

REPRODUCIBILITY RESEARCH AND OPEN SCIENCE

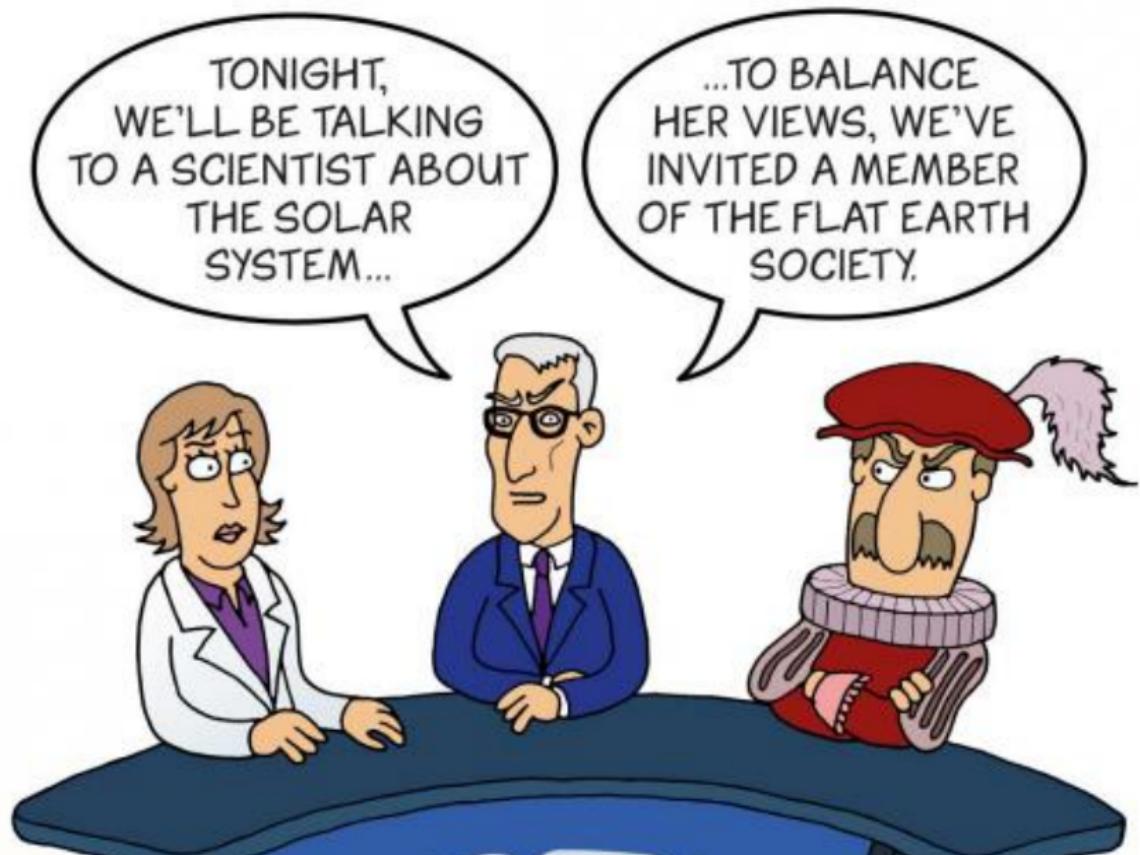
Arnaud Legrand et Konrad Hinsen



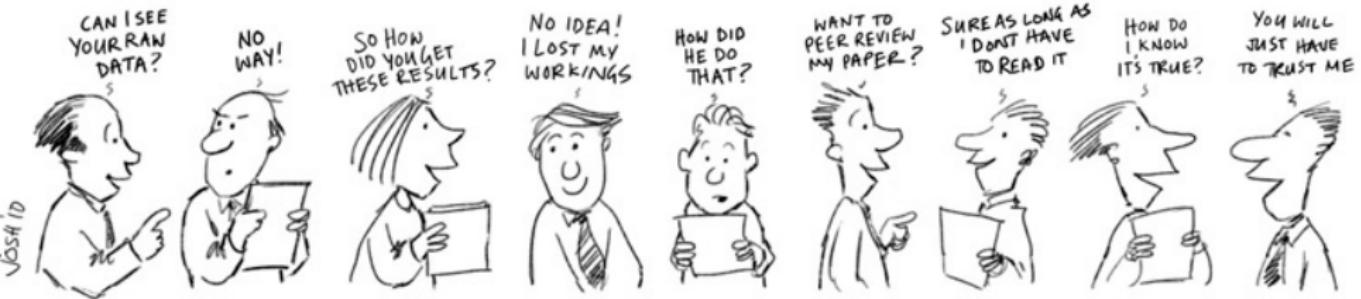
INSEE seminar on Open Science
January 206



SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS



NO TRANSPARENCY NO CONSENSUS





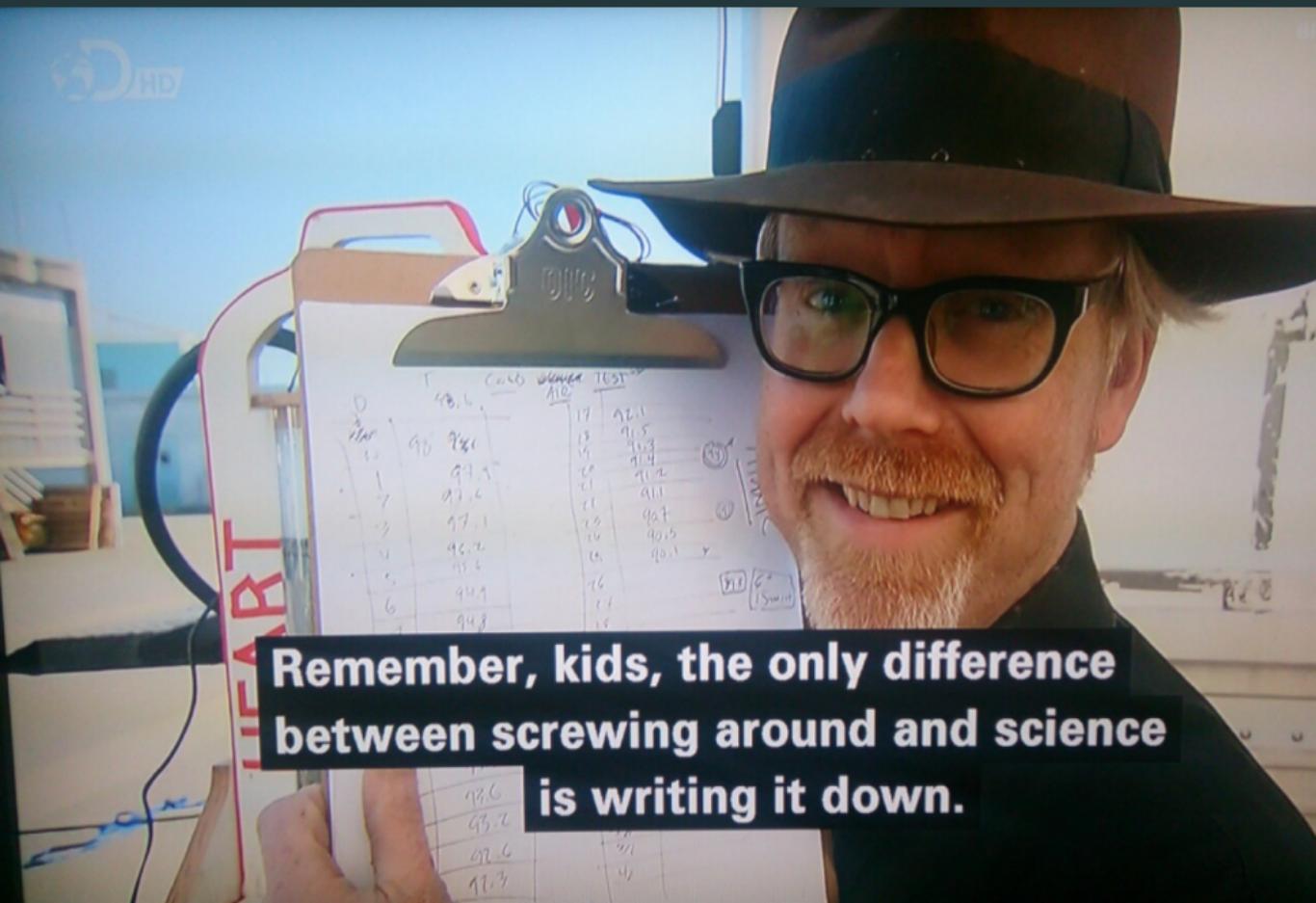
Author

- I thought I used the same parameters but I'm getting different results!
- The new student wants to compare with the method I proposed last year
- My advisor asked me whether I took care of setting this or this but I can't remember
- The damned fourth reviewer asked for a major revision and wants me to change Figure 3. Which code and which data set did I use?
- It worked yesterday! 6 months later: Why did I do that?

Reviewer

- As usual, there is no confidence interval, I wonder about the variability and whether the difference is significant or not
- That can't be true, I'm sure they removed some points
- Why is this graph in logscale? How would it look like otherwise? I'm not even sure of what this value means. If only I could access the generation script

MYTHBUSTERS: SCIENCE VS. SCREWING AROUND



**Remember, kids, the only difference
between screwing around and science
is writing it down.**

COMPUTATIONAL DOCUMENTS...

Document initial dans son environnement

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several code cells and their outputs:

- In [1]:** `# Un document computationnel`
Output: `Mon ordinateur m'indique que π vaut "approximativement"`
Code:

```
from math import *
print(pi)
```


Output: `3,141592653589793`
- In [2]:** `import numpy as np`
Output: `Mais calculé avec la __methodes__ des "aiguilles de Buffon" (https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiguille_de_Buffon), on obtiendrait comme __approximation__ :`
Code:

```
np = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1))/N
```


Output: `3,1437198694098765`
- In [3]:** `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`
Output: `On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\\frac{1}{\\sigma\\sqrt{2\\pi}} \\exp\\left(-\\frac{(x-\\mu)^2}{2\\sigma^2}\\right)$ et des dessins qui n'ont rien à voir avec $\\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation...).`
