, and output

Why? Why so popular (2/2)

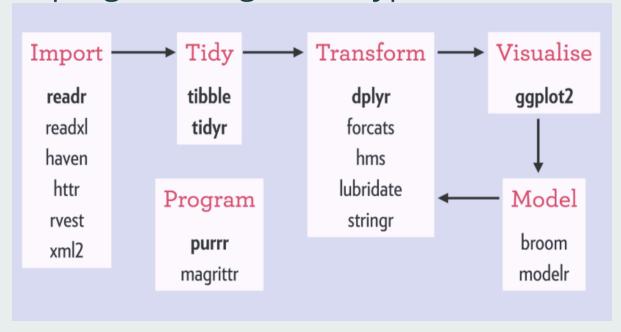
- Structured domains of workflow, and welldefined verb/vocabulary within each domain
 - Grammar of data manipulation (dplyr)
 - Grammar of data visualization (ggplot2)
- consistent design:
 - learn it once, use it everywhere

How? Tidy principles

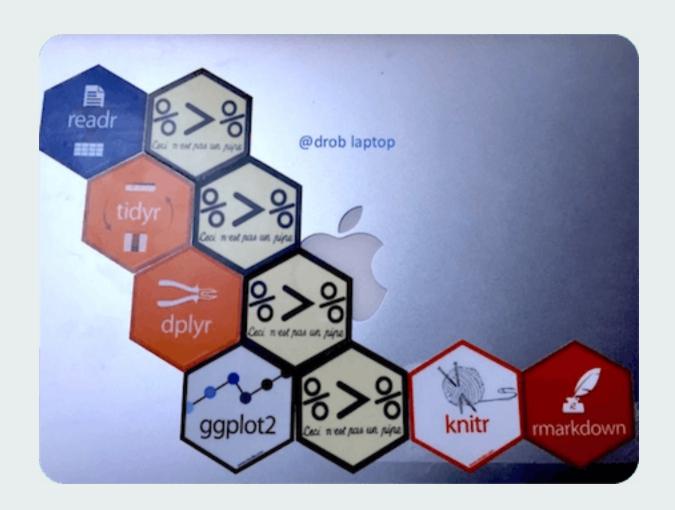
- 1. Tidy data (Shared data structures)
- 2. Tidy programming API (Compose simple pieces)
- 3. The pipe! %>% (functional programming for human logic)
- 4. Tidy statistics

Tidyverse: EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis) Workflow

Clinical programming is one type of Data Science



A "Real" Tidyverse Workflow



What? Tidy data

- Each row is an observation
- Each column is a variable
- Clinical examples
 - Long-format is commonly used in data storage, e.g. SDTM/ADaM
 - Wide-format is commonly used for DEA, modeling, and visualization
 - Align manipulation, statistical and visualization logic with tidy data

What? dplyr: Grammar of data manipulation

- key verbs
 - select (common verb in SQL)
 - mutate (e.g. case_when)
 - filter
 - group_by
 - summarize
 - o arrange
- Translatable to SQL code,
- Cheatsheet

Example of Tidyverse vs Base R

What? Tidyverse extended families

Tidyverse community goodies making life nice and clean

- ggplot2 extention packages
 - o survminer, cowplot, ggpubr, etc
- plotly
- summarytools
- janitor
- tidyversity
- jsmisc
- More bioconductor packages buy in!

Clinical Programming Example 1/3

```
library(haven)
library(tidyverse)
iris <- haven::read_sas('data/iris.sas7bdat')
adsl <- Hmisc::sasxport.get("data/adam/cdisc/adsl.xpt")

## Processing SAS dataset ADSL

adsl %>%
    select(usubjid, contains('trt'), -starts_with('trt01a')) %>%
    DT::datatable(options = list(pageLength = 3))
```

Show	3 ▼	entries

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	usubjid	trt01p	trt01pn	trtsdt	trtedt	trtdur
1	01-701- 1015	Placebo	0	2014- 01-02	2014- 07-02	182
2	01-701- 1023	Placebo	0	2012- 08-05	2012- 09-01	28
3	01-701- 1028	Xanomeline High Dose	81	2013- 07-19	2014- 01-14	180

