Towards reproducible research

Roland Krause

Luxembourg Centre for Systems Biomedicine

Content

- Basic data management
- R and the shell
- Tools for reproducible research
 - RStudio and markdown
 - Software versioning, make etc.



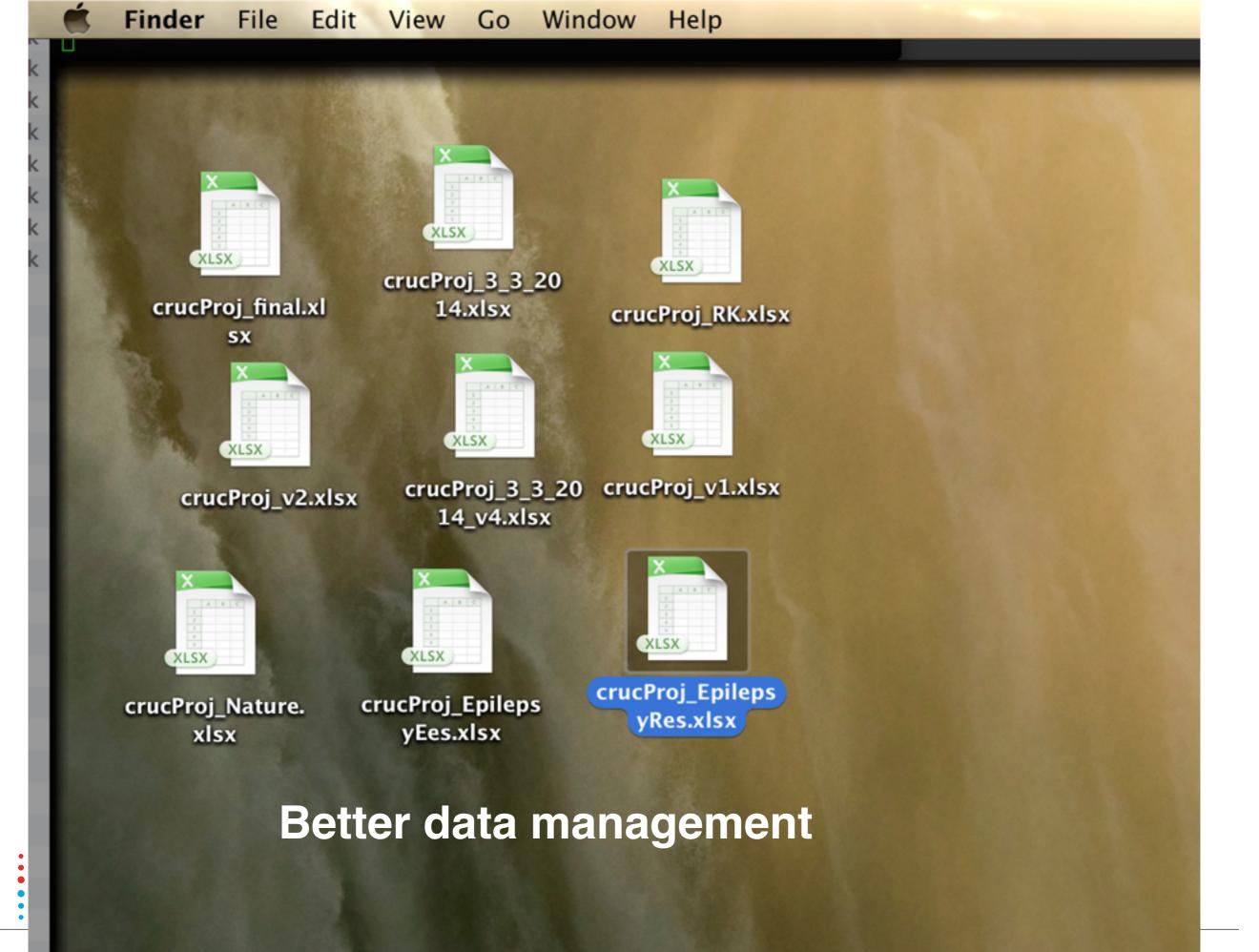


Learning objectives

- Understand large scale bioinformatics
- Know principles of tidy data
- Connecting the Shell with R and R with the Shell
- Running R within RStudio
- Writing basic markdown documents







Bad data





- 1. Patient names
- 2. Identical column names
- 3. Inconsistent variables
- 4. Non-English columns names
- 5. Color coding

- 6. Inconsistent dates (ISO8601)
- 7. "Disease"
- 8. Multiple columns for one item
- 9. Redundant information
- 10.Repeated rows

- 11. Comment field
- 12.Uncoded syndromes
- 13.Unnecessary information (Birthdate, comments)
- 14.Name of the table