Code:

```
mu, sigma = 100, 15
x = mu + sigma*np.random.randn(100000)

plt.hist(x,99)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```


Output: A histogram showing a bell-shaped curve centered at 100.



Document final

Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que π vaut approximativement

3.141592653589793

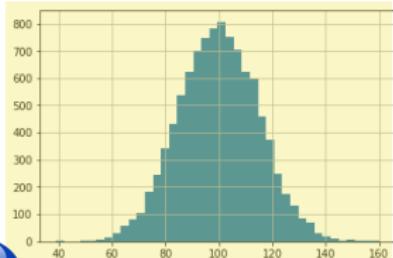
Mais calculé avec la **méthode des aiguilles de Buffon**, on obtiendrait comme approximation :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1))/N
```

3.1437198694098765

Export
→

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des dessins qui n'ont rien à voir avec π (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation...).



... AND LABORATORY NOTEBOOKS

Subject: Fin des pièces jointes dans Mattermost (Inria) (Nov. 2025)

- > Mattermost est le principal outil de communication et d'échanges dans certaines équipes. Nous avons un **canal par projet**, un **canal avec chaque doctorant**, etc. Ce ne sont pas de simples chats "informels"... ce sont de vraiment outils de **travail dans la durée** !
- > Comme XXX, nous aussi l'utilisons beaucoup pour **échanger des fichiers**, des PDF de **papiers**, faire la **biblio**
- Nous avons positionné Mattermost comme un service de discussion instantanée (ou asynchrone, mais pour des messages à court terme).
- Sa finalité [...] n'est ni la gestion documentaire, ni l'archivage de documents, ni le suivi des expérimentations (au sens carnet de laboratoire), même si, finalement, on peut l'utiliser de cette manière.
- Si des documents importants pour votre activité au sein d'Inria sont stockés dans Mattermost, et conservés seulement ici, **c'est un risque pour Inria (et pour vous)**: que se passe-t-il en cas de **départ des agents**? **remplacement du service** par un autre ? **évolution d'une équipe de recherche** ? Qui est le **propriétaire d'un document** partagé ici ?

