

What needs to change in the way we work and teach, to support reproducibility

Matthew Brett

Two views of reproducibility

- Compliance - reproducibility by retrofit
- Quality - reproducibility by design

Reproducibility and data science

- Nearly all modern data analysis is “computational.”
- Code is the foundation.
- Confusion, inefficiency and error are inevitable without organized practice.

A personal history

- Medicine / neurology : 1990 — 96
- Functional brain imaging : 1996 —
- Open source scientific code : 1996 —
- Reproducibility : 2005 —
- Reproducibility teaching : 2015 —

Aston, Turkheimer, and Brett (2006), Millman et al. (2018)

Computational reproducibility

An article about computational science in a scientific publication is not the scholarship itself, it is merely advertising of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete software development environment and the complete set of instructions which generated the figures — Buckheit and Donoho (1995)

Reproducibility as process

In my own experience, error is ubiquitous in scientific computing, and one needs to work very diligently and energetically to eliminate it. One needs a very clear idea of what has been done in order to know where to look for likely sources of error. I often cannot really be sure what a student or colleague has done from his/her own presentation, and in fact often his/her description does not agree with my own understanding of what has been done, once I look carefully at the scripts. Actually, I find that researchers quite generally forget what they have done and misrepresent their computations — Donoho (2010)

Code in science

In the early years of programming, a program was regarded as the private property of the programmer. One would no more think of reading a colleague's program unbidden than of picking up a love letter and reading it. This is essentially what a program was, a love letter from the programmer to the hardware, full of the intimate details known only to partners in an affair. Consequently, programs became larded with the pet names and verbal shorthand so popular with lovers who live in the blissful abstraction that assumes that theirs is the only existence in the universe. Such programs are unintelligible to those outside the partnership — Steve McConnell “Code Complete, second edition” (2004) p842.

Genchi Genbutsu

- “Real location, real thing.”
- “Go and see” / management by walking around.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genchi_Genbutsu

However

A couple of months in the laboratory can frequently save a couple of hours in the library. — attributed to [Frank Westheimer](#).

We should teach this

CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION, AND PEDAGOGY article

Front. Neurosci., 22 October 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2018.00727>



Teaching Computational Reproducibility for Neuroimaging

K. Jarrod Millman^{1,2*}, Matthew Brett³, Ross Barnowski⁴ and Jean-Baptiste Poline⁵

Millman et al. (2018)

A specific proposal

- Every graduate and undergraduate student should take an “introduction to data science” course, teaching data analysis with code.
- Every graduate and undergraduate student in the sciences should have a full course in process for organized collaboration and reproducibility.

The end

Materials at <https://github.com/matthew-brett/uob-reproducibility>.

References

- Aston, John A D, Federico E Turkheimer, and Matthew Brett. 2006. “HBM Functional Imaging Analysis Contest Data Analysis in Wavelet Space.” *Hum Brain Mapp* 27 (5): 372–79. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hbm.20244>.
- Buckheit, Jonathan B, and David L Donoho. 1995. “Wavelab and Reproducible Research.” In *Wavelets and Statistics*, 55–81. Springer. http://statweb.stanford.edu/~wavelab/Wavelab_850/wavelab.pdf.
- Donoho, David L. 2010. “An Invitation to Reproducible Computational Research.” *Biostatistics* 11 (3): 385–88.
- Millman, K. Jarrod, Matthew Brett, Ross Barnowski, and Jean-Baptiste Poline. 2018. “Teaching Computational Reproducibility for Neuroimaging.” *Frontiers in Neuroscience*.
- . 2018. “Teaching Computational Reproducibility for Neuroimaging.” *Frontiers in Neuroscience*.