

Biological Big Data Visualization & Integration *using Excel*

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Dec. 14, 2017

Outline

- Heatmap & PivotTable
- Introduction to VBA
- Build a Excel Macro
- Editing a Excel Macro by Visual Basic

Visual Basic for Application

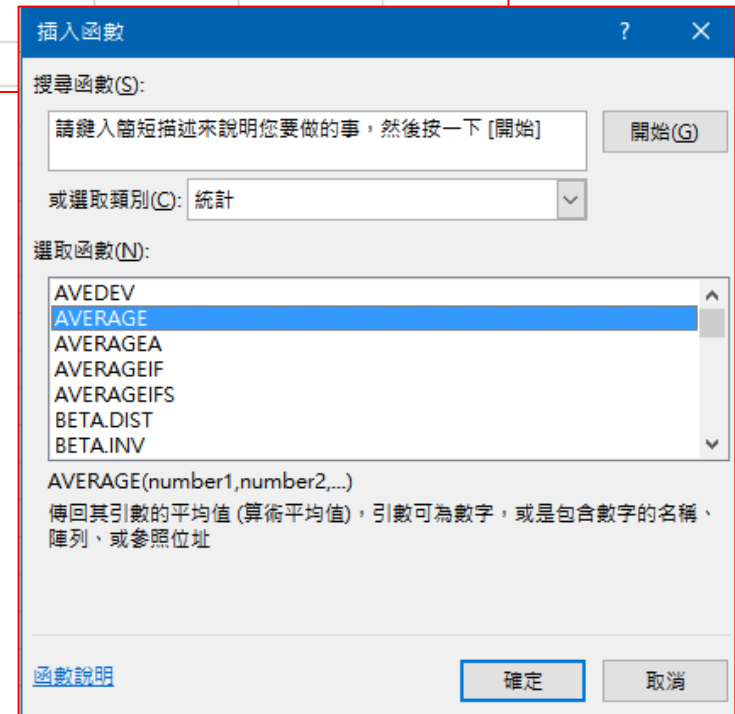
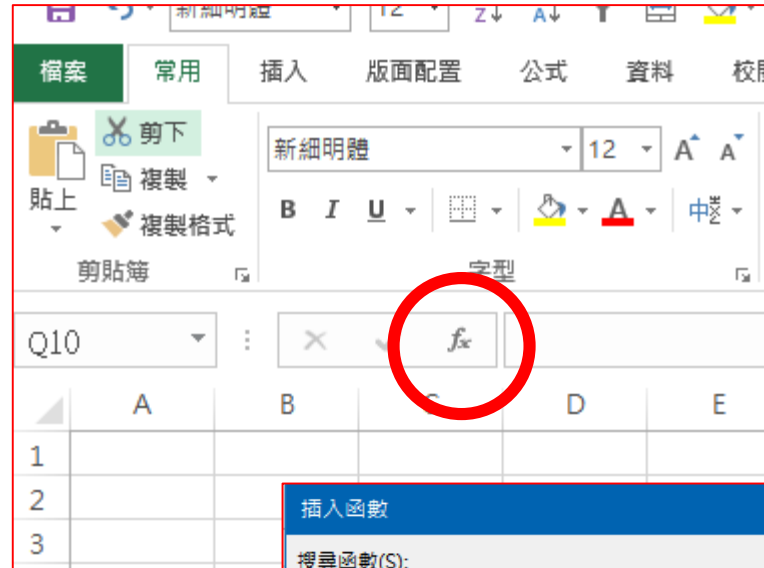
- Visual Basic for Microsoft Office
 - Excel, Office, PowerPoint, Access ...
 - Note that a VBA program is only executable in Office.
- Object-oriented concept, e.g., in Office Excel,
 - Workbook
 - Worksheet
 - Range
- We will focus on VBA for Excel in this chapter.

■ Function

= SUM(A1, A2, A3)

= AVERAGE(A:A)

■ Apply rules



Creating bar chart of your data (1/2)

	A	B
1	GeneID	Expression_level
2	PAX2	76
3	KCNIP2	85
4	HPS6	61
5	CELF2	99
6	FAM160B1	96
7	ATRNL1	72
8	GFRA1	95
9	C10orf82	0
10	EIF3A	13
11	GRK5	32
12	FAM175B	19
13	MKI67	20
14	UCMA	29
15	DPYSL4	16
16	STK32C-LRRC27	33
17	BEND7	17
18	PTPLA	13
19	STAM	29
20	ARL5B	5



	A	B
1	GeneID	Expression_level
2	PAX2	76
3	KCNIP2	85
4	HPS6	61
5	CELF2	99
6	FAM160B1	96
7	ATRNL1	72
8	GFRA1	95
9	C10orf82	0
10	EIF3A	13
11	GRK5	32
12	FAM175B	19
13	MKI67	20
14	UCMA	29
15	DPYSL4	16
16	STK32C-LRRC27	33
17	BEND7	17
18	PTPLA	13
19	STAM	29
20	ARL5B	5

The screenshot shows the 'Conditional Formatting' ribbon in Excel. The 'Data Bars' option is selected, and the 'Color Scale' sub-menu is open, displaying various color gradient options for data bars. The ribbon also shows 'Font', 'Cells', and 'Styles' tabs. The 'Conditional Formatting' dropdown menu is open, showing options like '醒目提示儲存格規則(H)', '頂端/底端項目規則(D)', '資料橫條(D)', '色階(S)', '圖示集(I)', '新增規則(N)...', '清除規則(C)', and '管理規則(R)...'. The 'Color Scale' sub-menu is open, showing options like '漸層填滿' and '實心填滿'.

