

# Improve your workflow for reproducible science

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel  
University of Edinburgh + Duke University + RStudio

 [bit.ly/tab1-fig2-pydata](https://bit.ly/tab1-fig2-pydata)

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mine-cetinkaya-rundel   
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The results in Table 1  
don't seem to correspond to  
those in Figure 2!

61

45

4

94

12

3

20

44



```
# set.seed  
set.seed(20190314)  
  
# generate 8 random numbers between 0 and 99  
runif(8, 0, 99) %>% round()
```



more than

percent

have tried and **failed** to reproduce  
**another** scientist's experiments

more than



percent

have tried and **failed** to reproduce  
their **own** experiments

Google Scholar yields

101,101

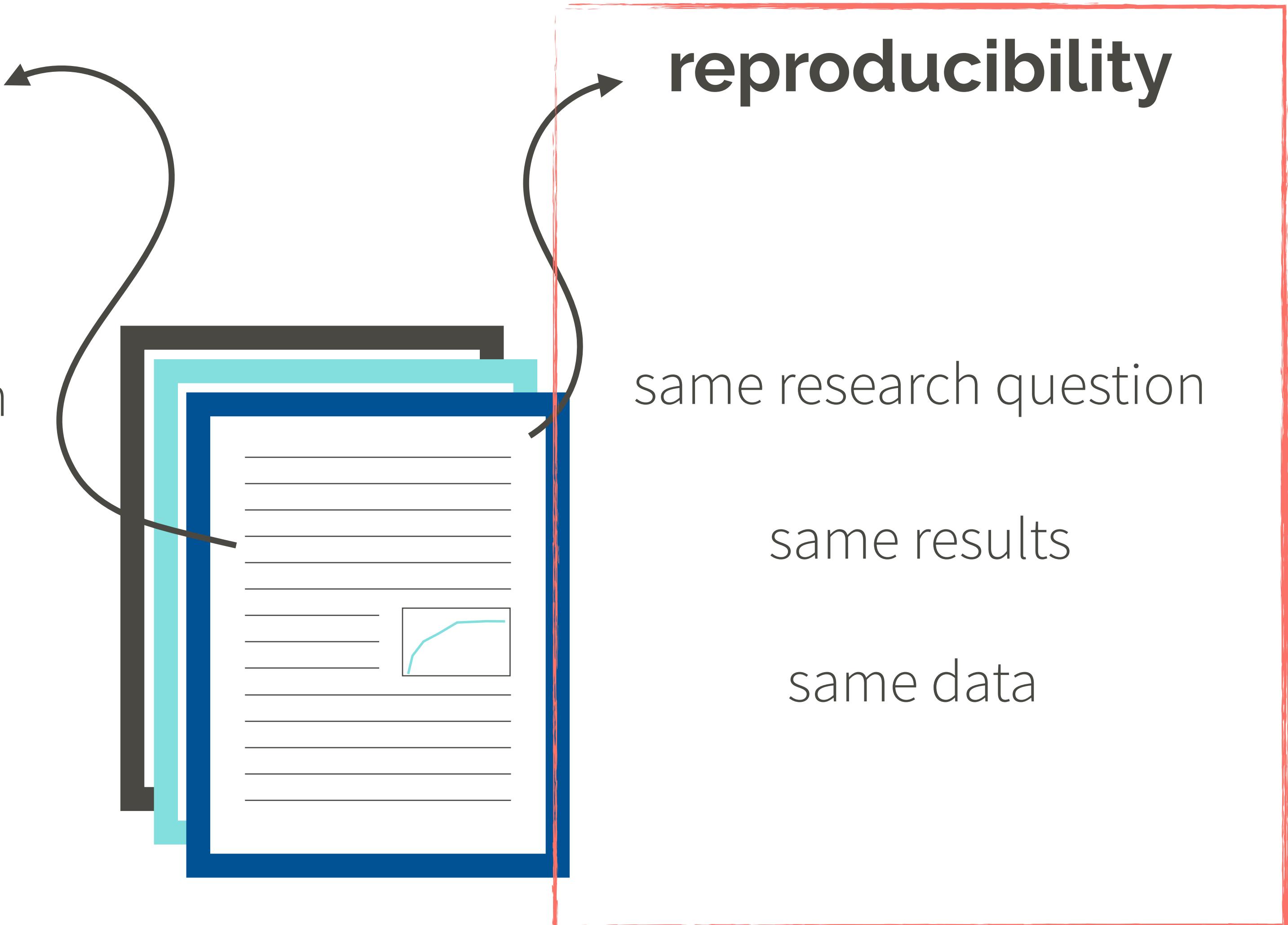
results containing the term **reproducibility crisis**  
just in **2020**



