### Degree competences to which the subject contributes

**Specific:**

5. CE-1. Ability to design and manage the collection of information and coding, handling, storing and processing it.

6. CE-2. Ability to master the proper terminology in a field that is necessary to apply statistical or operations research models and methods to solve real problems.

7. CE-3. Ability to formulate, analyze and validate models applicable to practical problems. Ability to select the method and / or statistical or operations research technique more appropriate to apply this model to the situation or problem.

8. CE-5. Ability to formulate and solve real problems of decision-making in different application areas being able to choose the statistical method and the optimization algorithm more suitable in every occasion.

Translate toenglish

9. CE-6. Ability to use appropriate software to perform the necessary calculations in solving a problem.

10. CE-9. Ability to implement statistical and operations research algorithms.

**Transversal:**
Molecular Biology, along with Biomedicine (and at the same time Statistics), has received a great boost in recent years due to, among other reasons, the possibility of generating massive data, the best known of which is that of the human genome. Once the sequences of genomes has been available data generation has not stopped but, instead, has increased considerably. For example, microarray technology, only 10 years old, has allowed us to conduct experiments where simultaneous analysis can be performed on an individual with the goal of describing a certain pathological situation or to predict the evolution of a biological process.

The goal of this course is to present some of the problems that appear when using high throughput technologies and to show how to apply statistical methods to deal with these problems. This application can be separated into two aspects:
- On the one hand, there is the application of conventional statistical methods toward these new problems.
- On the other hand, there is the need to develop new methods and new tools in order to be able to manage this new data.
Both issues will be addressed in the course.

Skills to be acquired
Abilities acquired throughout this course will be:
- Knowledge of the different high-throughput data types and the techniques used to generate them.
- Knowledge of the methods for dealing with (collecting, preprocessing, analyzing, storing) high-performance data, giving special importance to the possibility of carrying out a process of complete analysis: from generation up to obtaining results.
- Knowledge of the methods and of some of the existing tools for processing. Special importance will be given to the use of free and public software, especially the R language.

Learning objectives of the subject
Molecular Biology, along with Biomedicine (and at the same time Statistics), has received a great boost in recent years due to, among other reasons, the possibility of generating massive data, the best known of which is that of the human genome. Once the sequences of genomes has been available data generation has not stopped but, instead, has increased considerably. For example, microarray technology, only 10 years old, has allowed us to conduct experiments where simultaneous analysis can be performed on an individual with the goal of describing a certain pathological situation or to predict the evolution of a biological process.

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Teaching methodology
Student participation will be implemented in three ways
- Through its active participation in the discussions raised (online) in the form of debates (at least one for each part of the course).
- By submitting small exercises suggested in class with fortnightly periodicity.
- With the completion and submission of two assignments (e.g. the analysis of a microarray dataset and a second one such as the analysis of an NGS dataset).
## Study load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total learning time: 125h</th>
<th>Hours large group:</th>
<th>30h</th>
<th>24.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours medium group:</td>
<td>0h</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours small group:</td>
<td>15h</td>
<td>12.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guided activities:</td>
<td>0h</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study:</td>
<td>80h</td>
<td>64.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Continuous assessment will take place based on the participation of students in each of the activities described in the section Organization. The assessment of each of the activities will be:

- Class participation and discussion: 10%
- Completion of exercises in class: 30%
- Completion of the proposed continuous assessment tests: 60%
Bibliography

Basic:


Ruiz de Villa, M. Carmen ; Sánchez Pla, Alex. Análisis de datos de Microarrays [on line]. UOC, 2013Available on: <https://eib.stat.ub.edu/UOC%3A+An%C3%A1lisis+de+Datos+de+Microarrays>.

Tuimala, Jarno ; Laine, M. Minna. DNA microarray data analysis [on line]. 2nd ed. CSC, the Finnish IT center for Science, 2005Available on: <descarregable lliurement per internet>.


Others resources:

Aside from these books, there is a large quantity of free and high quality information on the Internet.
- The Wentian Li Portal: A portal with all kinds of information regarding microarray data analysis.
- StatWeb: Webpage with links to programs, groups, data, etc.