14/27

Clinical Programming Example 2a/3

trt01p	ave_trtdur	n
Placebo	149.06977	86
Xanomeline High Dose	99.39286	84
Xanomeline Low Dose	99.02381	84

Clinical Programming Example 2b/3

```
ae_max <- adae %>%
    group_by(usubjid) %>%  # group by patient: patient-wise manip
    arrange(aesev) %>%  # sort AE severity from low to high, w
    slice(n()) %>%  # take the most severe level, within p
    ungroup() %>%
    select(usubjid, aesev)

ae_max %>%
    DT::datatable(options = list(pageLength = 3))
```

Show	3	▼	entries

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	usubjid	aesev
1	01-701-1015	MILD
2	01-701-1023	MODERATE
3	01-701-1028	MILD

Showing 1 to 3 of 225 entries

Previous



2

3

4

5

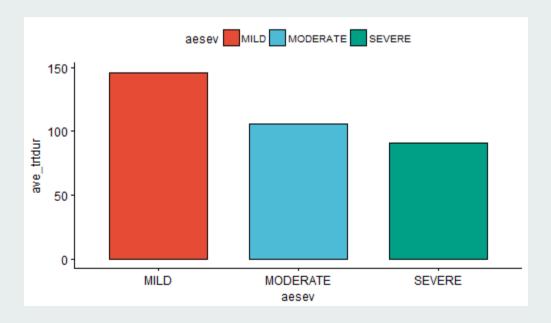
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Next

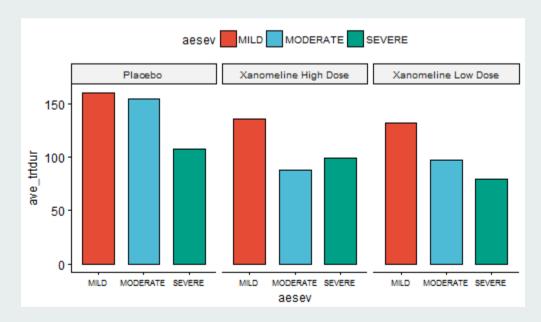
Clinical Programming Example 3a/3

```
adsl %>%
    left_join(ae_max) %>%
    filter(!is.na(aesev)) %>%
    group_by(aesev) %>%
    summarize(ave_trtdur = mean(trtdur, na.rm = TRUE), n = n()) %>%
    ggpubr::ggbarplot(x = 'aesev', y='ave_trtdur', fill='aesev', pal
```



Clinical Programming Example 3b/3

```
adsl %>%
    left_join(ae_max) %>%
    filter(!is.na(aesev)) %>%
    group_by(aesev, trt01p) %>%
    summarize(ave_trtdur = mean(trtdur, na.rm = TRUE), n = n()) %>%
    ggpubr::ggbarplot(x = 'aesev', y='ave_trtdur', fill='aesev', palfacet_grid(~trt01p) +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size=8))
```



Tidy programming API: Compose simple pieces

- Tidyverse vs Base R
 - Reduce unnecessary intermediate objects (e.g. index, dummy variables), save your brain memory bandwidth
 - Data lives in structured data.frame, instead of individual value or vector
 - Better default argument values, e.g. stringsAsFactors=FALSE in tibble package.

Tidy programming API: Compose simple pieces

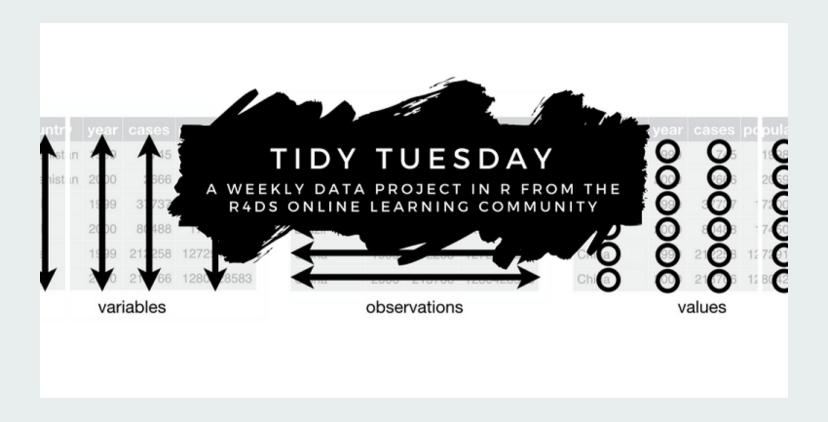
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R Inferno: An essential guide to the trouble spots and oddities of R