# setting the stage

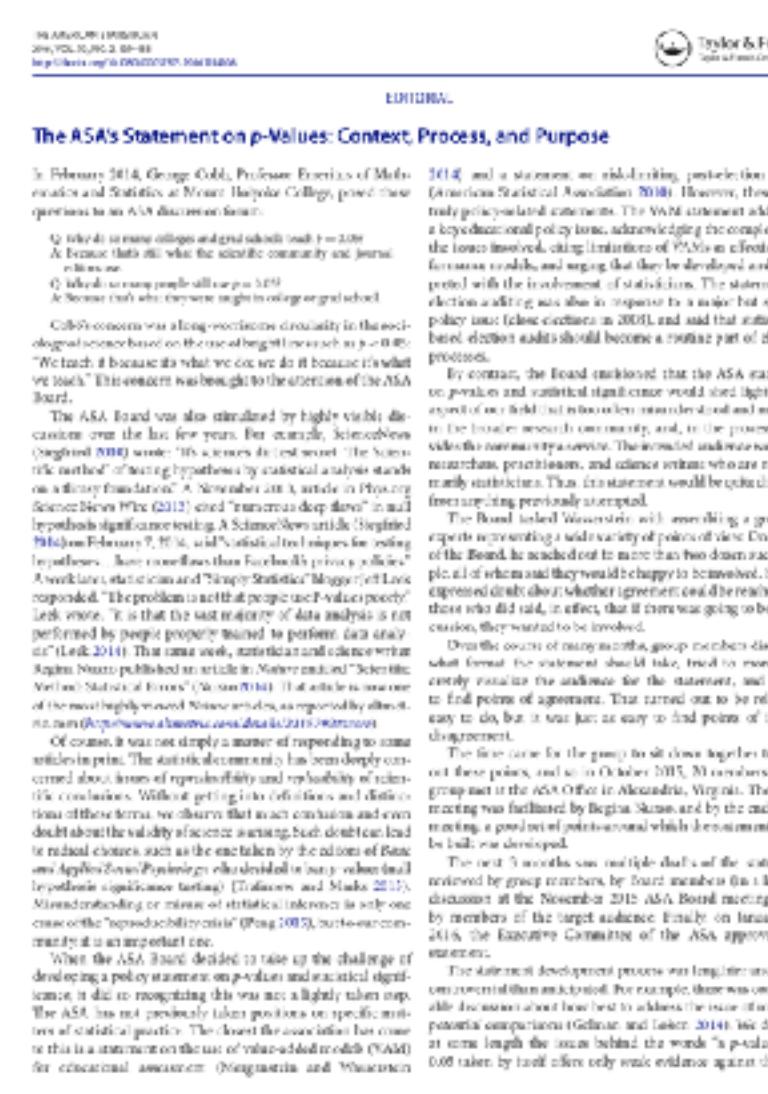
# replicability

same research question  
same results  
new data



# reproducibility

same research question  
same results  
same data

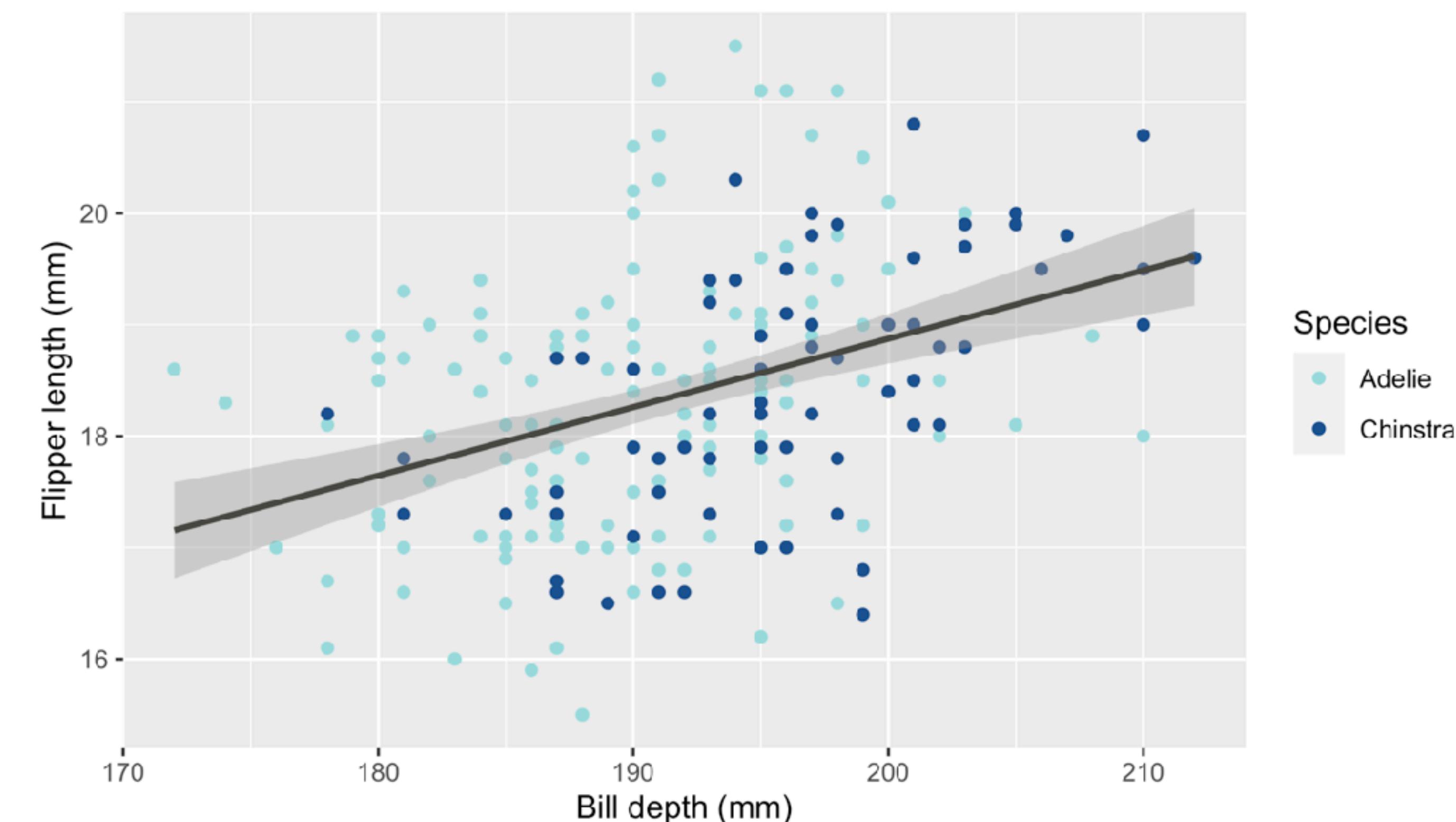


e.g.

**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting bill depth from flipper length.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	-0.0820	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