COMMON HORROR STORIES 2/4: ARGH... DAMNED COMPUTERS

- Hey! Here is my code. It's on GitHub so feel free to play with it!
I'm doing open science 😊
 - Alice: I got 3.123123 Bob: I got segfault Cal: I got 3.123125
- Damned! It used to work!!! Whenever I upgrade my computer,
things break so I try to stay away from this 😞
- Whenever trying the code of my colleague, I had to install Foo
but I broke everything and now neither his code nor mine works! 😞

Seriously ? It's 21st century. 😊 How come all this is so painful ?

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGE MANAGERS

The good



The bad



The ugly



Automatic tracking

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGE MANAGERS

The good



The bad



The ugly



Automatic tracking

Containers

- Pros: Lightweight, Good isolation, Easy to use
 - Running as easy as `docker run <cmd>`
 - Building images: `docker build -f <Dockerfile>`
 - Sharing through the Docker Hub: `docker pull/push `

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGE MANAGERS

The good



The bad



The ugly



Automatic tracking

Containers

- Pros: Lightweight, Good isolation, Easy to use
- Cons: Opaque, Container build is generally not reproducible

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGE MANAGERS

The good



The bad



The ugly



Automatic tracking

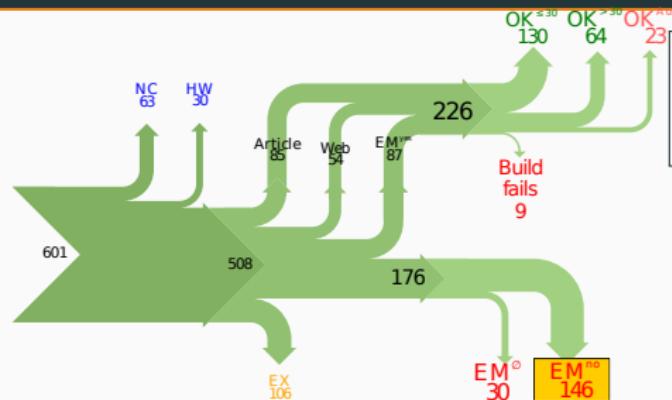
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Package managers (the ugly and the good)

- Language specific: `pip/pipenv/virtualenv`, `conda`, `CRAN/Bioconductor`
 - Limits: version management, durability, permeable, language centric
- **GUIX/NiX = Full-fledged functional package manager**
 - Native support for environment (*à la git*)
 - Isolation through `--pure` or through containers
 - Recompile from source (cache recommended)

COMMON HORROR STORIES 3/4: PLEASE HOLD ON



- Versionning Problems
- Bad Backup Practices
- Code Will be Available Soon
- Programmer Left

Collberg, Christian et Al., Measuring Reproducibility in Computer Systems Research, <http://reproducibility.cs.arizona.edu/> 2013

- 8 ACM conferences (ASPLOS'12, CCS'12, OOPSLA'12, OSDI'12, PLDI'12, SIGMOD'12, SOSP'11, VLDB'12) and 5 journals
- EM^{no} = the code cannot be provided
 - No Intention to Release
 - Commercial Code
 - Proprietary Academic Code
 - Research vs. Sharing

The good news is that I was able to find some code. [...] Unfortunately, I have lost some data when my laptop was stolen last year. The bad news is that the code is not commented and/or clean.

(STUDENT) was a graduate student in our program but he left a while back so I am responding instead. For the paper we used a prototype that included many moving pieces that only (STUDENT) knew [...]

I am afraid that the source code was never released. The code was never intended to be released so is not in any shape for general use.

CHANGING RESEARCH/PUBLISHING PRACTICES

Soft. Engineering, Statistics, and Reproducible Research in the **curricula**
Manifesto "I solemnly pledge" (WSSSPE, Lorena Barba, FAIR)
Learn and Teach using online resources like **Software Carpentry**
The Turing Way, ...



Reforming reviewing/publishing practices through **incentives**

Artifact evaluation and ACM badges



Major conferences

- **Supercomputing**: Artifact Description (AD) **mandatory**, Artifact Evaluation (AE) still **optional**, **Double blind** vs. RR
- **NeurIPS, ICLR**: **open reviews**, reproducibility challenge
- **ACM SIGMOD 2015-2019**, Most Reproducible Paper Award...

