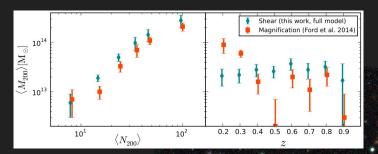
# reproducibility after the fact

Jes Ford

Moore/Sloan Data Science Postdoc eScience Institute University of Washington

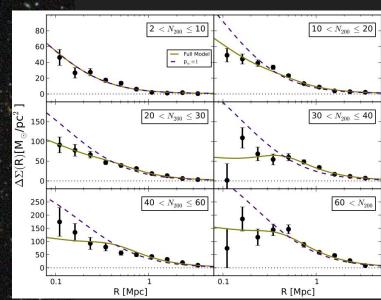
# reproducibility: my PhD

galaxy clusters & gravitational lensing



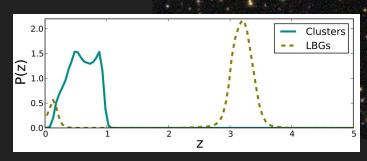
Measuring galaxy cluster mass profiles

Quantifying centroid issues



Developing new approaches for measuring gravitational lensing (magnification)

Determining galaxy cluster scaling relations



Not easily reproducible by others. Not even easily reproducible by me!

## reproducibility: motivation

- Spending significant time responding to emails...
  - Students, Postdocs trying to do similar work
- Frustration that others would be reinventing same wheels
- External Examiner for my thesis encouraged code release
- Disorganized code → reuseable software, for others and myself

# reproducibility: process

### • Questions:

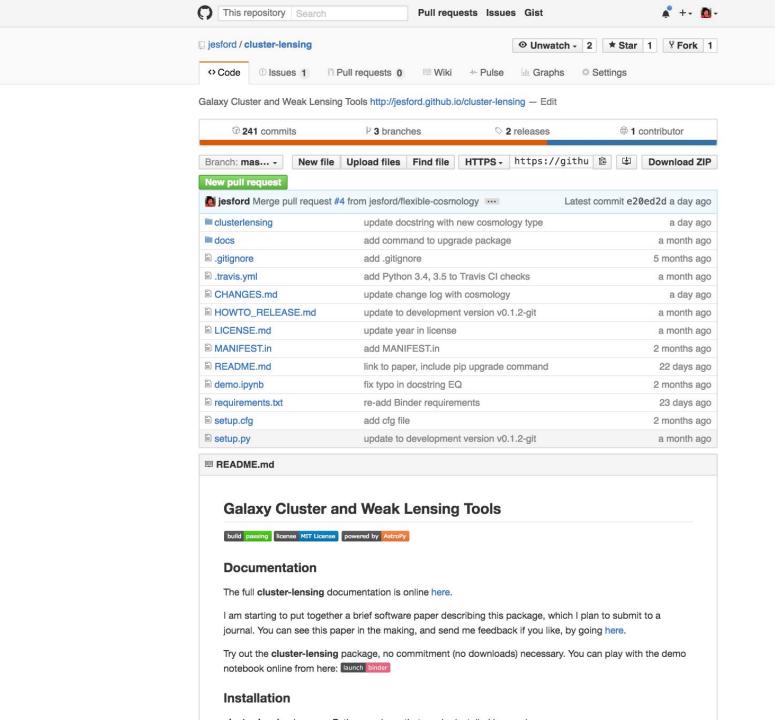
- Which parts of the analysis should I focus on making reproducible?
- What would be most useful to others? What is unique?

### Decision to focus on modelling

- Most of my research time was spent in this step lots of choices to make
- Centroiding computationally intensive
- No other public code exists for this (that I can find)

### Create a package

- $\circ$  mix of Python, C, and shell scripts  $\rightarrow$  pure Python (ease of use)
- Documentation
- Testing
- Visibility / findability
- Learning Process!



