# American Museum of Natural History



# RGGS Comparative Genomics 2 – Computational Methods (Session 6)

Jose Barba

Gerstner Scholar in Bioinformatics & Computational Biology

AMNH Arachnology Lab
Institute for Comparative Genomics
Iparba@amnh.org
Iparba

# Session 5 outline

- Quiz 1 (oral recapitulation of previous topics)
- Paper presentations

#### Additional matters

- Session 9 October 31
  - Unfortunately, Jessica Goodhart will not be available to teach on October 31
  - However, she has kindly offered to teach on the morning of November 1
  - Who is available to attend the class on that day?
    - \* Hopefully, most of you

#### Reproducibility and organization

– Why is reproducibility important in computational biology, and how do you ensure your work is organized for reproducibility?

#### Introduction to Unix/Unix-like OS

 What are the advantages of using Unix or Unix-like operating systems for computational biology?

#### Basic navigation in the terminal

 Can you walk me through basic terminal navigation, including commands for viewing, listing, moving between directories, and editing text files?

#### Command line computing basics 1

 Mention useful commands to navigate directories, view/edit/create files, among other tasks

#### Command line computing basics 2

- What is a batch script?
- What are shell pipelines, for- and while-loops?

#### Connecting to remote servers & package managers

– What steps would you take to connect to a remote server, and how can a package manager assist in managing the software on that server?

#### Introduction to GitHub & version control

– What are the key benefits of using GitHub for version control, and how does it help in collaborative research?

#### Working on remote servers (HPC architecture, scheduler, jobs)

- Could you explain what a HPC environment is and how to submit a job using a scheduler?
- Can all computational process be parallelized?

#### • Scripting:

- How can scripting automate tasks in computational biology, and what are some typical tasks that can be scripted?
- Mention some examples of scripting languages

#### Introduction to R and Python for phylogenomics

- Mention some examples of tasks in Python or R that involve data manipulation, statistical computing and graphics
- Can you describe a scenario where you would use either R or Python for phylogenomics, and why you would choose one over the other?

#### Summary of tasks that can be scripted

- Data retrieval and management
- Data preprocessing
- Analysis and modeling
- Visualization
- Batch processing
- Result compilation and reporting
- Integrating tools and pipelines

# Poster presentations

- Each student has chosen an -omics paper that they find innovative, exciting, relevant to their work, or particularly interesting
- Today (October 10, 2024), they will deliver a 10-minute presentation that provides a concise overview of the research question addressed and a thorough explanation of the computational methods employed