HORROR STORIES 4/4: FIGHTING INFORMATION LOSS WITH ARCHIVES



or



= awesome collaborations (\neq archive)

- D. Spinellis. *The Decay and Failures of URL References*. CACM, 46(1), 2003
The half-life of a referenced URL is approximately 4 years
- P. Habibzadeh. *Decay of References to Web sites in Articles Published in General Medical Journals: Mainstream vs Small Journals*. Applied Clinical Informatics. 4 (4), 2013
half life ranged from 2.2 years in EMHJ to 5.3 years in BMJ
- Discontinued forges: Code Space, Gitorious, Google code, Inria Gforge

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Article archives

arXiv.org

HAL
archives-ouvertes.fr

Data archives



figshare

zenodo



Software Archive



Software Heritage

Collect/Preserve/Share

Plan for disaster with **git** and **git-annex** (not **git LFS!**)

Separation between articles, code, and data is not so simple though 10/12

DIFFERENT REPRODUCIBILITY CONCERN IN MODERN SCIENCE

Social Sciences, Oncology, ... methodology, statistics, pre-registration

Genomics software engineering, computational reproducibility, provenance

Computational fluid dynamics numerical issues

Artificial Intelligence most of the above

The processing steps between raw observations and findings have gotten increasingly numerous and complex