**Figure 2.** Relationship between bill depth and flipper length.

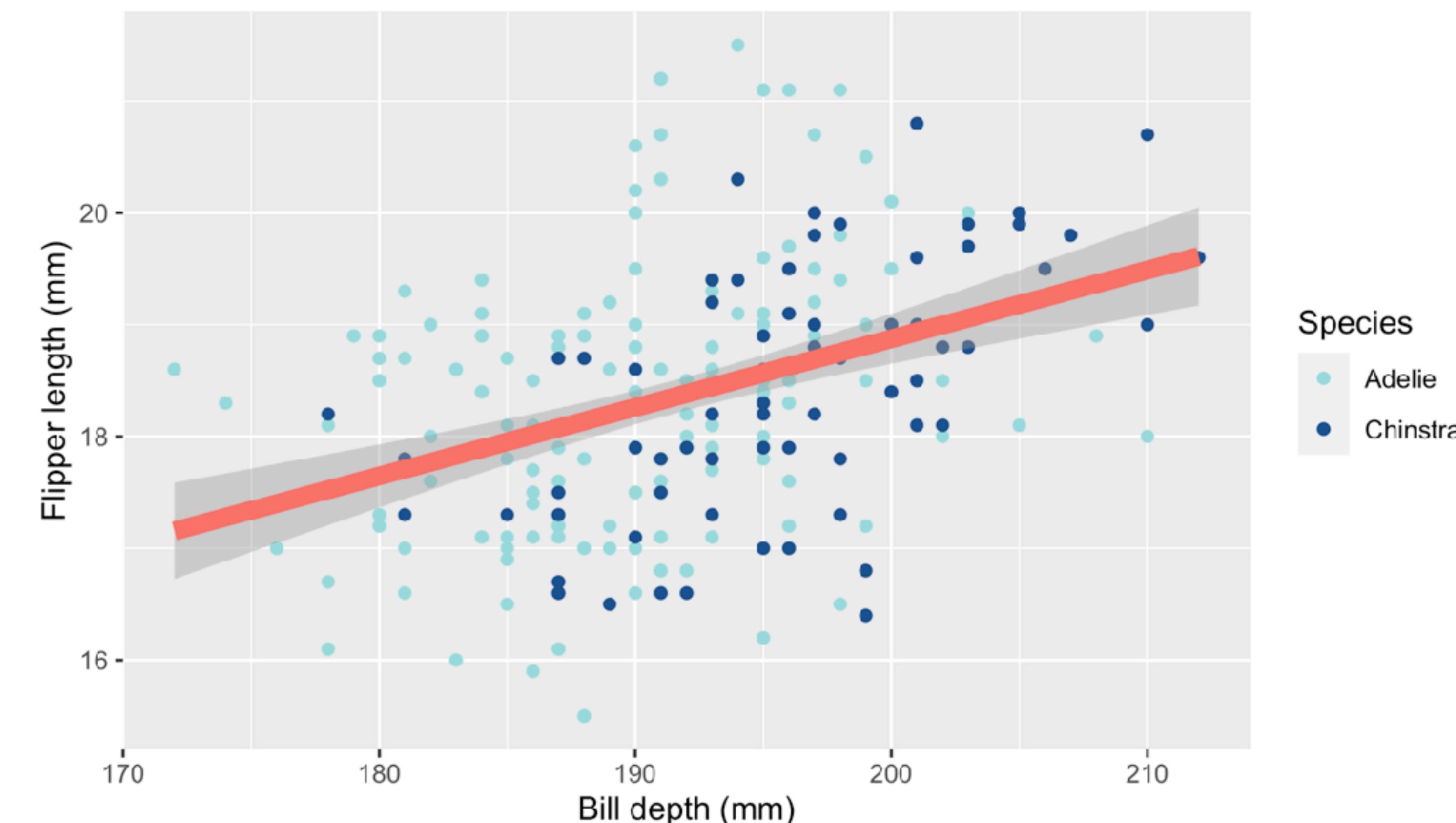


e.g.

**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting petal length from sepal width.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	<b>-0.0820</b>	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

**Figure 2.** Relationship between bill depth and flipper length.

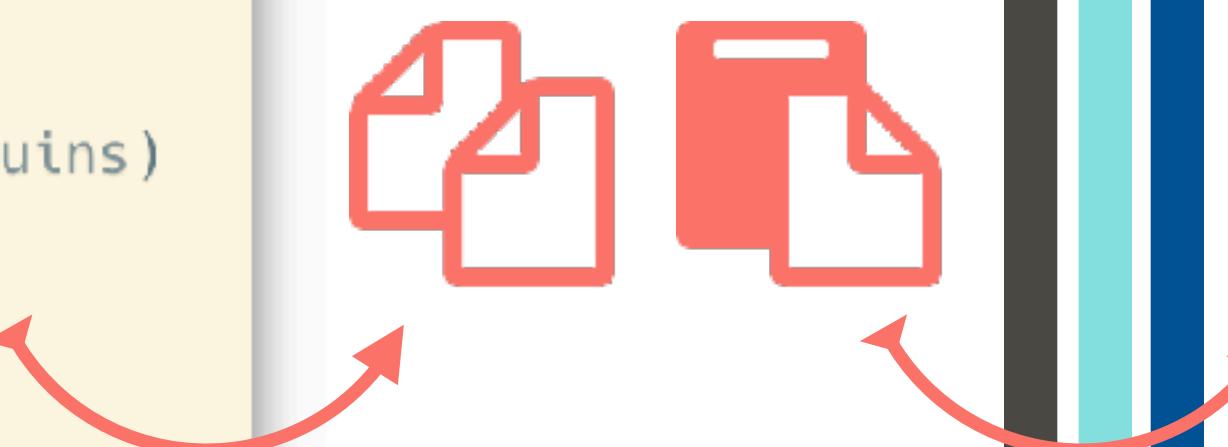


# analysis

# report



```
# fit model  
model <- lm(bill_depth_mm ~ flipper_length_mm, data = penguins)  
  
# print model summary  
tidy(model)
```



**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting bill depth from flipper length.

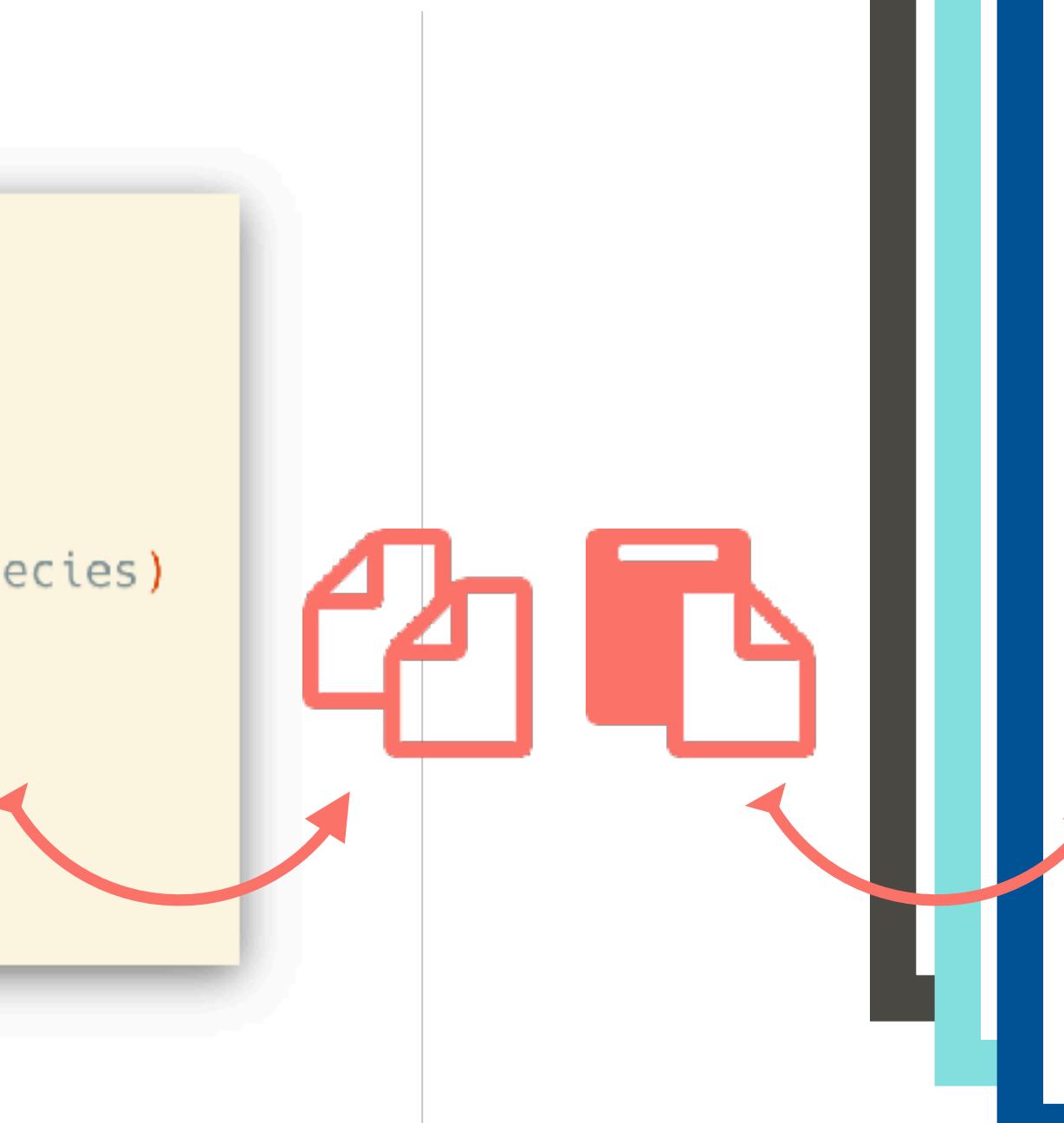
term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	-0.0820	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