Creating color gradients of your data (2/2)

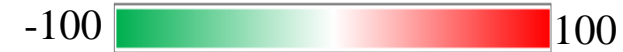
	A	B
1	GeneID	Expression_level
2	PAX2	76
3	KCNIP2	85
4	HPS6	61
5	CELF2	99
6	FAM160B1	96
7	ATRNL1	72
8	GFRA1	95
9	C10orf82	0
10	EIF3A	13
11	GRK5	32
12	FAM175B	19
13	MKI67	20
14	UCMA	29
15	DPYSL4	16
16	STK32C-LRRC27	33
17	BEND7	17
18	PTPLA	13
19	STAM	29
20	ARL5B	5



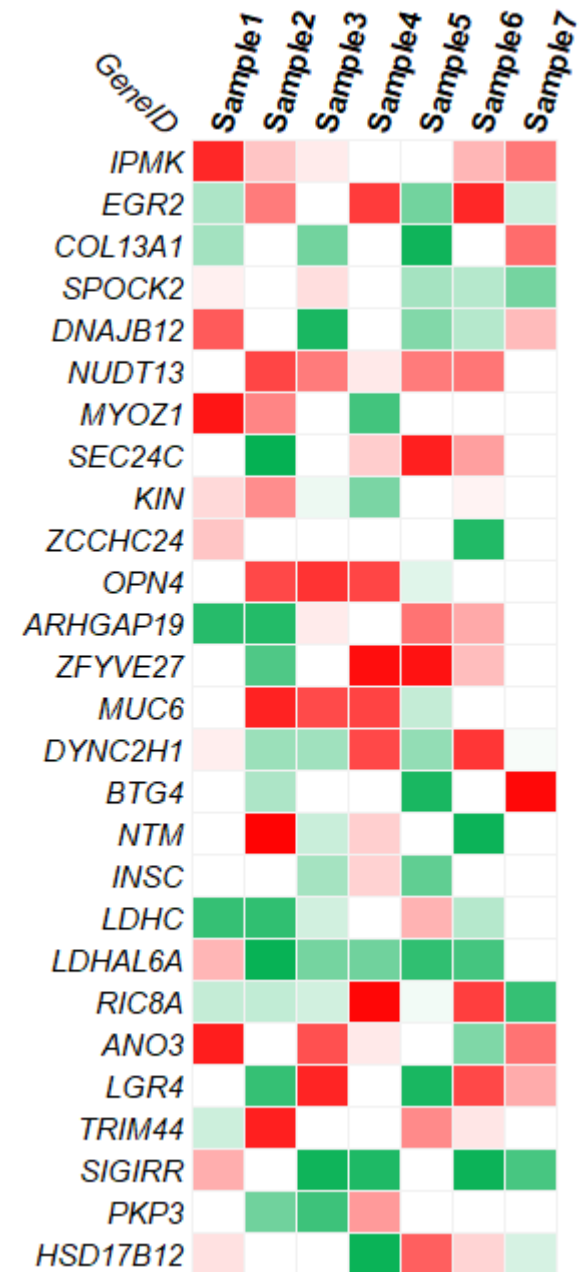
	A	B
1	GeneID	Expression_level
2	PAX2	76
3	KCNIP2	85
4	HPS6	61
5	CELF2	99
6	FAM160B1	96
7	ATRNL1	72
8	GFRA1	95
9	C10orf82	0
10	EIF3A	13
11	GRK5	32
12	FAM175B	19
13	MKI67	20
14	UCMA	29
15	DPYSL4	16
16	STK32C-LRRC27	33
17	BEND7	17
18	PTPLA	13
19	STAM	29
20	ARL5B	5

