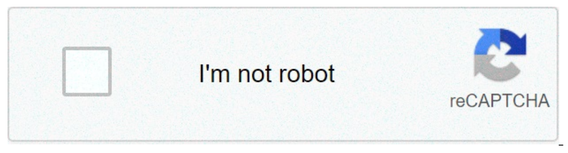

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the controlled access data can be used by the research community, but users are required to obtain the certification of data usage (duc) through the national center for the database of information on the biotechnology of genotypes and phenotypes (dbgap ncbi.) the proposed research must be consistent with the limitations of use of data (dus) for the required data (I.E. or or general research (the majority of projects cg) Researchers must obtain a separateduc for each consent group, by sending an electronic access request for data (dar) through dbgap for each consent group. the detailed instructions to be applied for the controlled access data are provided at gdc nci. all users must have an account was commons or hhs credentials (for intramural investigators) to send a request for access to data (dar) through the licensed ncbip dbgap access system. [Bleep] the password on the commons account must be updated periodically as required by the commons era. Instructions are distributed when the account is created. The following flow diagrams provide an overview of the dar process in dbgap: nih intramural investigators nih extramural investigators [Bleep] the failure to submit a renewal or complete the closing process may result in the termination of all current data access. 2. the data controlled at the gdc sequence of nci and the sequence of ncbi (sra) are accessible the cgci data and target of the target data through the cgci matrixes and data target. hcmi data is accessible via the gdc data portal. various databases include different types of data. for specification, see below and read the materials found in the specific web pages of the project. genomic data (gdc) is a data repository that accepts and standardizes genomic, clinical and biospecimen data of cancer research programs and allows data sharing. gdc provides a platform for efficient query, analysis and downloading clinical data, biospecimen and harmonised sequences on multiple projects. cgci data at the gdc include: raw readings and aligned by next generation sequencing; specific data are analysed by data generated by gdc analysis data at ncbi sra include: readings aligned by next-generation sequencing (bm file) from the non-hodgkin lymphoma (B-Cell large lymphoma and follicular lymphoma) phs000532 project target data at gdc include: raw readings and aligned by next generation sequencing; the specifications are on the matrix of the data some aggregate data (including mutation calls and other associated molecular data) the target data at ncbi sra include: fastq / bam files â€ "Next generation genome, complete exome, MRNA-Seq, Mirna-Seq , targeted capture, Bisulfite-Seq, Chip-Seq hcmi data to gdc will be described on the matrix of data when available. harmonised data sequencing data 3. Controlled access data at the data center of the ocg (dcc) the data center (dcc) is responsible for managing the data flow generated by the ocg programs. dcc hosts raw data, processed and analyzed produced by ocg project teams for project manuscripts. the data of the ocg program available at the dcc differ from what is to the gdc as the gdc downloads all the sequencing data of the next generation raw cgci and target and perform its analysis and harmonization through the gdc analysis pipeline, producing its l3 / analyzed data files. and theData outside HHS require ERA Commons account credentials to access Globus.org to access the controlled data housed in the CG (DCC) data coordination center. The PSI approved by DBGAP and the designated downloaders will receive an e-mail with detailed instructions on how to use Globus.org to access data controlled to DCC OCG data. CGCI data stored at the DCC of the OCG include: Protected Clinical Clinical Information Protection Base Base Base Base Basic Data Character Project Team Team Sequencing Sequencing Data Sequencing level files, for example vcf or maf) the bam files of Epstein-Barr virus from cases of biaric lymphoma burkitt the target data stored at the ocg dcc include: the project team has processed the sequencing data (upper-level file, for example vcf or maf) 4. where to get help if you have data access issues remember that the trip was like before the gps? You could usually manage if you traveled along family roads, but go on a long journey and could get exciting. What ocita we were looking for? Did we pass the red barn? Did the service station assistant say to turn after three lights or four? and we do not forget the children in the back seat asking: “When will we get there?” ok, that part did not change, although the good news is that they usually can see the gps screen too and answer their questions. the great thing about the gps is that it allows us to get from where we are to where we want to go. not only, but also has access to data that allows you to understand exactly where we are first! Let's face it, if we don't know where we're starting, it's very difficult to figure out how to get where we want to go. this, of course, is exactly why in the management of corporate talent that sets any non-banal organizational change is so difficult: Although we know where we want to go, that is, what the organization should look like, we rarely really know where we are starting. I realize it seems a bit counterintuitive: We can see the business, we can talk to people. Unfortunately, in the context of our analogy gps, it is a bit like saying that we can look out of the window and see trees or a street: It's great, but what about where we are? without a wider context, the information we have is of limited value. So what to do? Fortunately, this is an area where large data can be useful. it is important to remember that however it defines “great data,” it is not data; This is information that data analysis provides in support of decision-making driven by data. data analysis can give us an snapshot of what is really happening: You can tell us where we're starting. granted, it still takes someone with the knowledge of organizational behavior and psychology to transform that data into a road map, but it is still much better to guess. for example, consider the graph shown in Figure 1. It is a simple age distribution in a production company, produced using a data analysis engine developed by macromicro. but what tells us is that this producer has a vacuum of leadership waiting to happen: note the swelling of the younger, therefore newer, dependent, and the second Bulgarian of employees considerably older. Also known as the subtle is in the middle. does not take mr. shock from star trek to understand that most leadership and experience of the company is in the older group. At some point, those older employees will be retired. Who's gonna run the show at that point? macromicro figure 11.1 the organizational leader is at the top. This organization consists of 37,000 employees in 13 divisions and 17 countries. 