Francisco Trejo 3/4/2023 CS 4375.004 Karen Mazidi

Portfolio Component 3: ML Algorithms from Scratch

```
Opening titanic_project.csv.

Reading line 1
heading: "","pclass","survived","sex","age"
Intercept: -0.612784
Female: 1.14181
```

Reproducible research is having data or code available from other research, so others can reproduce the same results in a convenient way (LeVeque 13). This can be applied to a lot of fields like mathematics, neuroscience, and of course computer science. This is important to validating the results of research and having that information more available so research can easily reference past work.

LeVeque explains that there were three types of themes that emerged from a workshop about reproducible research. The first is "changing nature of science as the quantity of available data and processing power drives a shift to computational and data-driven modes of discovery"(LeVeque 14-15). The second is encouraging and defining examples of reproducibility. The third is the amount of tools and practices for reproducibility. From these themes we can see how we can implement reproducible research. Finding common ground in the type of models we use and the language when comparing research. Gundersen and LeVeque also mention that there should be repositories to save data and have mechanisms to organize to have easier access to this research. Gunderson also explains in more detail how to do the same with source code and AI methods (Gunderson 61).

References:

Gundersen, O. E., Y. Gil, and D. W. Aha. "On Reproducible AI: Towards Reproducible Research, Open Science, and Digital Scholarship in AI Publications". AI Magazine, vol. 39, no. 3, Sept. 2018, pp. 56-68.

LeVeque, Randall J., Ian M. Mitchell, and Victoria Stodden. "Reproducible research for scientific computing: Tools and strategies for changing the culture." Computing in Science & Engineering 14.04 (2012): 13-17.