Exercise1: create your own heatmap

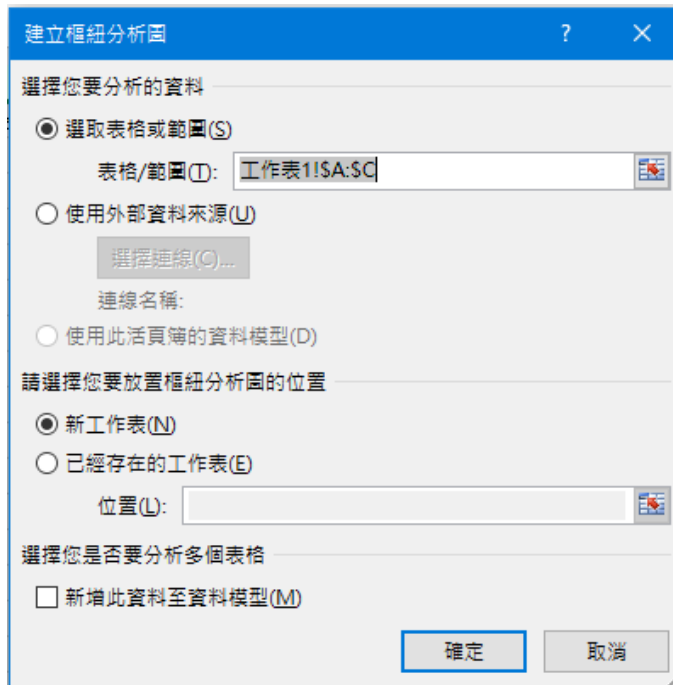
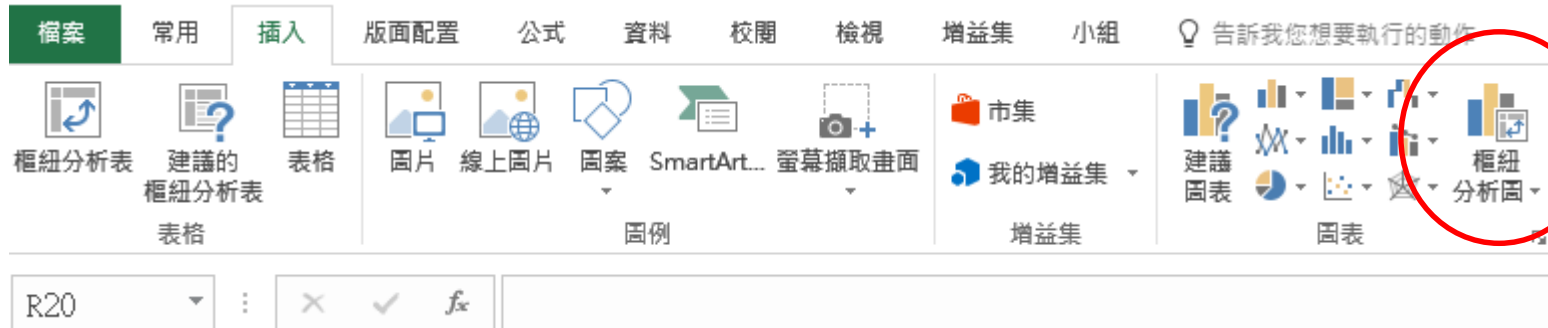
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	GeneID	Sample1	Sample2	Sample3	Sample4	Sample5	Sample6	Sample7
2	IPMK	85	23	8	0	0	29	53
3	EGR2	-32	52	0	77	-55	85	-19
4	COL13A1	-36	0	-55	0	-94	0	58
5	SPOCK2	6	0	13	0	-35	-29	-54
6	DNAJB12	65	0	-90	0	-49	-29	27
7	NUDT13	0	73	52	9	52	54	0
8	MYOZ1	92	48	0	-74	0	0	0
9	SEC24C	0	-98	0	20	88	38	0
10	KIN	15	45	-7	-52	0	5	0
11	ZCCHC24	23	0	0	0	0	-87	0
12	OPN4	0	72	80	73	-12	0	0
13	ARHGAP19	-85	-86	8	0	55	34	0
14	ZFYVE27	0	-69	0	95	93	26	0
15	MUC6	0	87	71	74	-23	0	0
16	DYNC2H1	7	-39	-37	72	-42	79	-3
17	BTG4	0	-32	0	0	-90	0	97
18	NTM	0	99	-21	19	0	-95	0
19	INSC	0	0	-35	18	-62	0	0
20	LDHC	-79	-81	-18	0	30	-29	0

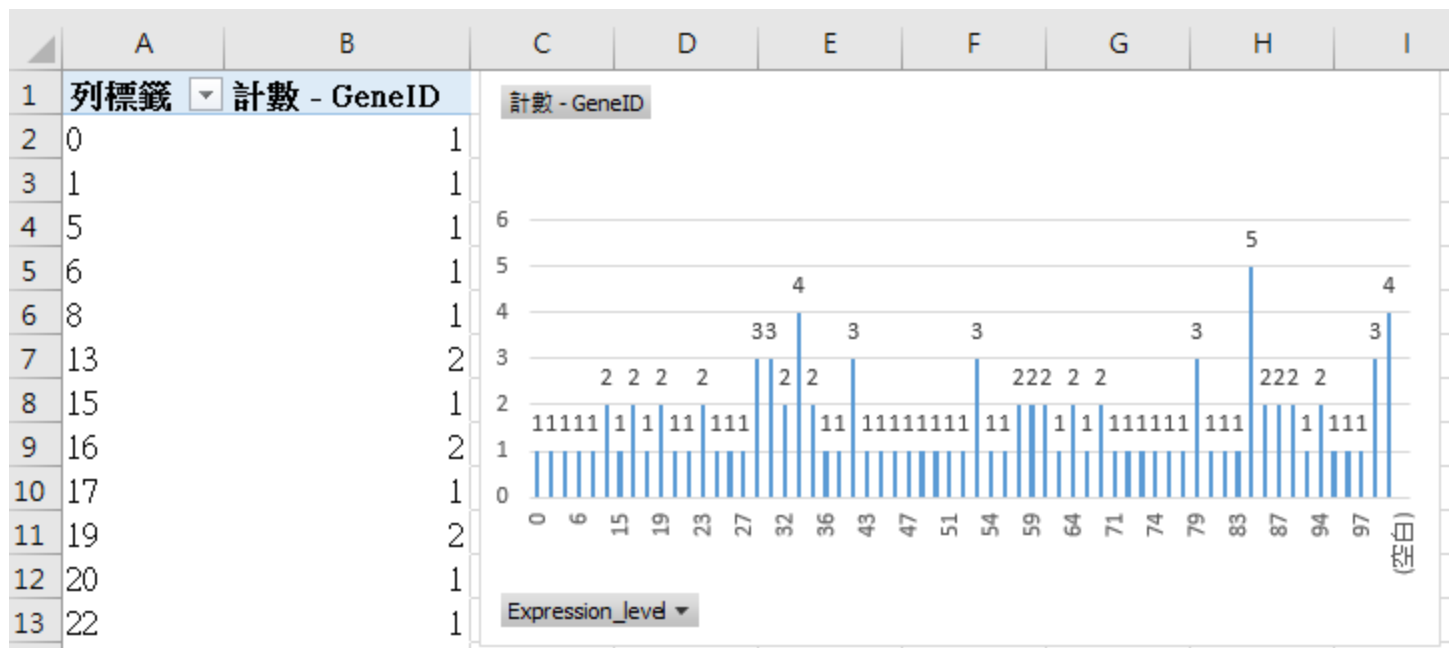


- Make numbers disappear



Pivot (1/2)