# analysis

# report



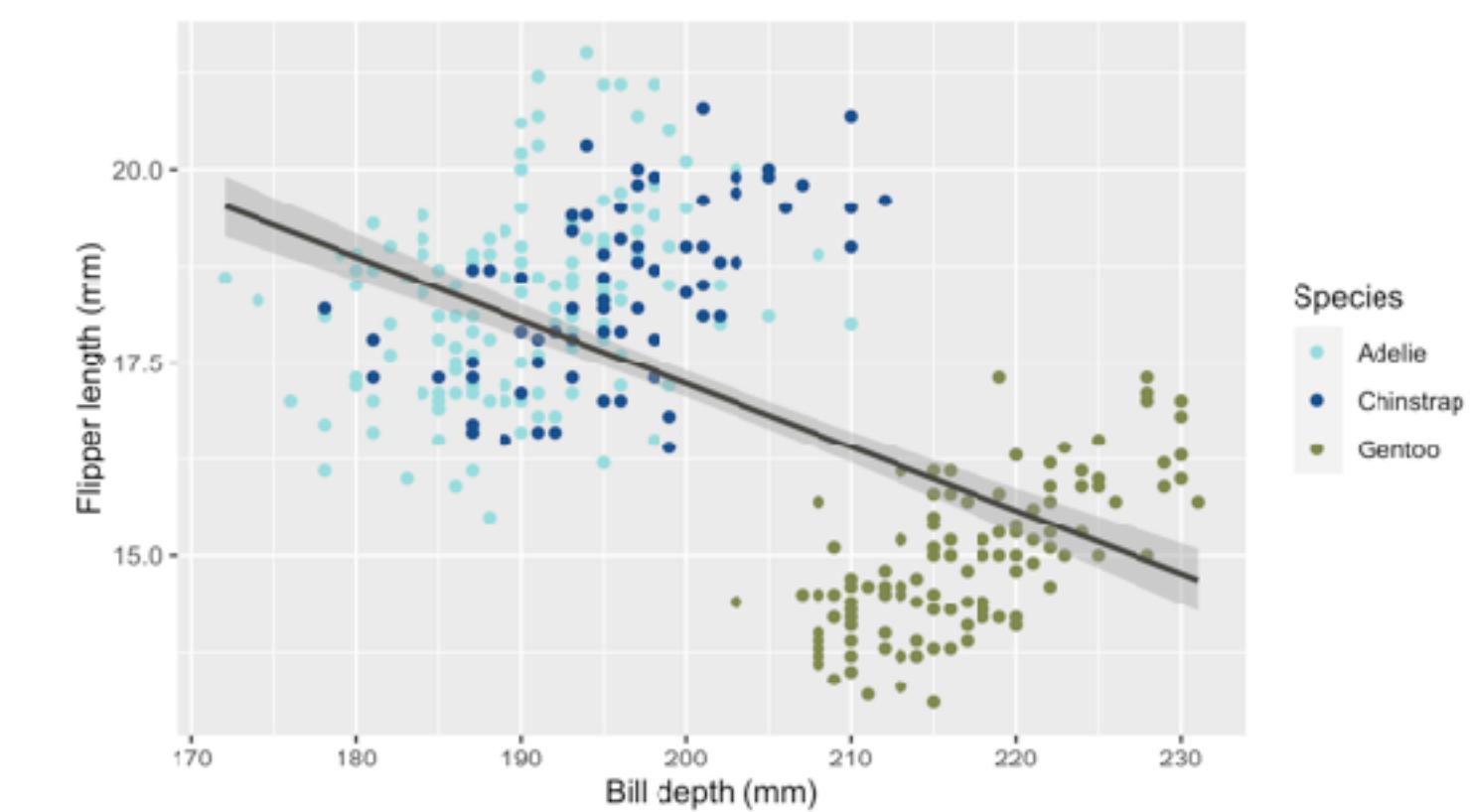
```
# visualize the relationship
ggplot(penguins) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = bill_depth_mm, y = flipper_length_mm, color = species))
  +
  geom_smooth(
    aes(x = bill_depth_mm, y = flipper_length_mm),
    method = "lm")
```



**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting bill depth from flipper length.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	-0.0820	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

