The open road: A case study of reproducible research in plant pathology

Closed Research

Traditional publishing requires only the final manuscript to be published. The data and analyses are not shared with the manuscript. Data and analyses cannot be easily inspected or assessed for accuracy.

Open Research

Unlike closed research, open encourages sharing of data, and analyses along with the publication. shared data and analyses can provide a wealth of services to the scientific community including a

Share with an open license (e.g. CC0)

Archive in a repository with a DOI

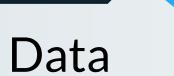
wealth of materials for improved and up-to-date training, readily available data sets for meta-analyses, and increased potential for collaboration.

Reproducible Research

One of the benefits of open research is that it's trivial to show that it is also reproducible. If anyone can take your data, run your analyses/code, and obtain the same results, then the research is reproducible!

Open and reproducible practices can help increase trust in plant pathologist decisions that directly influence management decisions by mitigating anomalous results due to human error.











Use in future analyses



Use version control — a lab notebook for code

Archive in repository with DOI

Allow reviewers to vet your work

Open Source Code MIT



fig**share**

Open Data (cc)(0)



Open Tools

The data and code are valuable for assessing the process of analysis, but does not ensure that it can be re-run by describing or providing the details of the software used for analysis, researchers can demonstrate computational reproducibility with a low barrier for entry. This can take several forms:



Research Compendium

This is a text file that contains a description of your operating system, and all the software packages used. For example, in R, this is accomplished with the command sessionInfo()





This file contains all the commands

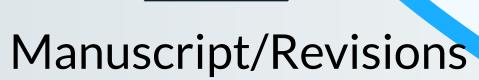


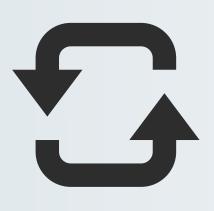
Installation Script

necessary to install the software packages for analysis on a brand new computer, usually named install.Ror install.py



Analysis/Code





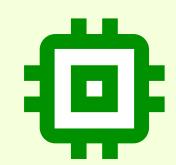
Open Access Pre-Print Publication

- Solicit feedback from peers
- Available to anyone in the world









Virtual Machine

A virtual machine is a complete operating system encapsulated within a disk image. The software called Docker makes these portable and configurable with a script called a **Dockerfile**. This option provides complete stability to ensure reproducibility

System-Independent

Code that works on your computer may not work anywhere else. Use these strategies to prevent this situation.



Run and test analysis on a colleague's computer



Run and test analysis on the cloud



Interactive sessions



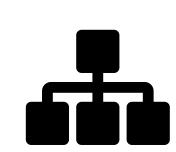
Docker container with continuous integration for automated analysis



Tips and Tricks



Start small! Begin by sharing your data and code with your paper and work up from there.



DO cultivate a workflow. Use automated reports like RMarkdown.



DO use others' workflows and templates for inspiration.



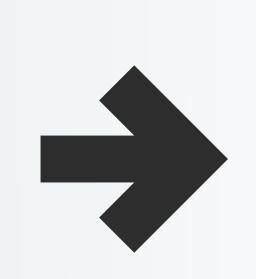
DO NOT worry too much about your code style. Everyone has a different approach.



Fully Automated



Peer Review









Official Publication

Case Study: Sclerotinia sclerotiorum

https://github.com/everhartlab/sclerotinia-366

We assessed population genetic structure for 366 samples of *S. sclerotiorum*. The manuscript and all analyses were written in RMarkdown. These were stored on GitHub, and run on circle-ci with a dedicated docker container and archived on the Open Science Framework.