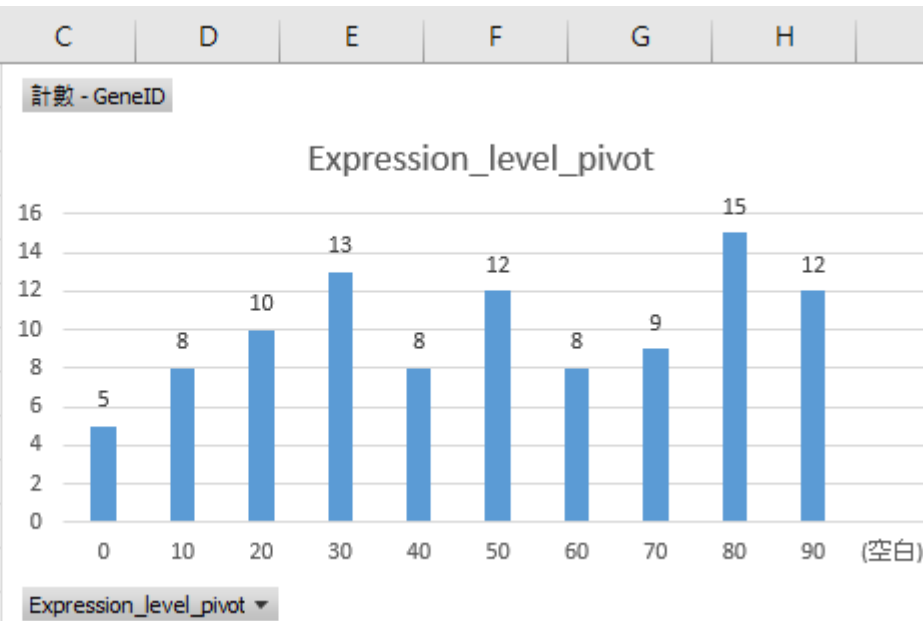




Exercise2: Pivot

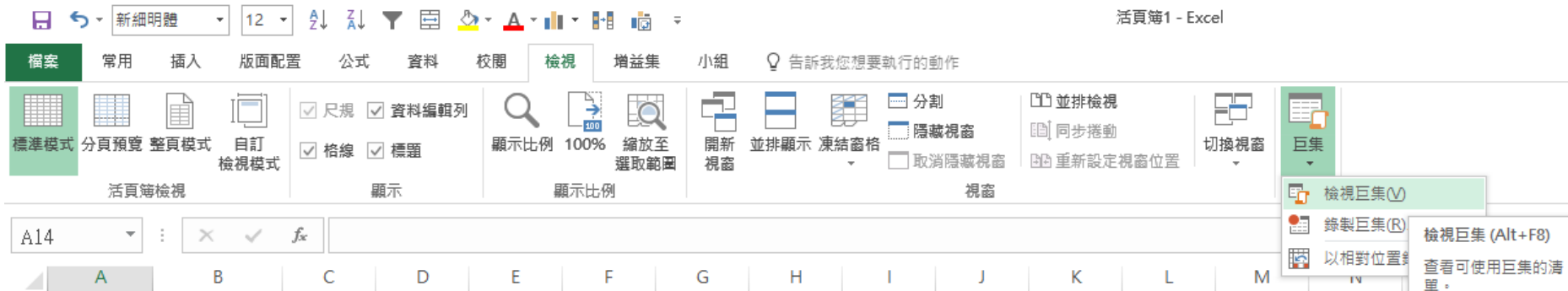
	A	B
1	GeneID	Expression_level
2	PAX2	76
3	KCNIP2	85
4	HPS6	61
5	CELF2	99
6	FAM160B1	96
7	ATRNL1	72
8	GFRA1	95
9	C10orf82	0
10	EIF3A	13
11	GRK5	32
12	FAM175B	19
13	MKI67	20
14	UCMA	29
15	DPYSL4	16
16	STK32C-LRRC27	33
17	BEND7	17
18	PTPLA	13
19	STAM	29
20	ARL5B	5

	A	B
1	列標籤 ▾	計數 - GeneID
2	0	5
3	10	8
4	20	10
5	30	13
6	40	8
7	50	12
8	60	8
9	70	9
10	80	15
11	90	12
12	(空白)	
13	總計	100



The first Excel Macro

- What is a macro?
 - Record a macro.