### clusterlensing



#### Navigation

Introduction
Tutorial
Demo
clusters module
nfw module
cofm module
halobias module

#### Quick search

Go

Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

### **Tutorial**

A complete walkthrough of all the functionality and tools available in this project is provided in the Demo.

A simple example use case is as follows. Suppose you want the differential surface mass density  $\Delta\Sigma(r)$  profiles for a handful of galaxy clusters. Lets say they are at redshifts z=0.1,0.2, and 0.5, and have masses of  $1\times10^{15}$ ,  $5\times10^{14}$ , and  $2\times10^{14}M_{\odot}$ , respectively.

After installing cluster-lensing, all we have to do is:

```
import numpy as np
from clusterlensing import ClusterEnsemble
z = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]
c = ClusterEnsemble(z)
c.m200 = [1e15, 5e14, 2e14]
r = np.arange(0.5, 5, 0.5) #radial bins
c.calc_nfw(r)
```

Then the attribute **c.deltasigma\_nfw** will contain an array of  $\Delta\Sigma(r)$  profiles, one for each of the three clusters:

```
>>> print c.deltasigma_nfw
[[ 216.99031097 131.96892957
                                89.95900137
                                               65.95785776
                                                             50.817259
    40.57785901
                  33.28891018
                                27.89244619
                                               23.77114581]
 [ 159.82908955
                  88.92279328
                                57.75958551
                                              41.06296211
                                                             30.957645
    24.32100583
                  19.69970451
                                16.33693743
                                               13.80449899]
 [ 99.4563379
                  49.5200608
                                30.40868664
                                               20.87864071
                                                             15.365667
    11.85760144
                   9.47172553
                                               6.50260522]] solMass
                                 7.76726675
```

Let's say you are concerned about the accuracy of your clusters' centroid estimates. We can easily calculate the miscentered  $\Delta\Sigma(r)$  profiles by passing the optional offsets parameter to the **calc\_nfw()** function. The offsets are given in units of Mpc, just like the radius, and represent the width of a 2D Gaussian offset distribution.

```
>>> c.calc_nfw(r, offsets=[0.1, 0.1, 0.1])
>>> print c.deltasigma_nfw
[[ 198.81572771 129.96652087 89.16550619 65.7334123 50.651404
40.49991719 33.22670747 27.85454194 23.73961746]
```

# reproducibility: reflections

### • Reproducible?

o roughly 50% of the work presented in my papers can now be easily reproduced

#### • Useful??

- Time will tell... I know of several researchers using it now
- o (for myself, definitely, I learned a ton)

#### • Time investment???

 $\circ$  most of my time for  $\sim$  2 months

### • Future Work: finding the balance

- Make the other 50% of my past work reproducible?
- OR... Focus on getting new (reproducible) results?

# reproducibility: training

- To encourage reproducible research, we first need to teach it
  - Simple awareness as well as the tools
- How do we teach software skills? ... *Mostly we don't*.
  - Minimal coursework, often less applicable to our own research
  - Workshops like Software Carpentry, focusing on practical hands-on skills

- New Software Carpentry capstone (short lesson) on reproducible research
  - o Primary Goal: promoting awareness and best practices around reproducibility
  - Secondary Goals: tying together previous lessons on Python, Git & GitHub, practice with documentation and licenses, exposure to pair programming and collaboration

https://github.com/jesford/python-reproducible-research



### Reproducible Research

Being able to reproduce results (whether they are from someone else or your own past self) is important for the progress of science. Making the steps and materials of a research project public, and easy to understand, allows scientists to build off of previous work to create new scientific breakthroughs faster. This lesson is a short exercise in creating a reproducible work flow, which should generate discussion on best practices and some difficulties that come up in practice.



#### Prerequisites

Learners should have already covered basic programming in Python, and version control with Git and GitHub, at the level of python-novice-inflammation and git-novice.

### **Topics**

- 1. Motivating Reproducibility
- 2. Create a Reproducible Plot
- 3. Reproduce Another Group's Plot
- 4. Best Practices

### Other Resources

- Reference
- Discussion
- Instructor's Guide