

Reproducible analysis workflows

A short introduction into reproducible analysis tools: Rmarkdown,
Github and others



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Why do we need reproducible data analysis?

“Reproducibility is the ability to obtain identical results from the same statistical analysis and the same data”

= **long-term** and **cross-platform** reproducibility of data analyses

– Peikert and Brandmeier (2021)




Reproducibility \neq Replicability

(same analysis **new data**)

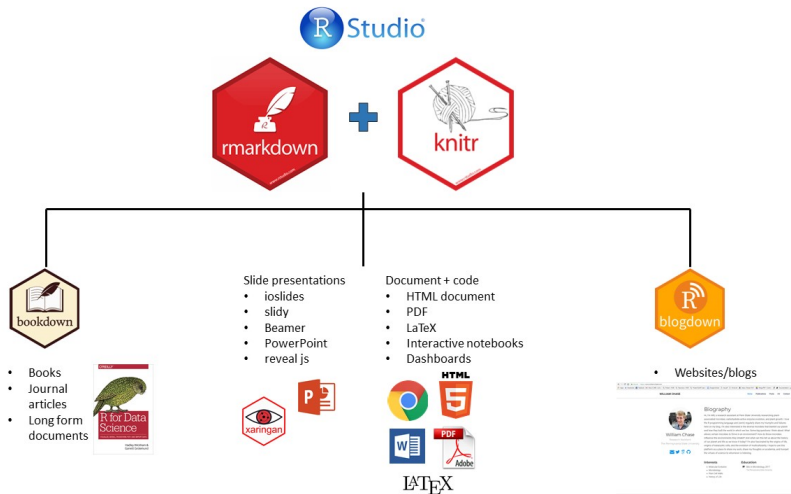
Goals of reproducible workflows

1. **Reported** results are consistent with the **actual** results
2. Computational reproducibility (= hardware and software change over time)
3. Version control (= keep track of any changes at any time)

Four essential tools for reproducible workflows

1. Dynamic reports → **R Markdown** 
2. Version control → **Git & Github** 
3. Dependency management → **Make**
4. Containerization → **Docker** 

Highly versatile dynamic documents with R Markdown



https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_quick_tour.html

Happy knitting!

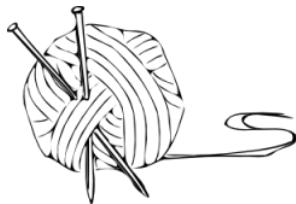


Figure 1: R Markdown under the hood

https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_quick_tour.html

Git & Github

◆ Git

- ▶ “Distributed version control system”
- ▶ Track and document changes (“commits”)
- ▶ Retrieve older versions of code
- ▶ Enables collaboration on any kind of programming projects (scalable!)

🐙 Github

Git & Github

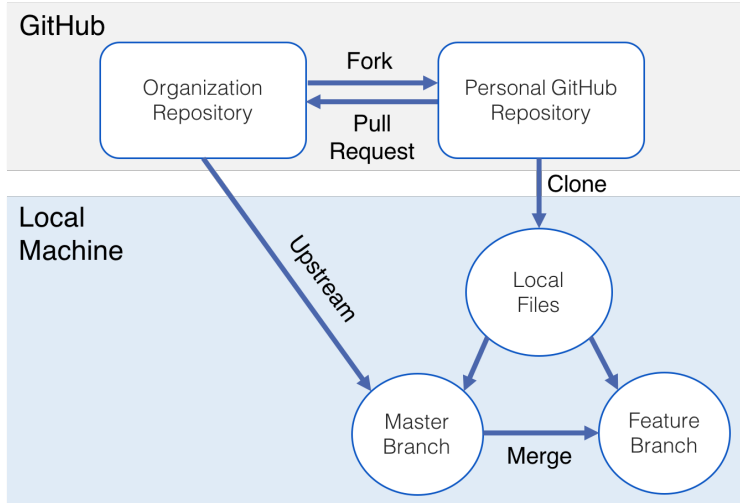
◆ Git

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🐙 Github

- ▶ Git repository hosting service
- ▶ **Collaboration:**
 - ▶ Many features for team/project management (scalable!)
 - ▶ Report bugs/issues, get help
 - ▶ Contribute to open-source projects
- ▶ Post-publication platform

Collaboration with Git & Github



How to Update a Fork in Git



Docker is a tool that allows encapsulation, sharing, and re-creation of a computational environment on most operating systems (Windows, macOS, & Linux).

Reproducible data analysis in action

Hypothesis: R skills predict early PhD completion

Simulate and visualize data

Get the data

link/QR code to google forms

Run the code!

Where to start

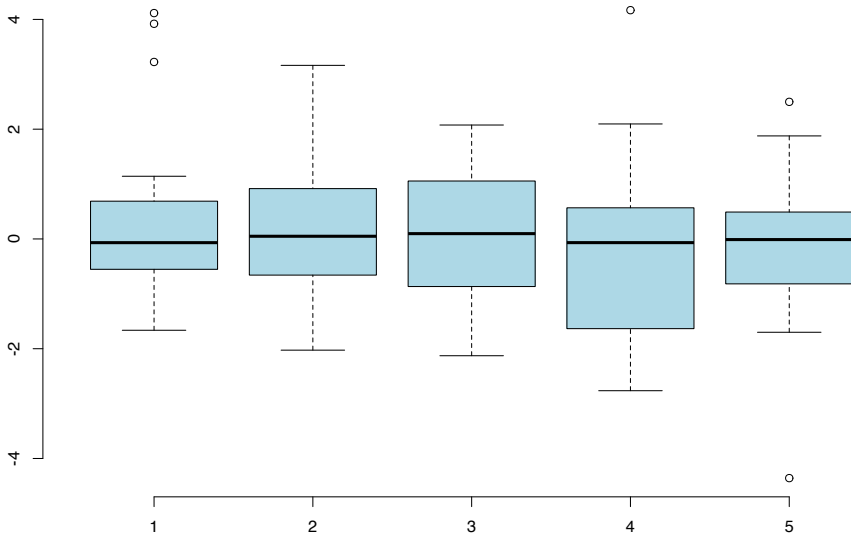
Links/ressources for these tools

R Appendix: R Figure Example

The following code generates the plot on the next slide (taken from `help(bxp)` and modified slightly):

R Appendix: R Figure Example

Example from `help(bxp)`



R Appendix: R Table Example

A simple `knitr::kable` example:

Table 1: (Parts of) the mtcars dataset

| | mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat | wt | qsec | vs |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-------|----|
| Mazda RX4 | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.620 | 16.46 | 0 |
| Mazda RX4 Wag | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.875 | 17.02 | 0 |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 4 | 108 | 93 | 3.85 | 2.320 | 18.61 | 1 |
| Hornet 4 Drive | 21.4 | 6 | 258 | 110 | 3.08 | 3.215 | 19.44 | 1 |
| Hornet Sportabout | 18.7 | 8 | 360 | 175 | 3.15 | 3.440 | 17.02 | 0 |

References

Peikert, Aaron, and Andreas Brandmeier. 2021. “A Reproducible Data Analysis Workflow with R Markdown, Git, Make, and Docker Aaron.” *Preprint*, 1–47.