

What impact is my code having?

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IMPACT@SHU 10/05/2018

1. About me: Martin Callaghan

- Part-time PhD at SHU
 - Deep Learning for text summarisation
- Research Computing Consultant at University of Leeds
 - High Performance Computing
 - Work with researchers to design, develop and optimise computational solutions to their research questions

2. My research

- Deep Learning to summarise collections of documents
 - focus on academic papers
 - structure and document format
 - information classification problem
- Full workflow involves a number of tools and languages
 - Python and R
 - Deep Learning frameworks: Keras and Tensorflow
 - Graph networks to store semantic structure
 - GPUs for high performance computation

3. Potential and impact of research

- Enormous volumes of new information are published daily
- Beyond the capacity of a single human expert to absorb this
- Goal is the creation of salient digests of *document collections*
 - directing human reader to the most appropriate documents
 - providing summaries of state of knowledge to new readers
- Although there is much research in the field, there are gaps:
 - Multi-document summarisation
 - Semantic mapping across documents
 - Analysing change in a knowledge domain over time

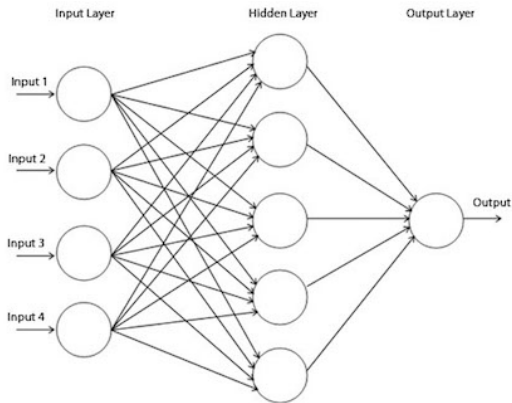
4. Deep Learning

'Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. . . . Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer.'

LeCun, Bengio & Hinton (2015)

4a. Deep Learning

Based on the concept of the **perceptron** (a computational analogue of a brain neuron) (Rosenblatt, 1958) and building these into multi-layered **neural networks**.



4b. Deep Learning

- Modern Deep Learning research essentially involves manipulation of large matrices.
- Facilitated by:
 - Software frameworks (eg. Tensorflow from Google)
 - eg. Tensor of order 2 is a 2d matrix
 - Cheap computation (eg. GPU cards from NVIDIA)
- Deep Learning finding many applications in research:
 - Natural language processing (summarisation, translation)
 - Image analysis (eg. medical diagnostics)

5. Research output

Applied research: *implementing new methodologies using currently available tools*

- Deep Learning networks (written in Python)
- Graph construction and navigation (written in Python)
- Some data analysis (code written in R)

Lots of writing, lots of code

6. Research Software Engineering

'Software is fundamental to research. From the humanities to physics, biology to archaeology, software plays a vital role in generating results. Not all researchers can become skilled software engineers, so a new role has developed in academia: the Research Software Engineer (RSE).'

****Research Software Engineers Association (2017)****

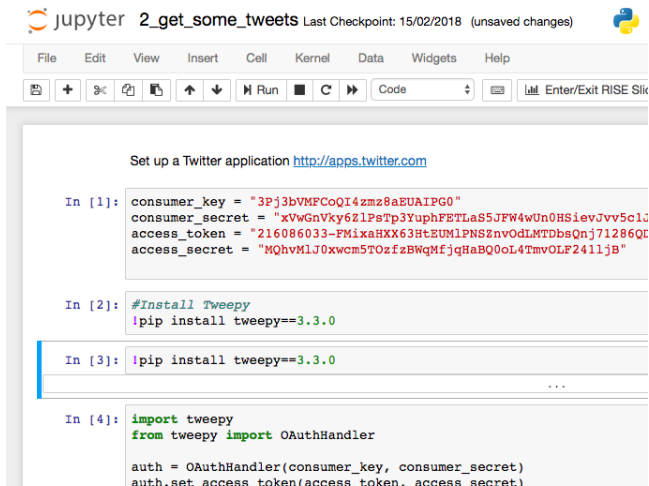
7a. Literate Programming and Open Science