**Figure 2.** Relationship between bill depth and flipper length.



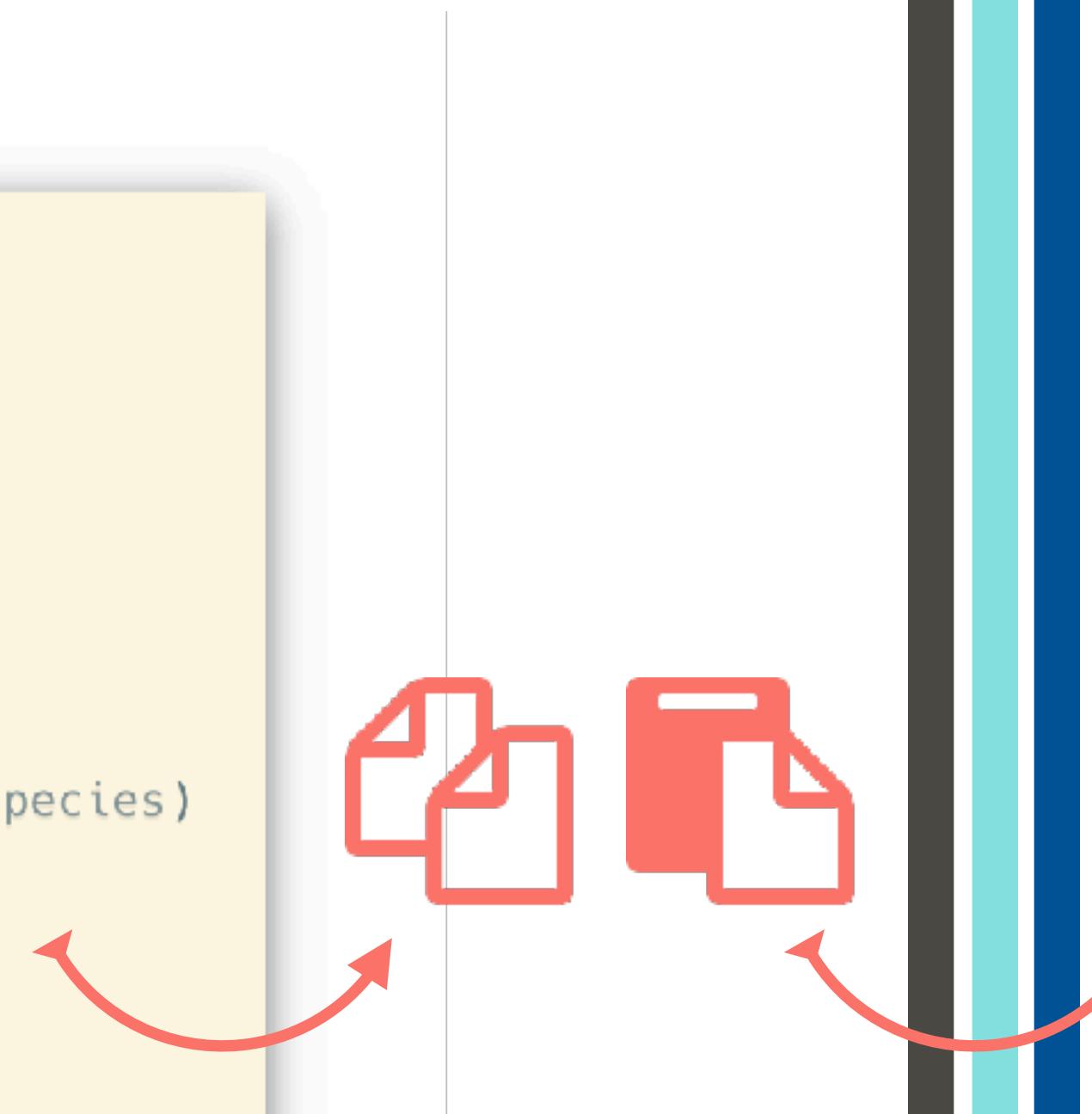
# analysis

# report



```
# filter out Gentoos
penguins_nongentoo <- penguins %>%
  filter(species != "Gentoo")

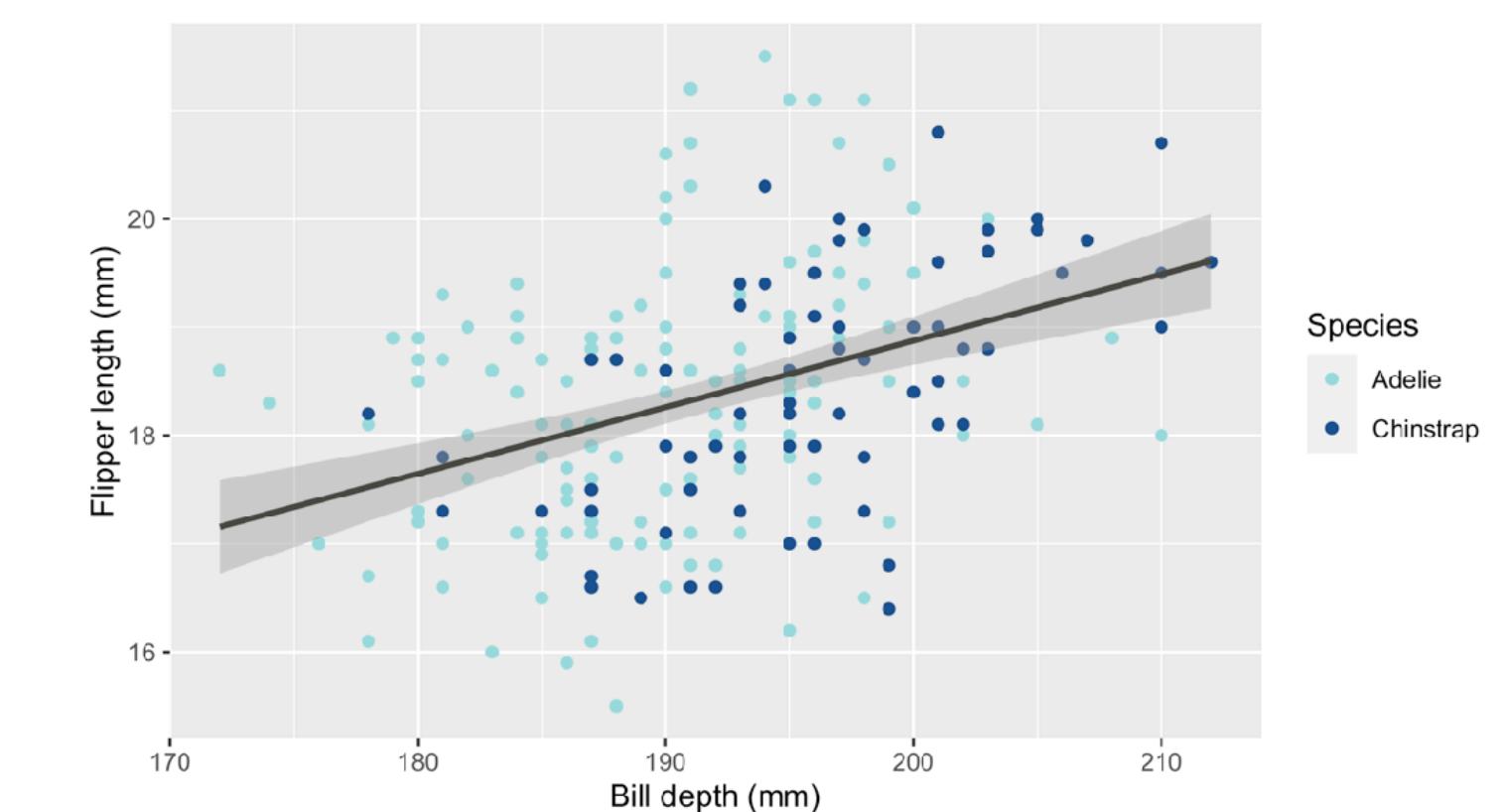
# visualize the relationship
ggplot(penguins_nongentoo) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = bill_depth_mm, y = flipper_length_mm, color = species)
  ) +
  geom_smooth(
    aes(x = bill_depth_mm, y = flipper_length_mm),
    method = "lm"
  )
```



**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting bill depth from flipper length.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	-0.0820	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