檔案 常用 插入 版面配置 公式 資料 校閱 檢視 增益集 小組 告訴我您想要執行的動作

標準模式
 分頁預覽
 整頁模式
 自訂檢視模式
 活頁簿檢視

尺規
 資料編輯列
 格線
 標題
 顯示

顯示比例 100%
 縮放至選取範圍
 顯示比例

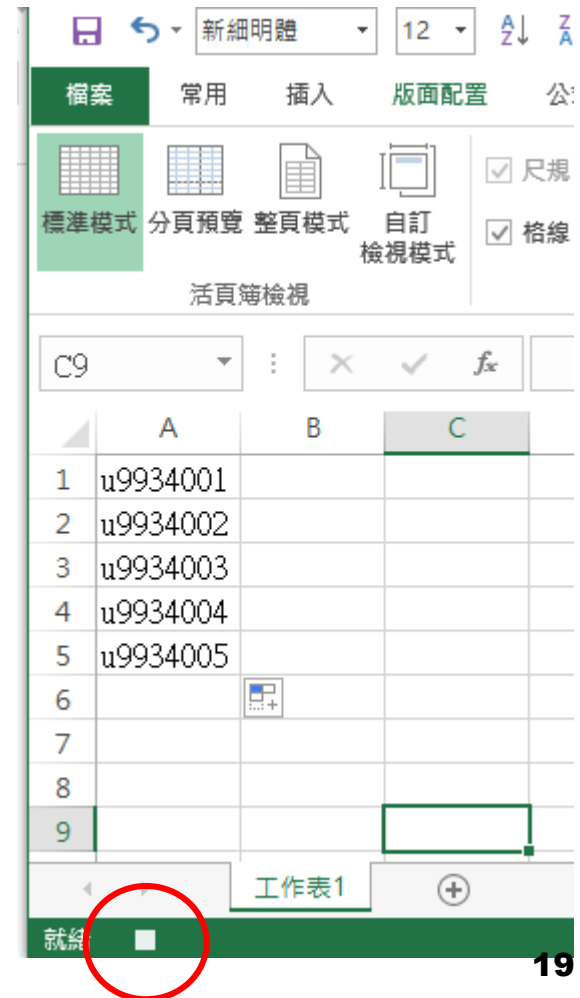
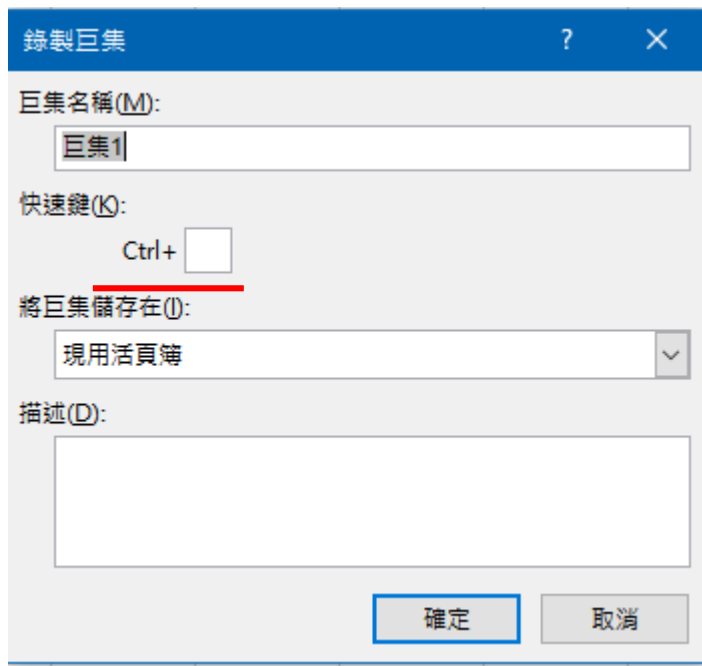
開新視窗
 並排顯示
 凍結窗格
 視窗

分割
 隱藏視窗
 取消隱藏視窗
 並排檢視
 同步捲動
 重新設定視窗位置

N15	: [X] [✓] [fx]											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	u9934001											
2	u9934002											
3	u9934003											
4	u9934004											
5	u9934005											
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												

Record a Macro

- Just like a video recording



Record a Macro

- Click "start record"
- Click A1 cell
- enter u99034001 ~ u99034005 each cell
- click "stop record"



Execute your Macro

- clear A1~A5 first
- execute Test1 Macro

	A
1	u9934001
2	u9934002
3	u9934003
4	u9934004
5	u9934005
6	

活頁簿檢視 顯示

Macro dialog box:

- 巨集名稱(M): Test1
- 執行(R)
- 逐步執行(S)
- 編輯(E)
- 建立(O)
- 刪除(D)
- 選項(O)...
- 取消

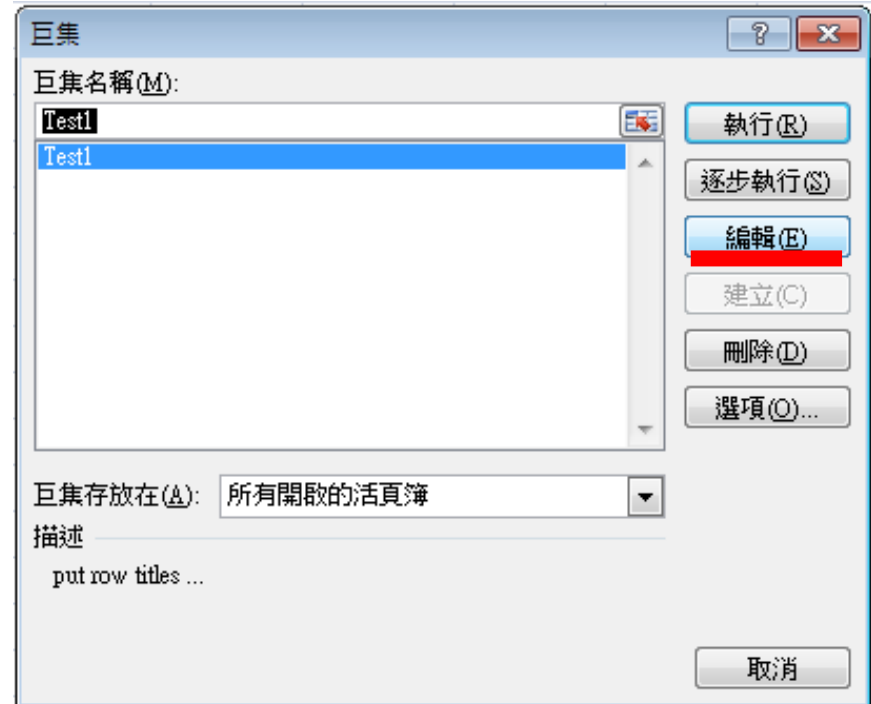
巨集存放在(A): 所有開啟的活頁簿

描述

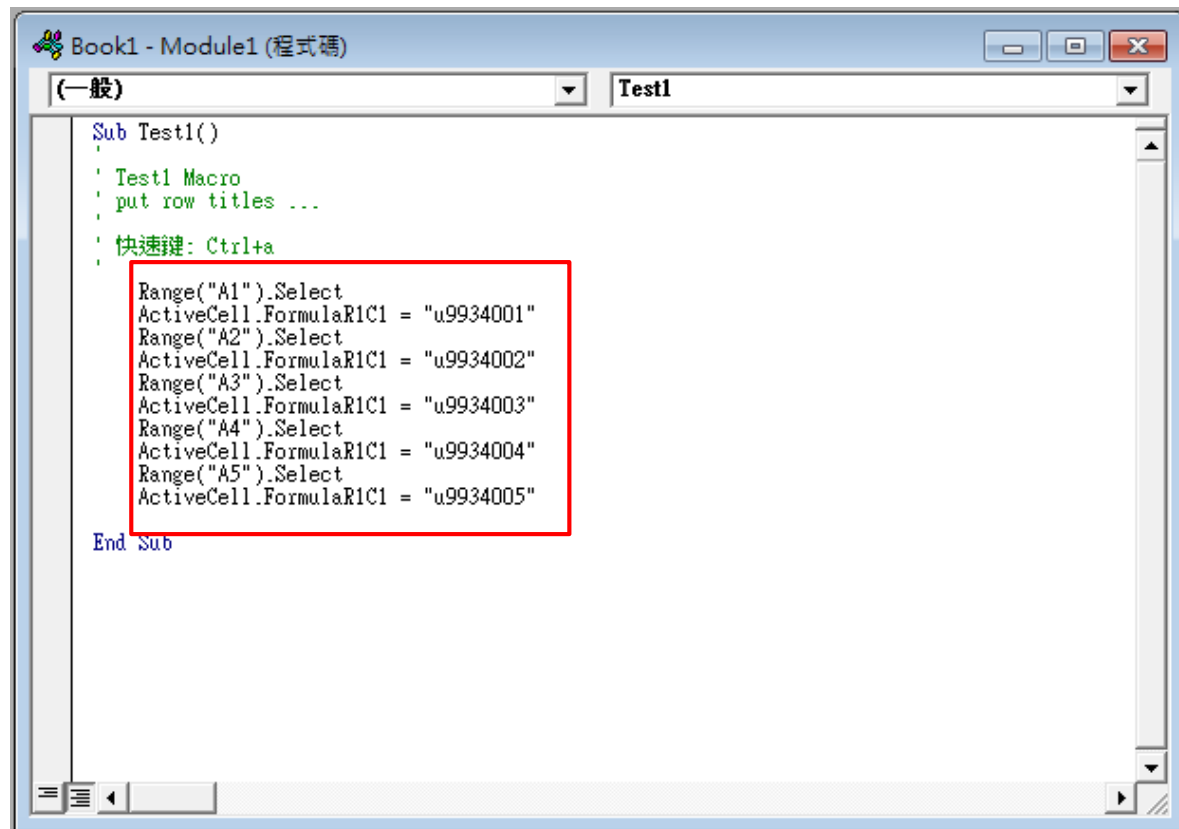
Execute & Edit

■ Execute

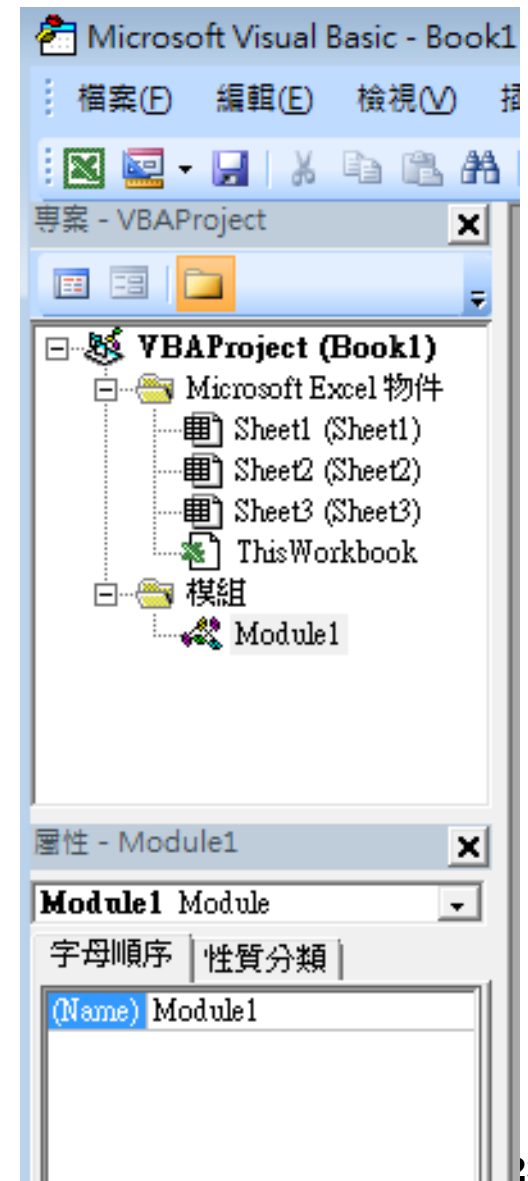
- via menu
- via shortcut key
(例如 Ctrl + \$)



