Coding Reproducibility

Lessons Learned



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Overview

1. About PDEL data transparency project

2. What makes code reproducible?

3. Lessons Learned:

About PDEL

UCSD's Policy Design and Evaluation Lab (pdel.ucsd.edu)

Rigorous social science methodology + information technology \rightarrow policies and programs that alleviate poverty, promote health, welfare, and security, and enhance accountability.

- Interdisciplinary collaboration
- Project and fund management support
- Data transparency services—helping researchers replicate studies and prepare files for public dissemination

What Makes Code Reproducible?

Replication files that are ...

- 1. Complete but parsimonious
- 2. Run and reproduce results with one click
- 3. Readable and interpretable by humans
- 4. Protect personal information

Why do we care?

- Unselfish reasons—part of the scientific process and a public good
- Selfish reasons—make code more usable for yourself, catch potentially embarrassing errors before they become public, boost your transparency credibility

Lessons Learned

1. Complete and Parsimonious

Complete: All materials needed to generate and decipher results are included in the replication files ...

- Code—for analysis AND cleaning/merging data files
- Data—raw and manipulated
- ► Supplementary files—codebooks, readme files, etc.

Parsimonious: Unnecessary files (e.g., old versions of figures, tables, data not used in analysis) should NOT be included—AKA, don't just share your project directory as-is!

2. Runs & Reproduces

Code and data should **reproduce** the paper's results without error.

- ► This includes ALL tables, graphs, etc. in paper
- Ideally code can be executed with a single click
- Great if it runs on your machine, but always good to test on other computer/OS/software version to debug

3. Readable and interpretable (by humans!)

Code should be streamlined and legible, with intuitively organized files.

- Clearly labeled files within a logical folder structure
- Separate code for data analysis/merging/cleaning, ideally with master script to run all
- Comment to help reader navigate/interpret
- Declutter syntax (ample use of spaces, indentation, headers)
- Code for main analysis should be prominent & clearly labeled

4. Protects PII

Personally identifiable information (PII) includes direct identifiers (e.g., name, address, etc.) and indirect identifiers—personal characteristics that, when combined, can identify a person.

- ► This info should be removed/altered in public data files, with original files stored securely
- When possible, anonymize before merging/cleaning so that data and code for these processes can be shared publicly

Questions?