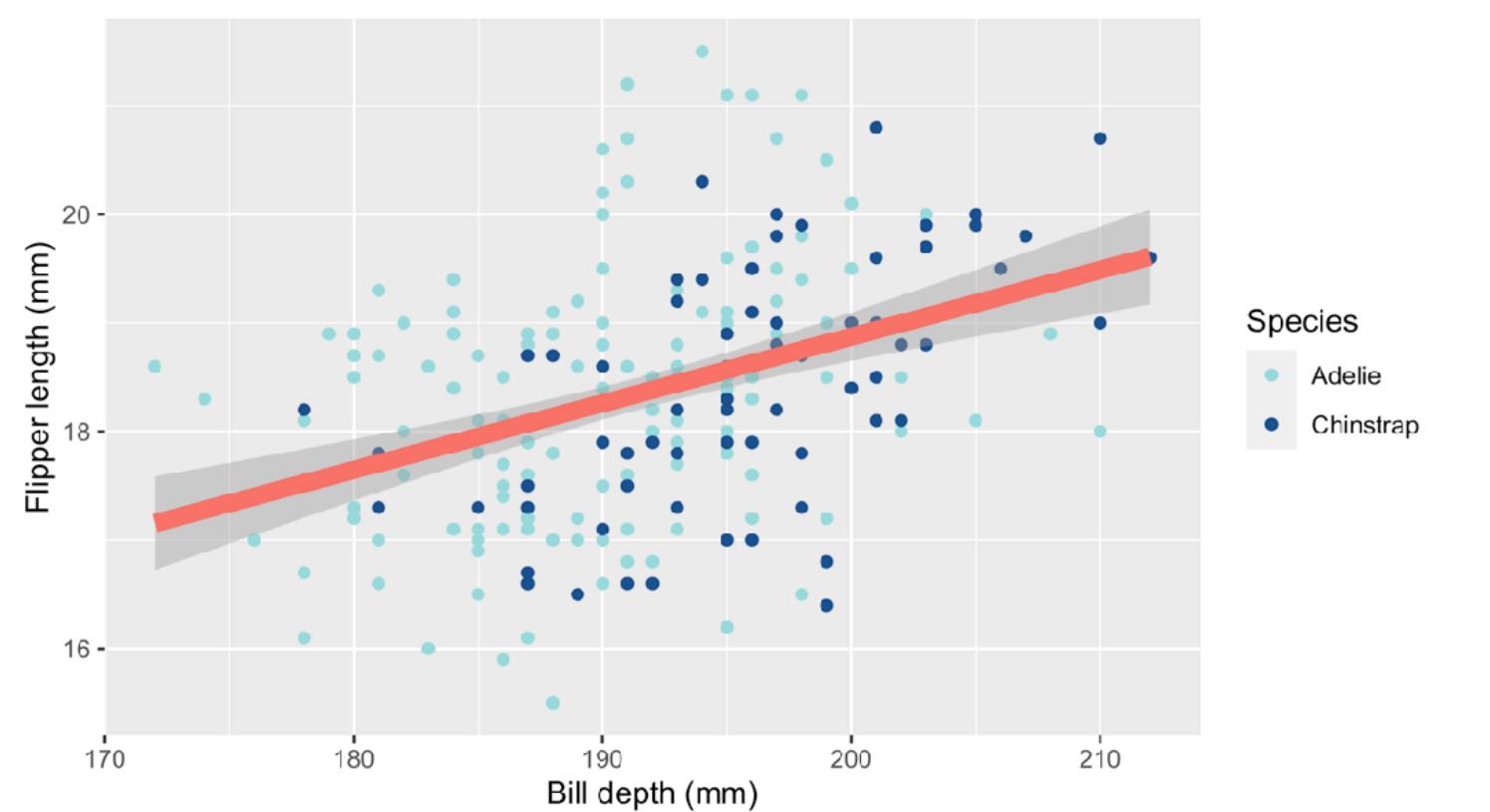
**Figure 2.** Relationship between bill depth and flipper length.

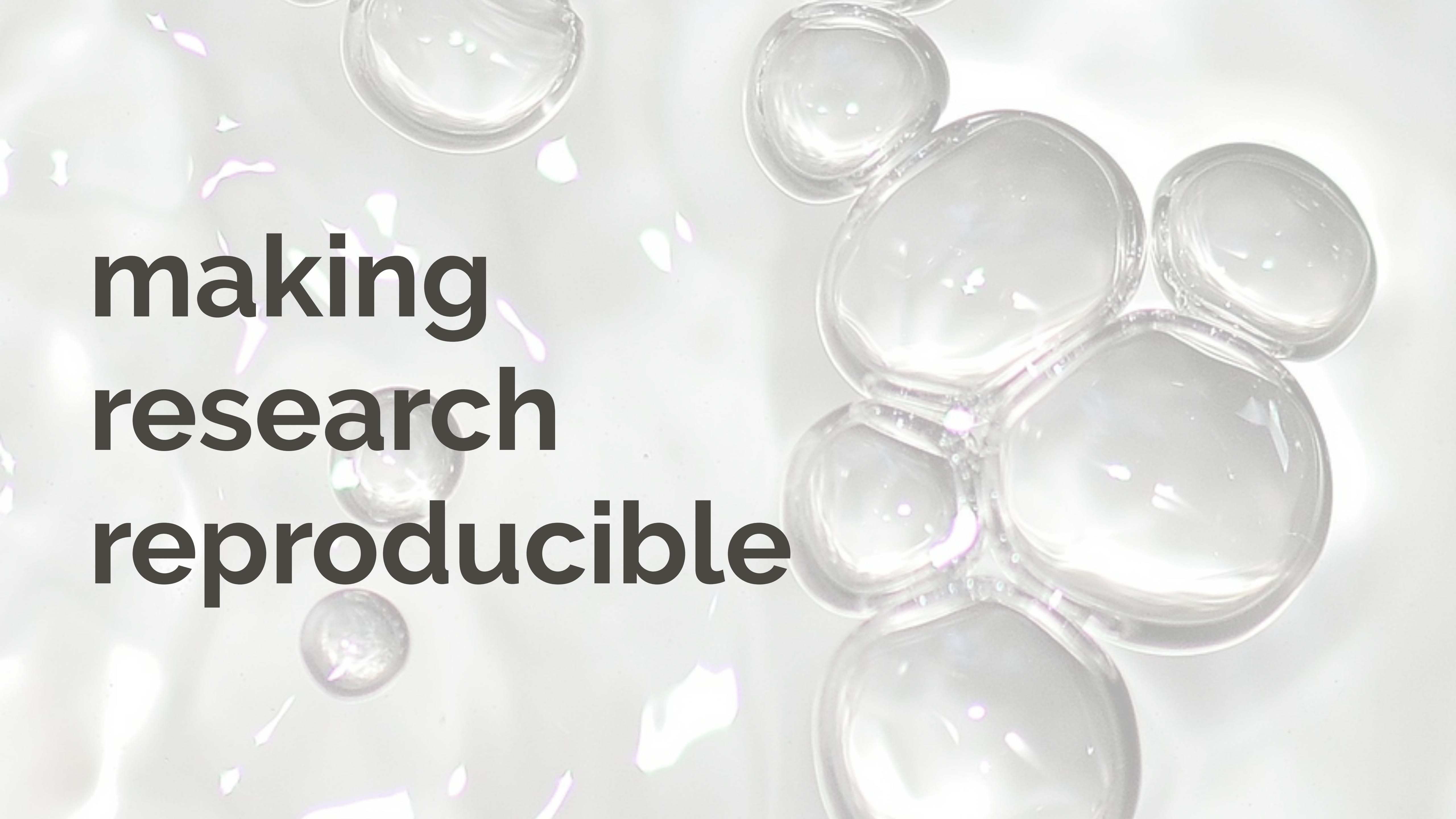


**Table 1.** Regression output for predicting bill depth from flipper length.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	33.6	1.25	27.0	1.39e-86
flipper_length_mm	<b>-0.0820</b>	0.00618	-13.3	1.23e-32

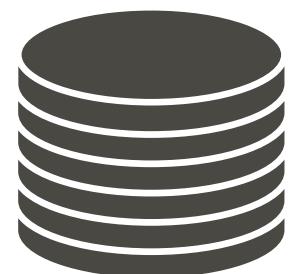
**Figure 2.** Relationship between bill depth and flipper length.





