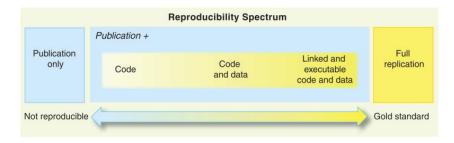
#### Reproducible research

An introduction for the R novice



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# Getting started

- Introductions
- ▶ Mystery question: What is reproducible research?

#### Practitioners tell us:





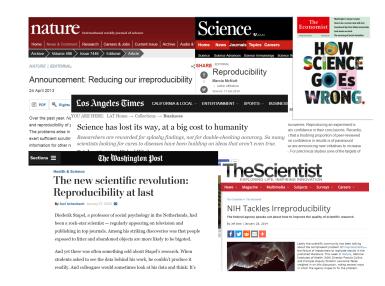
Research is reproducible when the data and the code used to obtain a finding are available and sufficient for an independent researcher to recreate the finding.

- computational, data-intensive
- spans the full data, analysis, & publication workflow
- most of us have received only perfunctory training (if any)

#### Events tell us:

More accountability is needed because of

- data falsification
- erroneous analysis
- misleading presentation of results



Karen EC Levy & David Merritt Johns, When open data is a Trojan Horse: The weaponization of transparency in science and governance, *Big Data and Society*, 2016.

## Reproduction showed their primary findings were false

Results were used to justify austerity policies, but the major effect disappeared after correcting for

- coding errors
- selective exclusion of available data
- unconventional weighting of summary statistics



Kenneth Rogoff & Carmen Reinhart

#### Reproduction showed he falsified data

To obtain the results he wanted, he altered data in several ways. Consequences included:

- terminated clinical trials (real patients)
- civil suit by patients
- cancelled research funding
- retracted journal articles (11 to date)



Anil Potti, formerly a cancer researcher at Duke University

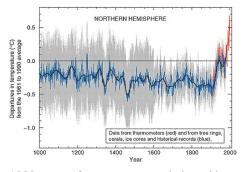
#### Reproduction is also used to discredit scientists

Mann's work has withstood 15 years of scrutiny—and still holds up. But he refused to share.

Scientists and "skeptics" are in a knife fight, and you don't bring data to a knife fight. — Paul Erlich

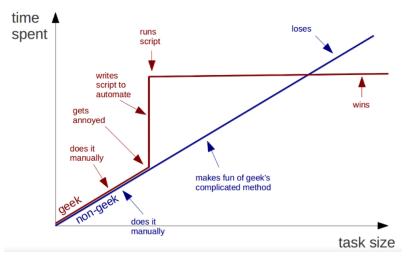
Why should I make the data available to you, when your aim is to try and find something wrong with it?

— Phil Jones



1000 years of temperature variation with uncertainties, Michael Mann

## The benefits first accrue to you



- reproducible for your future self
- faster updating of results
- faster resumption of work after hiatus

## Steps towards reproducibility

- Write scripts (avoid manual copy, paste, mouse-clicks)
- Plan the organization and naming scheme for files
- Strive for simplicity & readability
- Write for reusability & testability
- Agree on a workflow for collaborating before starting a manuscript

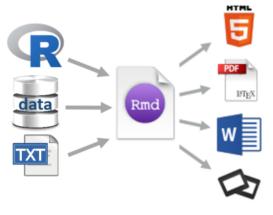
- DRY (don't repeat yourself)
- Link files explicitly
- Use version control
- Plan data management
- License your software
- Manage package dependencies

# Steps towards reproducibility: in this course

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- DRY (don't repeat yourself)
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# Our focus is on explicitly linking the report, paper, or talk to the data and scripts that generate the findings



R Markdown (.Rmd) files are the central link

Changes are automatically updated and embedded in the output document.

Cut and paste no more!

## How the course is organized

▶ Course materials are reproducible.

```
https://github.com/DSR-RHIT/me497-reproducible-research
```

- Syllabus
- ► Week 0 assignments

#### Consider a sample report

- Imagine that you were the author of the "Load cell calibration report"
- Mystery question: Identify as many "manual operations" as possible.

#### Load-cell calibration report

Richard Layton

2016-08-24

#### Introduction

The goal of this analysis is to determine the calibration equation and sensor accuracy for an Omega LCL-005 (0--5 lb) load cell.

The test setup is illustrated in Figure 1. Precision weights (0.1% accuracy) are used to apply the reference force (b) to the load cell and the resulting voltage readings (mV) from the sensor are recorded. The test procedure follows the ANSI/ISA standard.



Figure 1. Load cell calibration test setup

#### Data

The calibration data are shown in Table 1. The maximum force (4.5 lb) is 90% of the 5 lb sensor limit, per the ANSI/ISA standard. The NA entries in the first and last columns are artifacts of the ANSI/ISA test procedure (the test starts and stops at a mid-range test point in the same direction).