Can R Notebooks help with reproducibility?

## Introduction

Barbara R.Jasny writes in an article that as new technologies produce more and different data to work with the knowledge (Jasny et al. 2011)

## Definition:

Regarding to K. Bollen et al. in the national Science Foundation the definitions is clear:

**Reproducibility** means that a researcher have the opportunity to use the result of a prior study and repeat the research with the same data and procedures that were used in the orginal study. For the find to be credible and informative that reproducibility is a minimum necessary condition. Bollen et al. (2015)

**Replicability** is when a researcher follows the same procedures as in an earlier study and manages to get the same result, but by collecting new data. Bollen et al. (2015)

**Generalizability** refers to whether the result of a study apply in other context or populations that differ from the original one ***(skrevet rett av og må fikses)*** Bollen et al. (2015)

## Benefits

As we have writtten about before, we use reproducibility to repeat a research using the same data but with a separate twist.

Barbara R. Jasny et al. writes in an article that new technology is constantly emerging, and produces new data in different variants, which increases the expectations for new knowledge. (Jasny et al. 2011). By increasing the expectations of the data, we can also see an increase in the expectations for the content.

Although a test is reproducible, the quality may not be as good.

## Disadvantages

Steven N. Goodman et al. are writing in their article that reproducibility, replicability, reliability, robustness, and generalizability are used interchangeably in, for example, scientific environments. The terms seem to be a confusion in the literature and it can make it difficult to rely on a scientific result For their part, it is mostly for use in the biomedical field, but there is great faith that this could also solve other scientific areas.@goodman\_what\_2016 An example: Some groups believes reproducibility means repeating an investigation in an article using the same data, and replicability means doing it again, preferably with new data, but getting the same response. While other groups believe the opposite.

There is also another minus with reproducibility and that is that the result you have obtained can be built on by others who in turn can use it to develop new ideas or other methods. It may lead to further errors if the article was initially incorrect.

## Solution

First of all, a solution could be that the scientific enviroment came together to create and definition to each of the different concepts reproducibility, replicability, reliability, robustness, and generalizability. It would have made the concepts easier to use and which in turn had given a common understanding of what was used at any given time. Steven N. Goodman et al. want to divide it into three different elements: methods reproducibility, results reproducibility, and inferential repro- ducibility. For their part, it is mostly for use in the biomedical field, but there is great faith that this could also solve other scientific areas.@goodman\_what\_2016

## Referances

Goodman, Fanelli, and Ioannidis (2016)

Bollen et al. (2015)

Jasny et al. (2011)

Bollen, Kenneth, John T. Cacioppo, Jon A. Krosnick, James L. Olds, and Robert M. Kaplan. 2015. “Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Perspectives on Robust and Reliable Science.” Report of the Subcommittee on Replicability in Science Advisory Committee to the National Science Foundation Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. NSF.

Goodman, Steven N., Daniele Fanelli, and John P. A. Ioannidis. 2016. “What Does Research Reproducibility Mean?” *Science Translational Medicine* 8 (341): 341ps12–12. <https://doi.org/10.1126/scitranslmed.aaf5027>.

Jasny, Barbara R., Gilbert Chin, Lisa Chong, and Sacha Vignieri. 2011. “Again, and Again, and Again.” *Science* 334 (6060): 1225–25. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.334.6060.1225>.