**making  
research  
reproducible**

# make



raw data



code & documentation to reproduce the analysis



specifications of your computational environment

## available and accessible

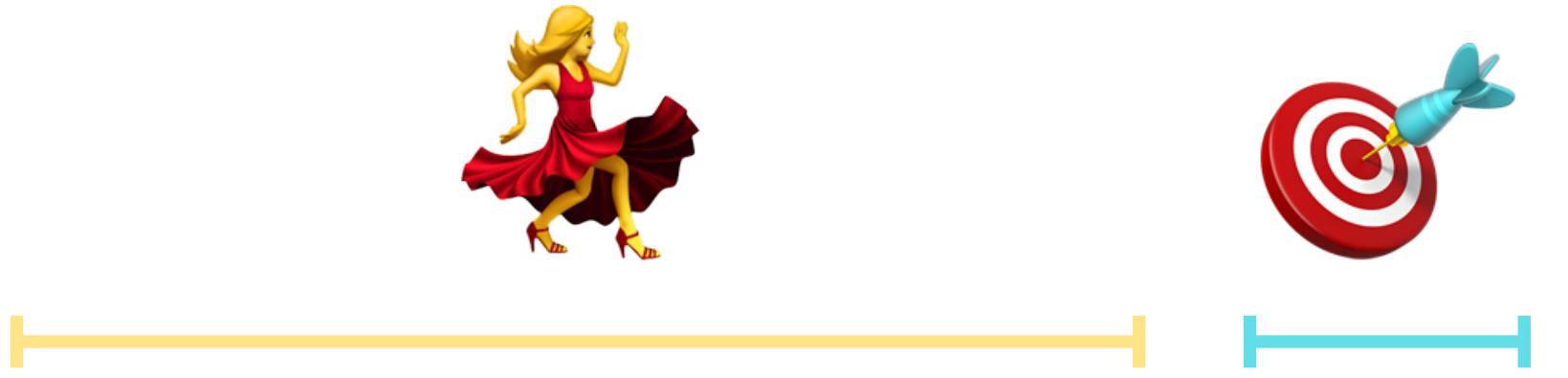
Peng, Roger. "The reproducibility crisis in science: A statistical counterattack." *Significance* 12.3 (2015): 30-32.

Gentleman, Robert, and Duncan Temple Lang. "Statistical analyses and reproducible research." *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* 16.1 (2007): 1-23.

“The most important tool is  
the **mindset**, when starting,  
that the end product will be  
reproducible.”

– Keith Baggerly

nobody,  
not even yourself,  
can recreate any part  
of your analysis



push button  
reproducibility  
in published work

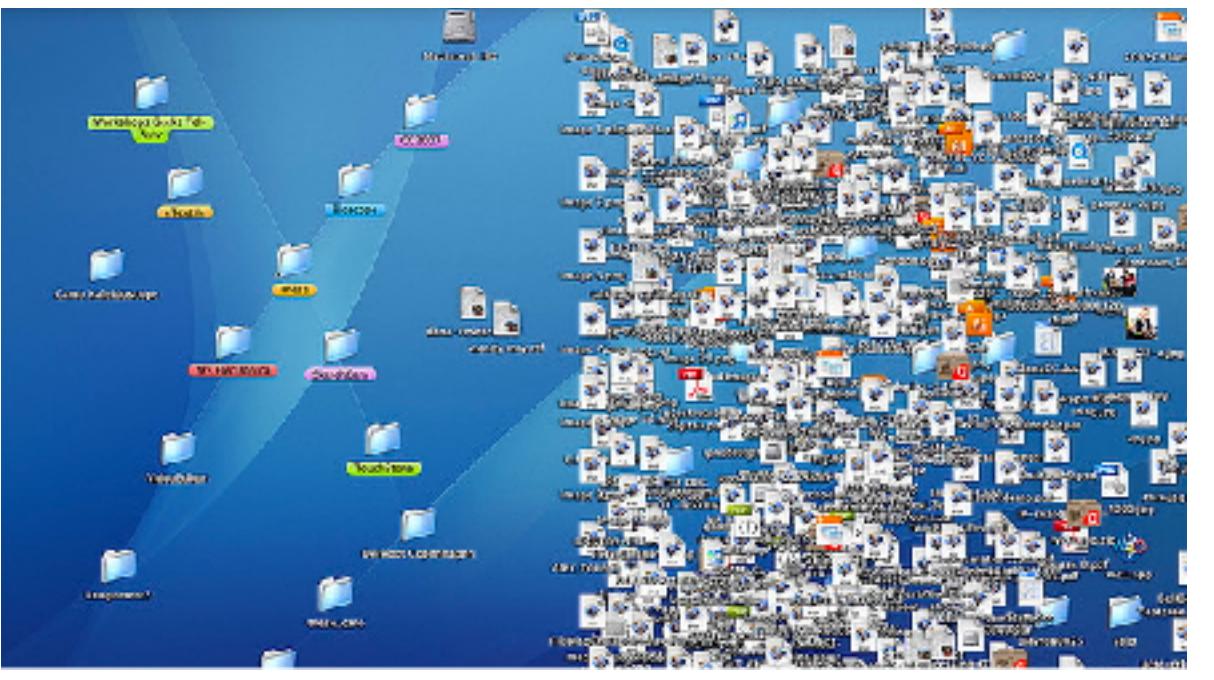
“There’s **no one-size-fits-all solution**  
for computational reproducibility.”

8 principles  
but the following<sup>^</sup> might help...

1

organize  
your  
project

level of organization



## simpler analysis

-  raw-data
-  processed-data
-  manuscript
  - └ manuscript.Rmd

## more complex analysis

-  raw-data
-  processed-data
-  scripts
-  figures
-  manuscript
  - └ manuscript.Rmd

stick with the conventions of your peers



write  
**READMEs**  
liberally



## raw-data

- └ README.md
- └ airlines.csv
- └ airports.csv
- └ flights.csv
- └ planes.csv
- └ weather.csv



## processed-data



## scripts



## figures



## manuscript



### # README

This folder contains the raw data for the project.