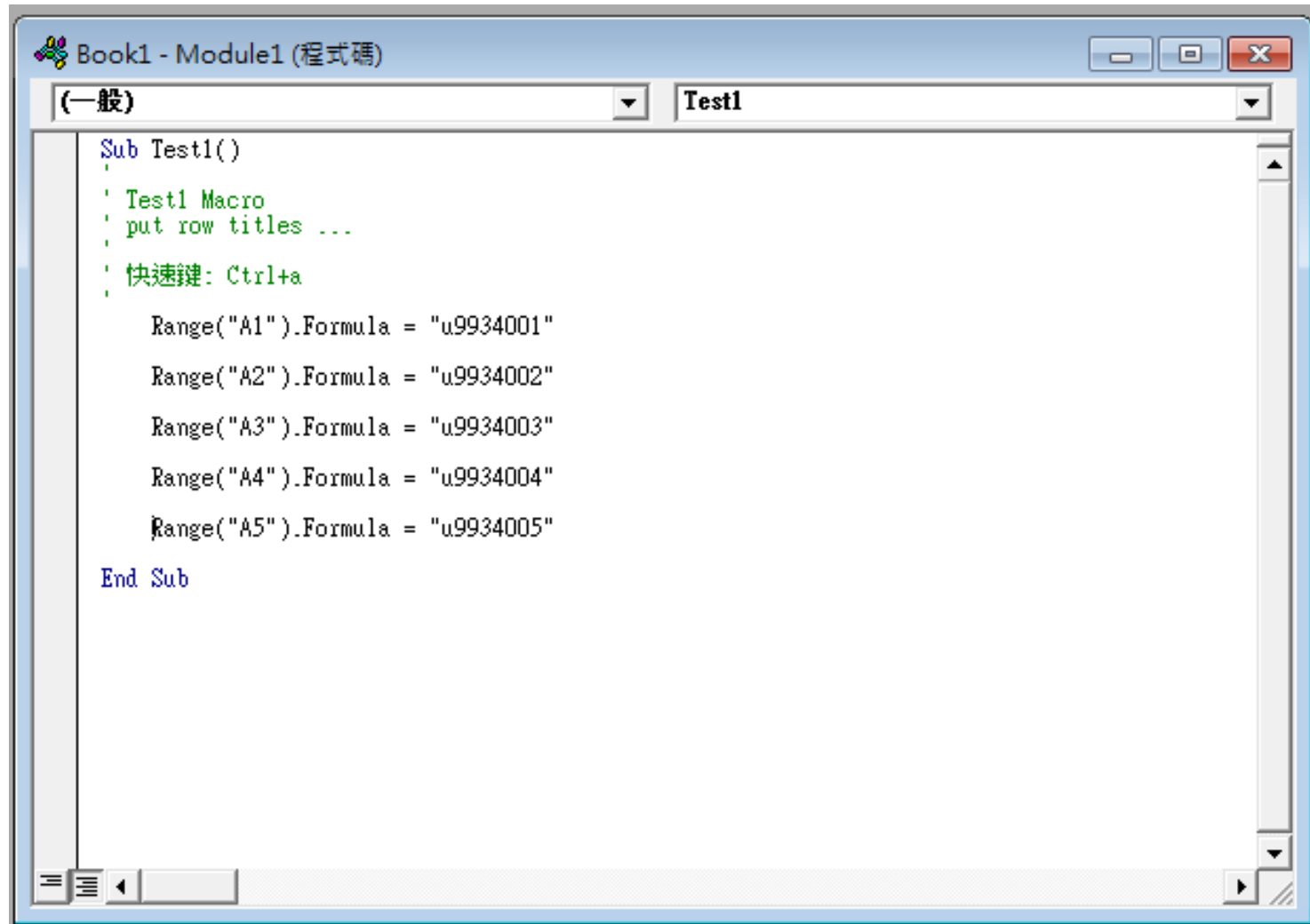
VBA Interface



```
Book1 - Module1 (程式碼)
(一般) Test1
Sub Test1()
    ' Test1 Macro
    ' put row titles ...
    ' 快速鍵: Ctrl+a
    Range("A1").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934001"
    Range("A2").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934002"
    Range("A3").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934003"
    Range("A4").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934004"
    Range("A5").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934005"
End Sub
```



Code



```
Book1 - Module1 (程式碼)
(一般) Test1
Sub Test1()
    Test1 Macro
    put row titles ...
    快速鍵: Ctrl+a
    Range("A1").Formula = "u9934001"
    Range("A2").Formula = "u9934002"
    Range("A3").Formula = "u9934003"
    Range("A4").Formula = "u9934004"
    Range("A5").Formula = "u9934005"
End Sub
```

Exercise 3: Create the second Macro

- Try to add a script
- enter
- 80, 65, 72, 93, 58
- to cell B1~B5
- execute Test2 Macro

	A	B
1	u9934001	80
2	u9934002	65
3	u9934003	72
4	u9934004	93
5	u9934005	58

```
活頁簿1 - Module1 (程式碼)
(一般)
Sub Test1()
    ' Test1 巨集
    ' 快速鍵: Ctrl+a
    Range("A1").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934001"
    Range("A2").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934002"
    Range("A3").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934003"
    Range("A4").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934004"
    Range("A5").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934005"
End Sub

Sub Test2()
    ' Test2 巨集
    ' 快速鍵: Ctrl+b
    Range("B1").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "80"
    Range("B2").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "65"
    Range("B3").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "72"
    Range("B4").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "93"
    Range("B5").Select
    ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "58"
End Sub
```

Range("B1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1=

How to Edit an Excel Macro

- `Range("A1").Value = 0`
 - `Worksheets("Sheet1").Range("A1").Value= 0`
 - `Workbooks("Book1").Worksheets("Sheet1").Range("A1").Value=0`

- `Workbooks("Book1").Close`
 - close Book1.xls

- `Worksheets("Sheet2").Activate`
 - activate Sheet2

Add Sub: ave_compute()



