



Session topics	Objectives	Readings	Activities/ Assignments
Week of: Jan. 7-9			
Module 1: Research computing for biological data analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Command line computing environments * General command line data manipulation principles: files, redirects, pipes, and more * Built-in command line data manipulation tools * Accessing grid and cloud research computing environments Module 2: Introductory biological data analysis in Python <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Basics of Python as a general data manipulation environment * Biological data types in Python * Text, numerical, and structured data types * Data input and output * Data visualization 	Upon Successful completion of this week, you should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the capabilities of and navigate local command line environments 2. Access basic grid and cloud environments for biological computing 3. Carry out basic biological data manipulation in Python 	Required Review syllabus in advance of class Recommended A Quick Guide for Developing Effective Bioinformatics Programming Skills (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000589) A Quick Guide to Organizing Computational Biology Projects (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000424) An Introduction to Programming for Bioscientists: A Python-Based Primer (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004867)	Activity #1: system-specific command line setup (Windows/Mac/Linux), local command line playground, Linux Journey interactive command line tutorial, Cannon-Odyssey/AWS/GCP Homework #1: DNA sequence and transcriptomic data analysis using built-in command line tools and Python (on the cloud if needed) Activity #2: local Python/Jupyter setup, Data Camp Python basics, FASTA/FASTQ genomic data handling, RNA-seq transcriptional data handling, plotting and visualization



Week of: Jan. 14-16

<p>Module 3: Quantitative data analysis in Python and R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Python libraries for scientific data analysis: NumPy, SciPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn * Basics of R and RStudio * Statistical methods and visualization in R * Capabilities, pros, and cons of different biological data manipulations in different environments <p>Module 4: Quantitative data structures and finding additional resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data structures and how to use them: vectors, lists, matrices, sets, dictionaries, etc. * Statistical methods and terminology: probabilities, probability distributions, and hypothesis tests * Generative model fitting, discriminative predictors * Online resources for quantitative biology and how to use them 	<p>Upon Successful completion of this week, you should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand quantitative data handling and visualization capabilities of Python and R 2. Recognize and use terminology for general quantitative data structures, models, and methods 3. Know how to find more help and documentation for computational biology tools 	<p>Recommended</p> <p>A Quick Guide to Teaching R Programming to Computational Biology Students (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000482)</p> <p>Ten quick tips for getting the most scientific value out of numerical data (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1006141)</p> <p>Ten simple rules for biologists learning to program (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005871)</p> <p>Ten Simple Rules for Effective Computational Research (https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003506)</p>	<p>Activity #3: NumPy/SciPy/Pandas/Seaborn in Jupyter, RStudio setup, Data Camp R basics</p> <p>Homework #2: 'omics data statistics and visualization using Jupyter and knitr</p> <p>Activity #4: RStudio knitr for basic model fitting, prediction, hypothesis testing, and permutation tests; documentation scavenger hunts for Python, Python libraries, R/CRAN, Bioconductor, Stack Overflow, and general Googling</p>
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