

# **reproduce**

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Invalid Date

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# Preface

Here you'll find information on computational reproducibility.

## Quarto Book

### Create new project > “Quarto book”

- check “use renv with this project”
- check “create a git repository”

### Create pages

### Put this into .gitignore

```
/.quarto/ /_site/
```

### Publish

Put this into the terminal: `quarto publish gh-pages`

# 1 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

## 2 Open file formats and software

Reproducibility in research relies on sharing both the steps used to analyze data and the data itself. Using open file formats and free, **open-source software** helps make these resources available to everyone. With software such as R and Python, researchers can document their data analysis procedures (in so-called scripts) that others can reuse or adapt.

For those less familiar with programming, **point-and-click tools** like JASP, jamovi, and PSPP offer user-friendly alternatives. These free options remove financial barriers and make it easier for others to verify and build on your work. In contrast, proprietary software such as SPSS or MPlus restricts accessibility, limiting reproducibility to users who can afford expensive licenses.

### Advantages

- Fundamentally enables reproducibility, as other researchers can open and run the analyses
- Open-source software lets researchers see how the software processes data when using its functions
- Promotes equity in access to research

### Resources



course)

Intro to python(edX online course)



Intro to R(edX online



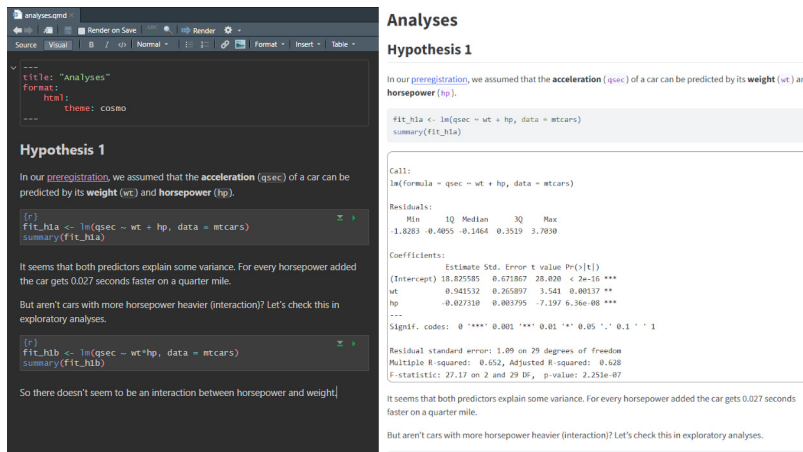
Intro to JASP(youtube: JASP Statistics)



Intro to

jamovi(youtube: freeCodeCamp.org)

### 3 Input-output-documents (“Notebooks”)



*Mouse over image to zoom*

Input-output documents integrate data analysis code (input) with corresponding results (output) in a **unified format**. Tools such as RMarkdown, Quarto Markdown, and Jupyter Notebooks (compatible with R or Python) enable the combination of code, results, and explanatory text—such as interpretations—into a single document exportable as HTML or PDF. Similarly, JASP and jamovi provide built-in functionality to achieve this integration within their platforms.

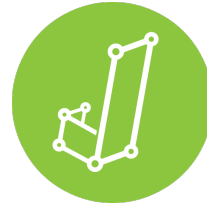
#### Advantages

- Provides provenance of results: Directly links transparent inputs to outputs
- Ensures error-free output: HTML/PDF documents are only rendered if all code, from data import to variable manipulation and analysis, runs without errors
- Enhances understandability: Enables detailed explanations of analytical approaches and result interpretations

## Resources



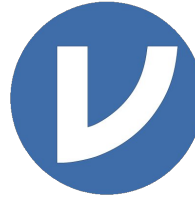
“Get started with Quarto”(youtube: Posit PBC)  
notate JASP(youtube: JASP Statistics)



Share & an-



Share jamovi(youtube: codecamp.org)  
Alexander Swan, Ph.D.)



Annotate jamovi(youtube:



## 4 Containerization and version management

R and Python use additional extensions (“packages”) to expand their basic functions for data analysis. However, differences in the **versions** of these packages can create compatibility issues, even when researchers are using the same system. Packages like renv and groundhog for R help address this by maintaining consistent versions, ensuring that analyses remain accessible and reliable over time.

Beyond package management, maintaining compatibility across **system requirements**—such as operating systems and software versions—is critical for ensuring portability. Containerization tools like Docker and the Holepunch package for R provide solutions by encapsulating scripts and their dependencies into isolated environments. This approach preserves the original system configuration, enabling reproducibility of analysis scripts across different platforms. To what extent JASP and jamovi will be backwards compatible in the future is not entirely clear.

To tackle **both challenges** simultaneously, the rix package offers an integrated solution, combining system requirements management with package version control to streamline reproducibility efforts.

### Advantages

- Data analysis is sustainable over longer period of time
- Equal system environment between researchers
- Equal package versions between researchers

### Resources



groundhog

Tutorial: Holepunch



Tutorial: renv



Tutorial:



Tutorial: `rix`



video tutorial: `rix(youtube: useR! Conference)`

## 5 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

1 + 1

[1] 2

## References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.