1.2 The height reflects the number of layers of reporting.1.3 the blue color field shows the age range throughout the organization. the lightest blue, the youngest the force work in a particular area.1.4 the interactive histogram shows age distribution. this organization has a high number of 20-somethings (1.4.1), as well as a wave of almost-retirements (1.4.2). Okay, we're done, right? we can all see the data and now we know what to do: train people. Well, not so fast. being able to see this information is both the blessing and the curse of data analysis. onlyWe can understand what our data mean and see what to do on it doesn't mean we know what to do about it. By analogy, get an IQ test could tell you something about how intelligent you are, or at least give you a number, but it doesn't tell you anything specific about your educational needs: educational: you know that you need a more challenging curriculum is not a very precise formulation. It takes experience to turn those IQ scores in specific educational plans. Similarly, knowing that this leadership vacuum will exist at the end does not give us the knowledge of those who develop or how to do it. The analytical engine gives us the facts we need, the human brain trained enables us to turn these facts into information and useful purposes. I know, this is disappointing: no actual GPS for organizational change or growth that allows us to do without thoughts every lap. Unlike the landscape, organizations are never static. Data analysis can give us the information needed to successfully navigate in the organizational landscape constantly changing, but it's not a destination: data analysis is a journey. Stephen Balzac is a leadership expert and organizational development. Consultant, author and professional speaker, is president of 7 Steps Ahead, an organizational development focused on helping companies to not make fun. Steve is the author of the McGraw-Hill 36-Hour Course in organizational psychology and organizational development for managers. It's also the author of a contribution to Volume 1 of Ethics and Game Design: Teaching Values through the game. For more information, or to sign up to Steve's monthly newsletter, visit 7stepsahead.com. You can also contact Steve at 978-298-5189 or steve@7stepsahead.com. Copyright © 2015 IDG Communications, Inc. Get essential skills nellâ was today's digital to store, process and analyze data to inform business decisions. In this course, the Big Date MICROMASTERS program, you will develop your knowledge of large data analysis and you will increase your skills programming and mathematics. You will learn to use essential analytical tools such as Apache Spark and R. The topics covered in this course include: Data analysis based cloud; predictive analytics, including probabilistic and statistical models; application of large-scale data analysis; analysis of space needs and problem data. By the end of this course, you will be able to tackle large-scale problems of science data with creativity and initiative. How to develop algorithms for statistical analysis of large data; Knowledge of large data applications; Using the basic principles used in the analysis predictive; Evaluate and apply the principles, techniques and theories of science appropriate to the given problems on a large scale. Section 1: Simple linear regression Fit a simple linear regression between two variables in R; Interpret output from R; Use models to predict a response variable; Validate the assumptions of the model. Section 2: Data Models Adapt the simple linear regression model in R to face more variables; Incorporate continuous and categorical variables into their models, selects the best fitting model inspecting the output R. Section 3: Many models Manipulating nested data frame in R; Use R to apply simultaneous linear models to large data frame by stratifying the data; Interpret the output of learning models. Section 4: Linear Classification Models Adapt to be taken into consideration when the answer is a categorical variable; Implement Logistic Regression (LR) in R; Implement Generalized Linear Models (GLM) in R; Implement linear discriminant analysis (LDA) in R. Section 5: prediction using models that implement the principles of construction of a model to make predictions using the classification; Split data into training and test sets, perform cross-validation metrics and evaluation of the model; Use the selection of the model to explain the data with models; Analyze the overfitting and bias-variance trade-off in the forecasting problems. Section 6: larger Set and apply sparkly; Use logical verbs in R by applying the sparkling native versions of the verbs. Section 7: Automatic learning supervised with sparkly Apply sparkly to automatic learning regression and classification models; Use automatic learning models for forecasting; Illustrate how distributed calculation techniques can be used forproblems. SECTION 8: Deep learning Use enormous quantities of data to form multilayer networks for classification; Support some of the guiding principles behind the formation of deep networks, including the use of self-acoders, dropout, regularization and early resolution; Use sparkling and H2O to form deep networks. SECTION 9: Deep learning and scaling up applications Understand some of the ways in which enormous quantities of non-labelled data, and partially labeled data is used to form neural network models; remove existing trained networks for the destination of new applications; Implementation architectures for the classification of objects and object detection and evaluate their effectiveness. SECTION 10: Consolidate your understanding of the relationships between the methodologies presented in this course, their strengths, weaknesses and range of applicability of these methods. Question: This course is self-peace, but is there a final date? Answer: Yes. The first release of the course started May 15, 2017 and ends December 1, 2018. The new publication of the course begins December 1, 2018 and ends December 1, 2020. Unfortunately, students who live in one or more of the following countries or Regions will not be able to register for this course: Iran, Cuba and the Crimean region of Ukraine. While Edx has sought licenses from the US office of foreign goods control (OFAC) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all Positions. And here. X truly blend that the sanctions of the United States prevent us from offering all our courses to all, no matter where they live. I live.

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