Tidy data

- One variable per column
- One observation per row
- Tables hold elements of only one kind





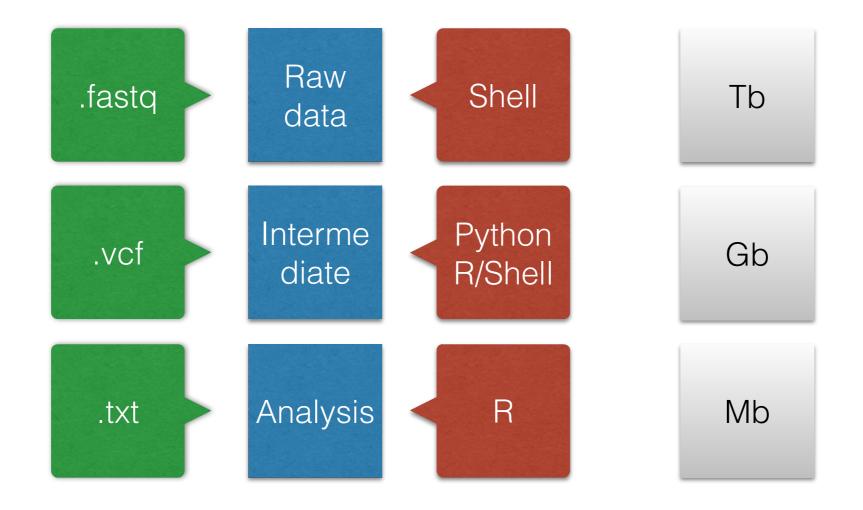
Even tidier data

- Column names are easy to use and informative
- Row names are easy to use and informative
- Obvious mistakes in the data have been removed
- Variable values are internally consistent
- Appropriate transformed variables have been added





Workflow in NGS







Why is computational research *not* reproducible?

- Copy & paste
- Manual text entry
- Data from downloaded from "some website"
- Code version not tractable





How to improve

- Document before you write code
- Everything is a text file
- No files edited manually or adhoc
- No manual selection
- Share data and code





General structure

Separate

- data collection "raw data"
 - Experimental data omics and small scale
 - Electronic data collection, clinical support
 - Web-scraped resources, data downloads
- processedComputed results
- analysis
 R scripts, Markdown documents, Manuscripts





How bad is Excel?

- All your analysis will be required to be made available
 - Reinhart-Rogoff "Growth in a time of debt"
 - Potti et al., "Genomic signatures to guide the use of chemotherapeutics"
 - CLCN2 variants in IGE
- Excel manipulations are inherently non-tractable



It's the data and data structure, not the tool



The shell in R

Most shell commands have an equivalent in R

The shell is directly accessible via

getwd() - pwd

system(command)

setwd() - cd

system("Is")

list.files() - Is
 ls() - list elements in workspace!

Calling R on the shell

Rscript file.R





More direct matches

- head(df), tail(df)
 Yield the elements of the data structures, not files!
- grep(vec)
- cat() Try comparing to print()



seq(), unique()



Data frames

- cbind(), rbind()
- merge() Merge two data frames by a common column
- names(df), dim(df), nrow(df), ncol(df)
- df[row, col] Subsetting





Conditional

- if (cond) expression
- ifelse(test, yes, no)





for loops in R

```
    for (i in seq(0,3,1)) print(i )
```

```
for (i in seq(0,3,1)) {print(i)}
```

General advice: don't use for loops on data frames!





Alternatives to loops

- Many functions are vectorised and accept multiple input
 - paste("Hello", "World!")
 - paste(c("a", "b", "c"), c(1,2,3))
- The zoo of apply functions
 - lapply(list, function)





The value of NA

```
> ifelse(T, 1,2)
[1] 1
> ifelse(F, 1,2)
[1] 2
> ifelse(NA, 1,2)
```

[1] NA



Resources

- http://goo.gl/TPX7GI
- R tutorial http://www.cyclismo.org/tutorial/R/
 hwl.html





Literate programming

- An article is a stream of text and code
- Analysis code is divided into text and code "chunks"
- Presentaiton codeformats results (tables, figures, etc.)
- Article text explains what is going on
- Literate programs are weaved to produce human-readable documents and tangled to produce machine-readable documents

What is markdown?

A simple formatting structure





What you can do in knitr

- Manuals
- Short/medium-length technical documents
- Tutorials
- Reports (esp.if generated periodically)
- Home work
- Data preprocessing documents/summaries





Markdown exercise

- Create the template for your paper
 - Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion
 - Insert the compartment data
 - Visualize the compartment data in a histogram or barplot
 - How often is a particular validity code being used?
 - Use the shell or R to preprocess the data

