week1-hw

Tianying Zhao

9/1/2020

27.3.1 Exercises

1. Practice what you've learned by creating a brief CV. The title should be your name, and you should include headings for (at least) education or employment. Each of the sections should include a bulleted list of jobs/degrees. Highlight the year in bold.

Tianying Zhao

Education

- University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, USA M.S. in Molecular Biosciences and Bioengineering, Sep **2017** — April **2020**
- Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu, China B.S. in Biology, Sep **2013** — May **2017**

EXPERIENCE

- University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, USA Graduate Assistant, Aug **2017** — now

I worked in Dr. Lang Wu's lab exploring correlations between cancer and SNPs. I have experience dealing with SNPs using R and Python under Linux environment.

I worked under Dr. Youping Deng on a project where we identified eight diagnostic lncRNA biomarkers for lung cancer. In this project, I worked with RNA-seq and Microarray data downloaded from TCGA and GEO, and R statistical packages under Linux environment. I gained experience in data analysis, including quality control, mutation calling, driver gene detection, and data visualization. I also won the Award of Merit in CTAHR Ph.D. Student Poster Presentation at the 30th annual CTAHR Student Research Symposium, which helped me with poster design and communication skills.

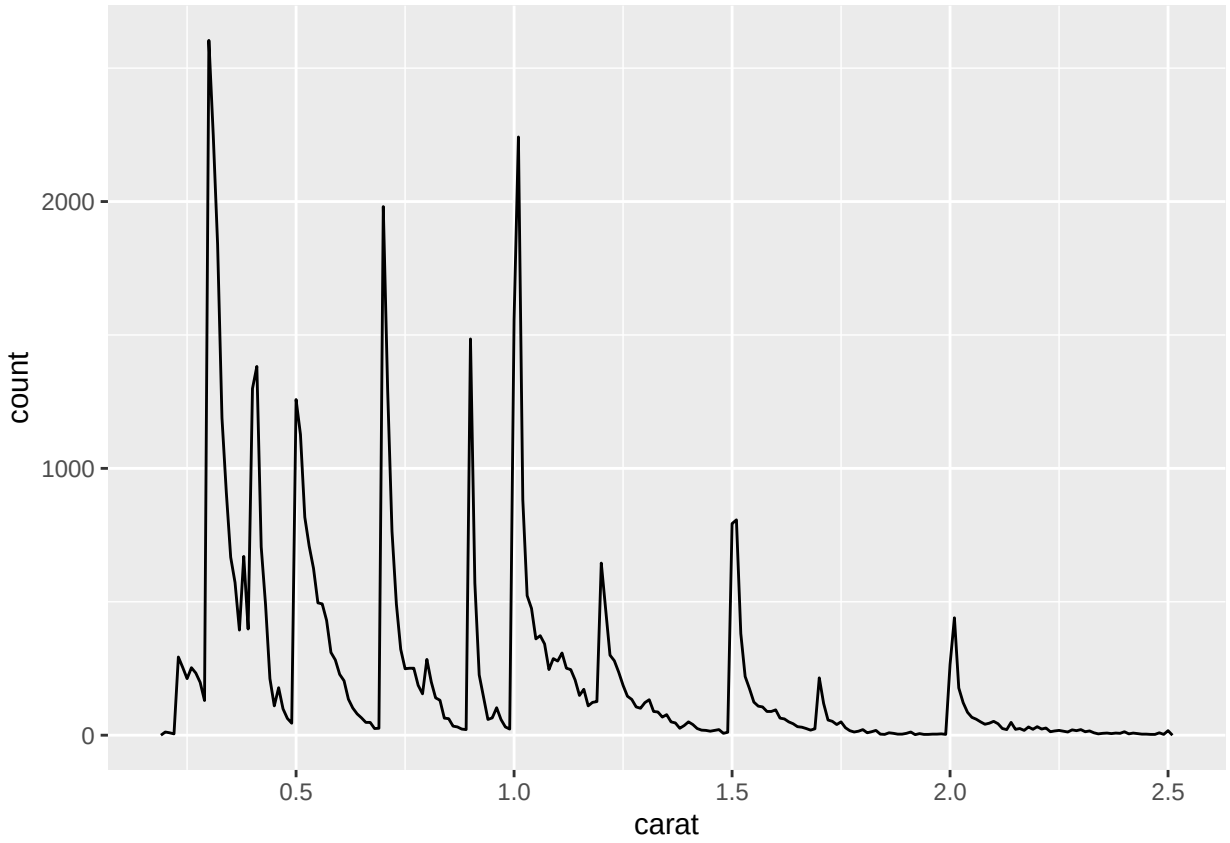
- University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA Visiting Scholar, July **2016** — May **2017**

I worked under Dr. Chuanbin Mao on a project to look for a specific phage that can stop cancer cells from contacting T-cells. I gained experience in performing wet-lab experiments.

2. Using the R Markdown quick reference, figure out how to:
    - Add a footnote. [1]
    - Add a horizontal rule. ———————————
    - Add a block quote. >
3. Copy and paste the contents of diamond-sizes.Rmd from https://github.com/hadley/r4ds/tree/master/rmarkdown in to a local R markdown document. Check that you can run it, then add text after the frequency polygon that describes its most striking features.

[1] This is a footnote.

We have data about 53940 diamonds. Only 126 are larger than 2.5 carats. The distribution of the remainder is shown below:



This figure shows the distribution of diamonds that are less than or equal to 2.5 carats. The x-axis represents the carat, and the y-axis displays the counts. We can tell that most of those diamonds are 0.3, 1.0, and 0.7 carats. Very few of them are more than 1.0 carat.