# Seminar III: R/Bioconductor

#### August-December 2009

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August 21, 2009

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**Note:** Questions through the forum please. Those who are not from the sixth LCG generation send us an email so we can register you on the forum.

#### Abstract

With the following exercises you'll take your first steps into using Sweave and explore the ALL dataset.

### 1 Sweave

- 1. Create your own template Sweave document.
  - Title: course name, homework number
  - Author: name, email, include a link to your personal academic webpage if you have one.<sup>1</sup>

 $<sup>^1 \</sup>rm You$  will probably make one this semester on the PHP course.

- Abstract: short description on the homework and any notes you might want to add
- A sample homework solution: meaning a short description and some code. For example, how to sum 2 + 3.

## 2 ALL dataset

- You'll have to explore the ALL dataset<sup>2</sup> and create your first homework as a vignette document.
- Install the ALL package and explore the ALL object.

```
> library(ALL)
> data(ALL)
```

- Select the samples from the B-cell tumors.<sup>3</sup>
- Select those of molecular type BCR/ABL or NEG.<sup>4</sup>
- Combine the previous two subsets and keep the *intersection*
- Eliminate unused factor levels on your resulting subset.
- Use the nsFilter function from the genefilter package to keep those with *entrez* ID, *GOBP*, remove duplicate *entrez* and the following arguments:

```
> nsFilter(var.fun = IQR, var.cutoff = 0.5, feature.exclude = "^AFFX")
```

- Meaning that we'll use the interquantile range with a variance cutoff of 0.5 to eliminate those with small variation and by excluding AFFX we'll take out the controls AFFY probes.
- How many:
  - 1. duplicates were removed?
  - 2. control features were excluded?
  - 3. had low variance (small variation)?
  - 4. had no GO?
  - 5. had no entrez ID?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>John Quackenbush mentioned it on Monday as the most studied dataset.

 $<sup>^3 \</sup>rm What's$  the name of the function to look for text in Unix? Well, a function with the same name is available in R. Use it

 $<sup>^4\</sup>mathrm{A}$  binary operator such as  $\%\mathrm{in}\%$  is useful here