Example

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Excel VBA editor and a dialog box. The VBA editor window is titled 'File01.xlsm - Module1 (程式碼)' and shows a code module named 'ave_compute'. The code includes a sub 'Test2()' and a public sub 'ave_compute()' which calculates the average of values in column B of a worksheet. The 'ave_compute()' sub is highlighted with a red box. To the right, the '新增程序' (Add New Program) dialog box is open, showing the name 'ave_compute', the type 'Sub(S)', and the visibility 'Public(B)'. Below the dialog box, a small table is displayed, showing the data used in the VBA code. The table has columns A, B, and C, and rows 1 through 7. The values in column B are 80, 65, 72, 93, 58, and 73.6. The cell containing 73.6 is highlighted with a green border.

```
File01.xlsm - Module1 (程式碼)
(一般) ave_compute

Range("A5").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "u9934005"

End Sub

Sub Test2()
' Test2 巨集
' 快速鍵: Ctrl+b
Range("B1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "80"
Range("B2").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "65"
Range("B3").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "72"
Range("B4").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "93"
Range("B5").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "58"

End Sub

Public Sub ave_compute()
Dim k, sum As Integer
sum = 0
For k = 1 To 5
sum = sum + Cells(k, 2).Value
Next
Cells(k, 2).Value = sum / (k - 1)

End Sub
```

新增程序

名稱(N): ave_compute

型態

- Sub(S)
- Function(F)
- Property(P)

有效範圍

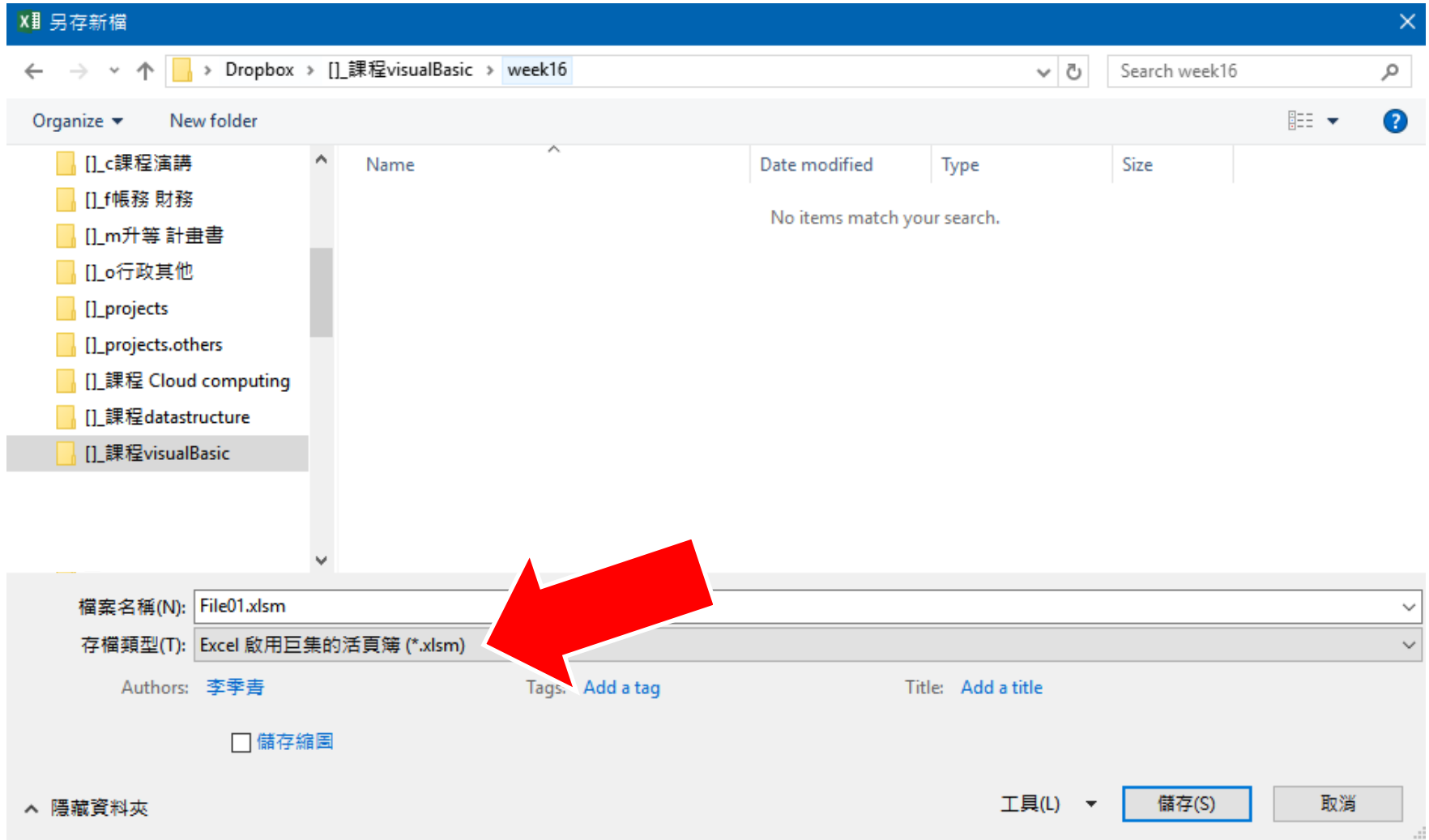
- Public(B)
- Private(Y)

將所有區域變數設定為靜態變數(A)

	A	B	C
1	u9934001	80	
2	u9934002	65	
3	u9934003	72	
4	u9934004	93	
5	u9934005	58	
6		73.6	
7			

Cells(K, 2)

Save your sheet with Macro



Exercise 4

- list Exam1~Exam3 automatically
- Compute “average”

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Exam1	Exam2	Exam3		
2	u9934001	80	75	72	75.66667	
3	u9934002	65	90	86	80.33333	
4	u9934003	72	55	90	72.33333	
5	u9934004	93	85	77	85	
6	u9934005	58	78	95	77	
7		73.6	76.6	84	78.33333	