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**

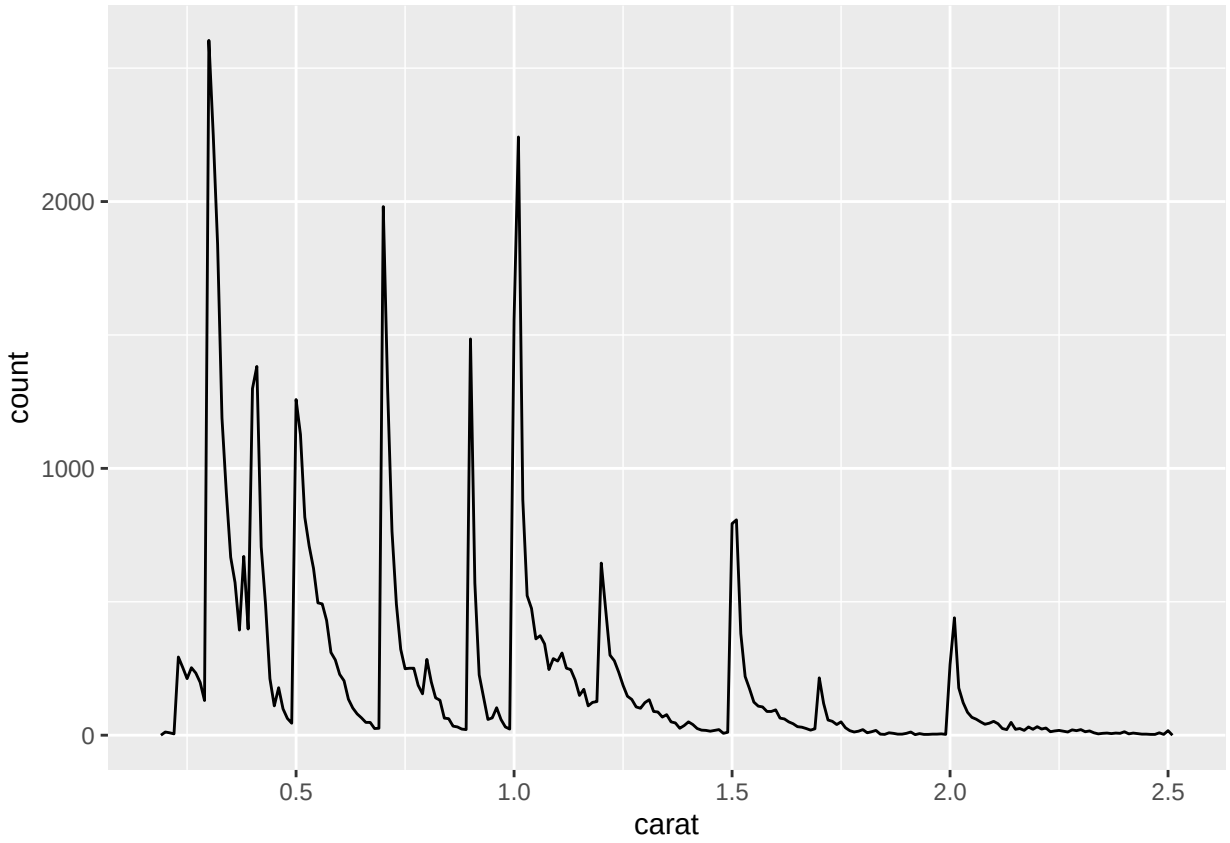
I worked under Dr. Chuanbin Mao on a project to look for a specific phage that can stop cancer cells from contacting T-cells. I gained experience in performing wet-lab experiments.

2. Using the R Markdown quick reference, figure out how to:

    - Add a footnote. footer: ""
    - 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.

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.