# ActivePapers: a platform for performing and publishing reproducible research

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February 14, 2017

# ActivePapers is...

- a research project on the integration of computer-aided research into the scientific record
- two software tools developed as a proof of concept
- a set of data storage conventions used by these tools

#### ActivePapers is not

- an easy-to-use tool vying for popularity
- a proposed standard looking for adopters

#### For more information:

- project Web site
- paper drawing first conclusions

# Scientific publications

#### Traditional research

Communicate ideas, observations, hypotheses, deductions for

- critical examination to generate trust
- reuse to foster progress
- credit to build one's reputation

## Computer-aided research

Communicate software and electronic datasets

- How do we generate trust in a computation?
- How do we enable reuse of code and data?
- How do we give credit to software authors?

#### **Trust**

## To err is human (and sometimes they even cheat)

- Software has bugs (and sometimes hidden features).
- People make mistakes when using software.
- Users don't know/understand what their software does.

## A societal issue beyond science

- Do you trust your smartphone not to spy on you?
- Do you trust your car not to cheat with emission control?
- Did you trust Google not to be evil (ending October 2015)?
- Do you trust Amazon to keep credit card info safe from hackers?

## The technological Stockholm syndrome

We are so dependent on computing technology that we close our eyes to the trust issues that stem from its complexity.

# Trust-generating measures

- Independent reimplementation  $\rightarrow$  ReScience
- Transparency: publish all code and all data
- Quality control: version control, unit tests, ...
- More understandable code: notebooks, literal programming
- Re-use trusted components.

All these measures act on the **human** face of software.

This is not enough!

# What does this program do?

# data\_analysis.py

```
from datalib import Dataset

points = [(1, 1), (-1, 1), (2, 4)]

data = Dataset()
for x, y in points:
    if x > 0:
        data.add_value(y)
print(data.average())
```

#### Quick answer:

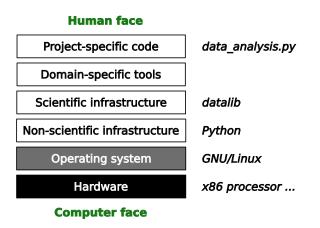
# Libraries and languages matter

```
datalib.py
```

```
class Dataset(object):
    def init (self):
        self.values = []
    def add value(self, value):
        self.values = [value]
    def average(self):
        return sum(self.values, 0)/len(self.values)
```

There's a bug! add\_value keeps only the last value of each dataset! So the result of data\_analysis.py is 4. More precisely: it's 4 in Python 2 but 4.0 in Python 3.

#### The scientific software stack



The meaning of each layer is defined by **all the layers below it**. Full reproducibility requires publishing all of them. Even the hardware!

## The ActivePapers platform – content model

Project-specific code / data

Domain-specific tools

Scientific infrastructure

Content:

published

Trust:

inspection, quality control

Interface:

stable

Scientific infrastructure

Non-scientific infrastructure

Operating system

Hardware

Platform:

professionally maintained

Trust:

**crowd testing**, quality control

# Digital media for science

|             | Platform                                   | Interface           | Content      |
|-------------|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Paper       | PDF reader<br>LATEX<br>Word                | PDF format          | PDF files    |
| Video       | MP4 player<br>Camera<br>Video editor       | MP4 format          | MP4 files    |
| Computation | Data inspector<br>Code editor<br>Validator | ActivePapers format | ActivePapers |

# ActivePapers history

## Idealist phase (2010-2011)

- Do the best possible job with available technology.
- ... even if this makes it difficult to use.
- ActivePapers JVM edition
- Finalist in the Executable Papers Challenge at ICCS 2011

## Pragmatist phase (2012-)

- Compromises to make it usable with today's software.
- Priority: biomolecular simulations (my field of research)
- ActivePapers Python edition

Full story: K. Hinsen, F1000Research 2015 3 289

# The ActivePapers platform

#### Data container

#### HDF5

- efficient for big datasets (binary)
- attributes facilitate metadata storage

#### Code execution

#### **Java Virtual Machine**

- long-term stability
- secure execution
- good performance

### Python+NumPy

popular in science

#### References / links

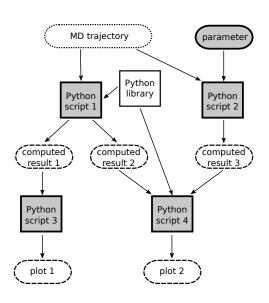
DOI + HDF5 path

• works with existing citation mechanisms, bibliometry, ...

# ActivePapers in bibliometry

Use = citation for software and data

# Inside an ActivePaper



# ActivePapers in practice

- Used in five research projects
- 12 ActivePapers published on Zenodo
- 5 ActivePapers published on figshare
- Two types of published ActivePapers:
  - Software libraries
  - Data plus scripts

Demo time!