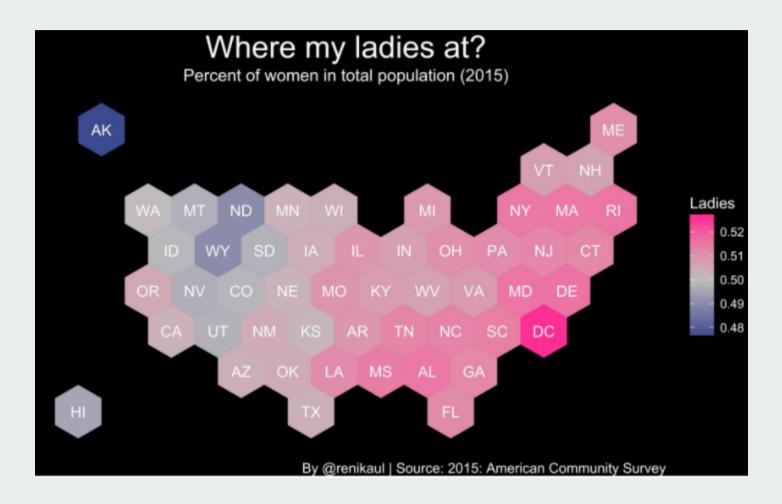
The pipe! %>%

- Conceptually the same with Unix pipe syntax
 - Push the LHS output into the 1st argument of the RHS function
- Natural representation of human logic
 - Each processing layer is a function
 - Embrace functional programming
- Similar philosophy to ggplot2
 - Grammar of Graphics

#TidyTuesday 1/3



#TidyTuesday 2/3



#TidyTuesday 3/3

```
# plot inspired by @DaveBloom11
library(tidyverse)
library(geojsonio)
library(broom)
library(rgeos)
acs <- read_csv("data/acs2015_county_data.csv")</pre>
# import hexbin map
# see blog: https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/328-hexbin-map-of-the-usa/
spdf <- geojson_read("data/us_states_hexgrid.geojson", what = "sp")</pre>
# mush data into format to link to data
spdf@data = spdf@data %>% mutate(google_name = gsub(" \\(United States\\)", "", google_name))
spdf_fortified <- tidy(spdf, region = "google_name")</pre>
# calculate center of each hex to add the label
centers <-
  cbind.data.frame(data.frame(gCentroid(spdf, byid = TRUE), id = spdf@data$iso3166_2))
hexPlot <- acs %>%
  group_by(State) %>%
  summarise(Ladies = sum(Women) / sum(TotalPop)) %>%
  right_join(spdf_fortified, by = c("State" = "id")) %>%
  applot() +
  geom_polygon(aes(fill = Ladies, x = long, y = lat, group = group)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2( midpoint = 0.5, low = "royalblue4", high = "deeppink", mid = "grey") +
  geom_text(data = centers, aes(x = x, y = y, label = id), color = "white") +
  theme_void() +
  coord_map() +
  labs(title = "Where my ladies at?",
       subtitle = "Percent of women in total population (2015)",
```

Tidy Statistics

library(broom) turns tidy output of model objects that are suited to further analysis, manipulation, and visualization.

Discussion

- R/Tidyverse ecosystem is fast growing
 - Keep adopting new ideas, e.g. non-standard evaluation (NSE)
 - Some deep-level API change may cause pain for R package developers (OK for general users)
- Function name collision is a common R problem
 - Functions may be over-written by later loaded packages (or the packages' dependency packages...)
 - More robust function calling is to add package namespace: dplyr::select()

Thanks for attending

Special thanks to

- Statistical Inference: A Tidy Approach
 @old_man_chester
- tidyverse 101: Simplifying life for useRs
- Slides created via the R package xaringan by Yihui Xie
- HTML document created via the R package rmarkdown by RStudio
- Slides and source code are available at https://github.com/freestatman/MBSW_2018_Tidyverse



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