Authors



Data

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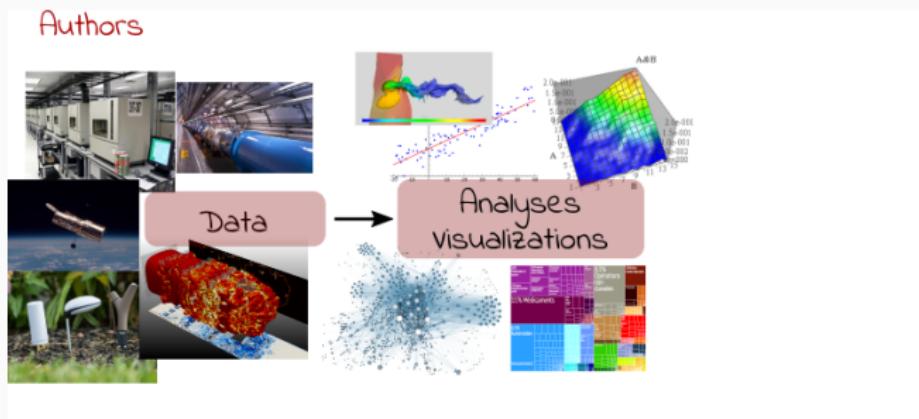
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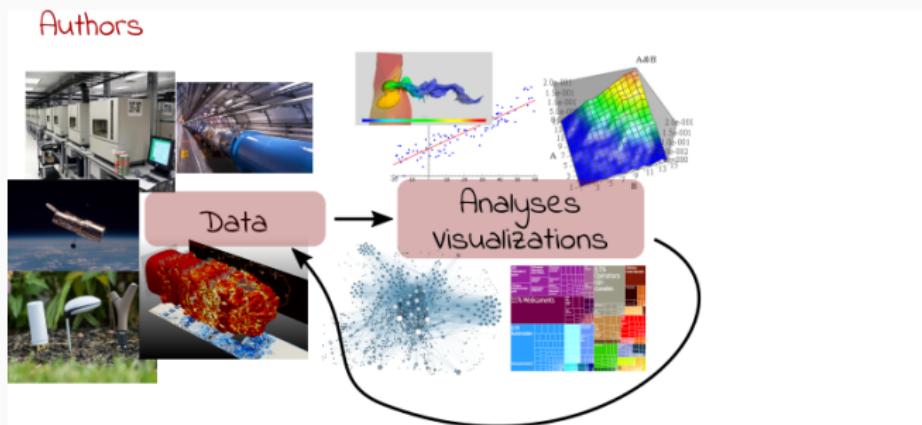
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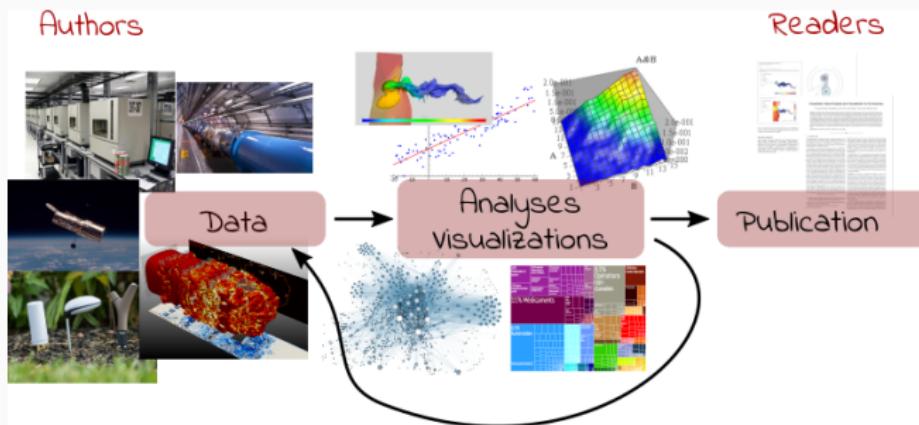
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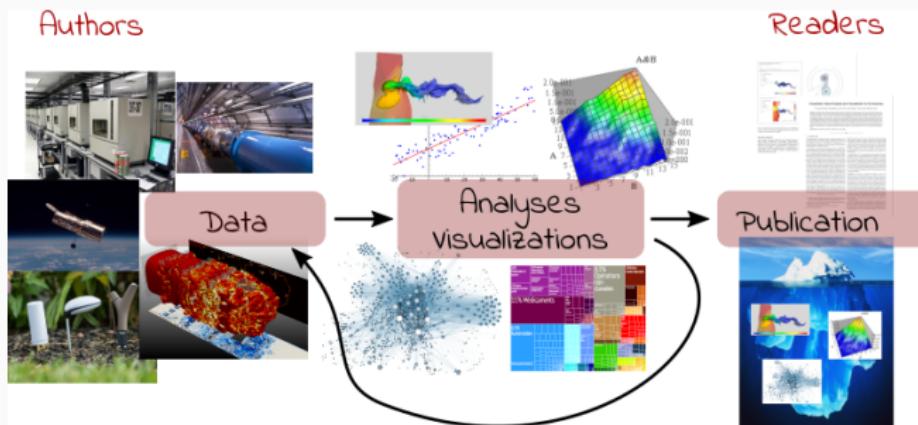
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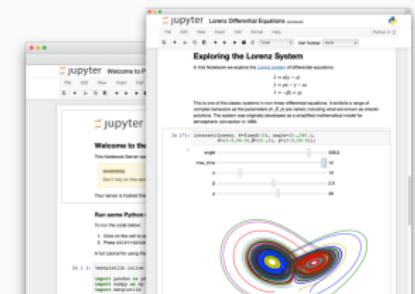
Reproducible Research = Bridging the Gap by working Transparently 11/12

GOOD RESEARCH REQUIRES TIME, RESOURCES, AND FRIENDS



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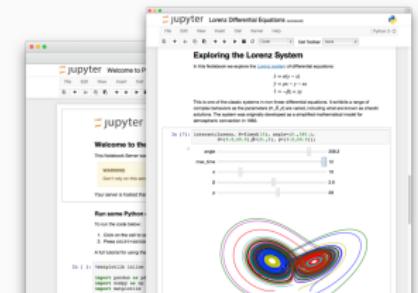
Computation provenance: notebooks and workflows



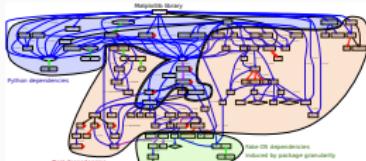
MOOC RR 1: Methodological
principles for a transparent science
3rd Edition: March 2020 – ... (25,000+)

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Computation provenance:
notebooks



Software environments



Sharing and Archiving



GNU Make



snake~~make~~

MOOC RR 1: Methodological
principles for a transparent science
3rd Edition: March 2020 – [...](#) (25,000+)

MOOC RR 2: Practices and tools for
managing computations and data
3rd Edition: May 2026 – [...](#) (5,000)