'Literate programming is a programming paradigm in which a program is given as an explanation of the program logic in a natural language, such as English, interspersed with snippets of macros and traditional source code, from which a compilable source code can be generated'

Knuth (1992)

7b. Literate Programming and Open Science

Tools such as Jupyter Notebooks facilitate literate and open programming (sharability, reproducibility):



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "2_get_some_tweets" with a last checkpoint of "15/02/2018" and "(unsaved changes)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Data, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and code execution. The notebook content consists of four input cells:

```
Set up a Twitter application http://apps.twitter.com
```

```
In [1]: consumer_key = "3Pj3bVMFCoQI4zmz8aEUAIPG0"
        consumer_secret = "xVwGnVky6ZlPsTp3YuphFETLaS5JFW4wUn0HSievJvv5c1d
        access_token = "216086033-FMixaHXX63HtEUMlPNSZnvOdLMTDbsQnj71286Q
        access_secret = "MQhvMlJ0xwcm5TOzfzBWqMfjqHaBQ0oL4TmvOLF2411jB"
```

```
In [2]: #Install Tweepy
        !pip install tweepy==3.3.0
```

```
In [3]: !pip install tweepy==3.3.0
```

```
...
```

```
In [4]: import tweepy
        from tweepy import OAuthHandler

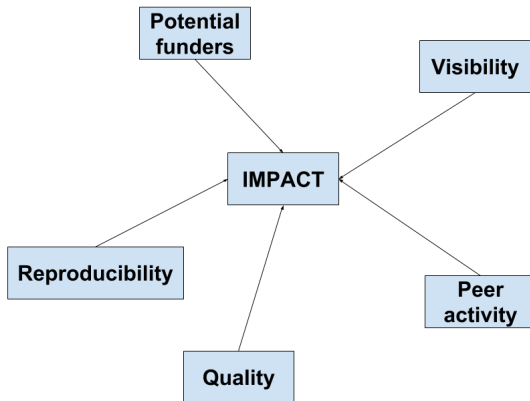
        auth = OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
        auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_secret)
```

8. Good practice and code discoverability

- Use version control systems (eg. Git)
- Publishing code in repositories (eg. Github and Gitlab)
- Licencing code and documentation
- Provide tests, installation and usage instructions
- Release versions of code for publications
- Obtaining DOI and citing code in own publications (eg. Zenodo)

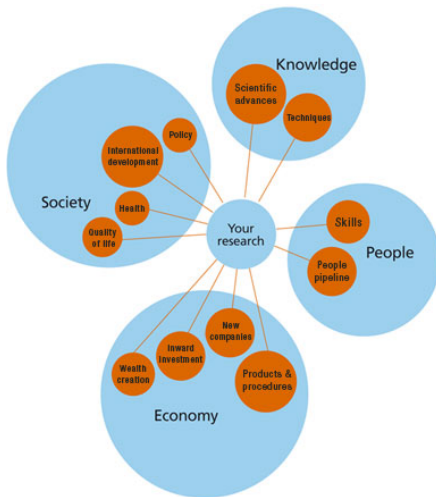
Tashchuk and Wilson (2017)

9. Driving impact and discoverability



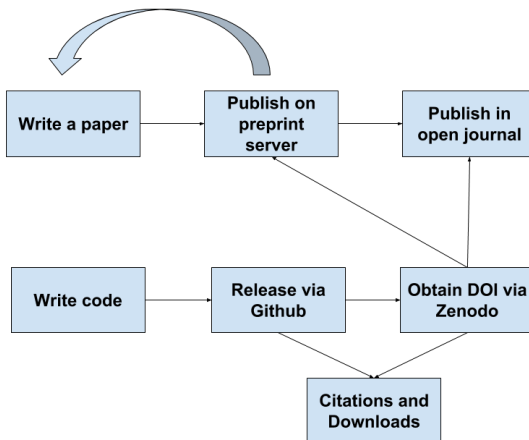
10. Is research code valued?

Funding councils seem to think so. **EPSRC(2017)**



11. Final thoughts

Potential Workflow



References:

See Github repository:

https://github.com/callaghanmt/impact_100518