All datasets were downloaded from [openflights.org/data.html](http://openflights.org/data.html) on 2019-04-01.

- airlines: Airline names
- airports: Airports metadata
- flights: Flight data
- planes: Plane metadata
- weather: Hourly weather data



keep data  
tidy &  
machine readable

Student	Exam Grade		
Name	1	2	Major
Barney Donaldson	89	76	Data Science, Public Policy
Clay Whelan	67	83	Public Policy
Simran Bass	82	90	Statistics
Chante Munro	45	72	Political Science, Statistics
Gabrielle Cherry	32	79	.
Kush Piper	98	sick	Statistics
Faizan Ratliff	82	75	Data Science
Torin Ruiz	70	80	Sociology, Statistics
Reiss Richardson	missed exam	34	Neuroscience
Ajwa Cochran	50	65	Data Science

→ record  
code +  
document  
non-code  
steps +  
write  
tests

name	exam_1	exam_2	first_major	second_major	participation
Barney Donaldson	89	76	Data Science	Public Policy	ok
Clay Whelan	67	83	Public Policy	NA	ok
Simran Bass	82	90	Statistics	NA	ok
Chante Munro	45	72	Political Science	Statistics	Low
Gabrielle Cherry	32	79	NA	NA	ok
Kush Piper	98	NA	Statistics	NA	ok
Faizan Ratliff	82	75	Data Science	NA	ok
Torin Ruiz	70	80	Sociology	Statistics	ok
Reiss Richardson	NA	34	Neuroscience	NA	low
Ajwa Cochran	50	65	Data Science	NA	low

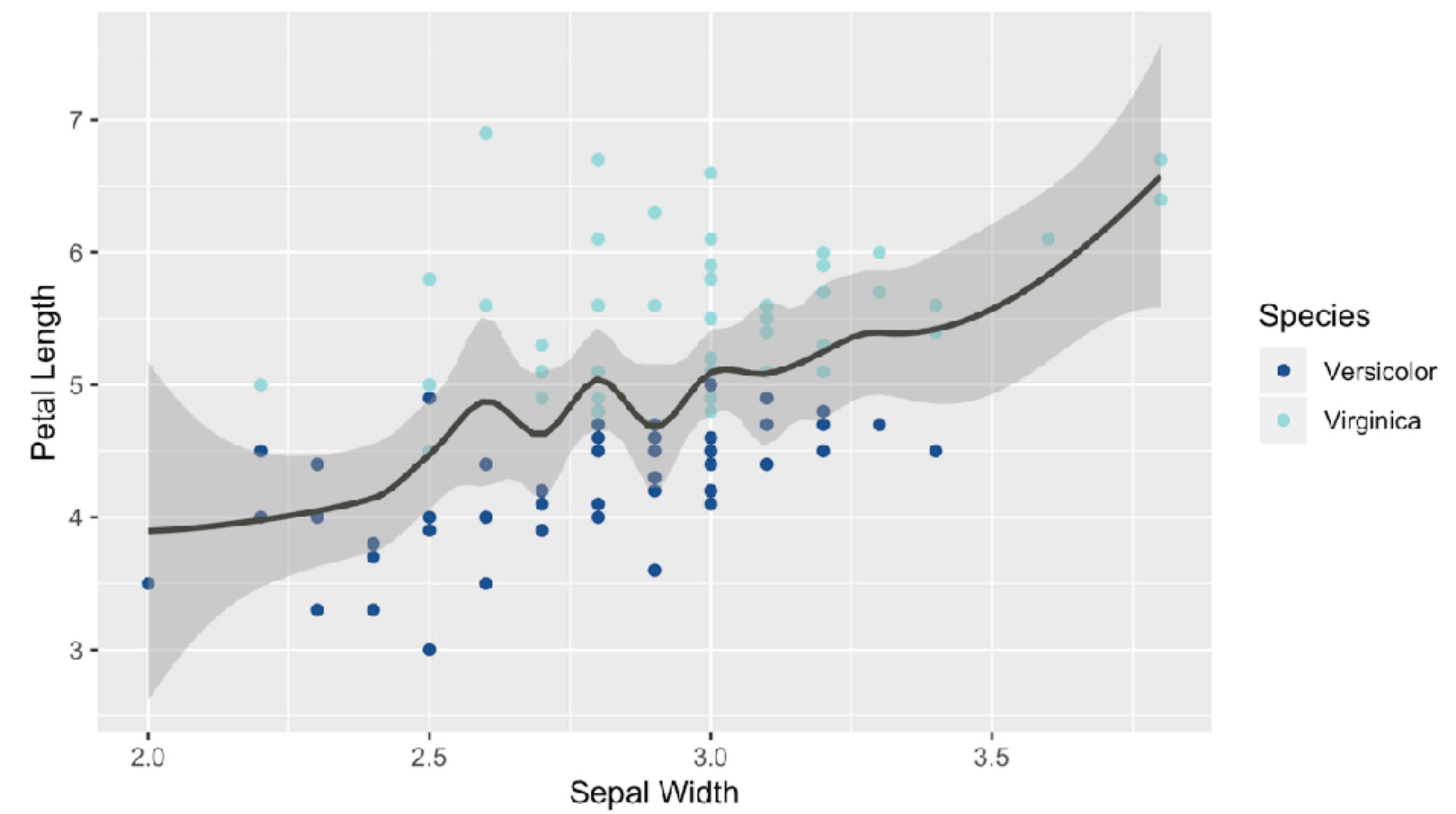
Low participation

1

comment  
your  
code



```
# use loess smoothing
ggplot(penguins_nongentoo) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = bill_depth_mm, color = species))
  ) +
  geom_smooth(
    aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = bill_depth_mm),
    method = "loess", span = 0.375
  )
```





use  
literate  
programming

tab1-fig2.Rmd

Normal | B I U </> | X | : 1= , | @ | Format | Insert | Table

```
---
```

```
title: "Table 1 matches Figure 2!"  
author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"  
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"  
output:  
  bookdown::html_document2:  
    fig_caption: yes  
bibliography: references.bib  
---
```

```
{r chunk-options, include=FALSE}  
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE)
```

```
{r setup}  
library(broom)          # for tidy model output  
library(glue)           # for gluing strings to data  
library(knitr)           # for kable  
library(palmerpenguins)  # for data  
library(tidyverse)        # for data wrangling and visualisation
```

In this report we evaluate the relationship between relationship between bill depth and flipper length of penguins. The data come from [@gorman2014](#).

The diagram shows a side view of a penguin's head. A horizontal double-headed arrow labeled "Bill length" spans the width of the bill from the tip to the base. A vertical double-headed arrow labeled "Bill depth" measures the thickness of the bill at its widest point.

# Exploratory data analysis | R Markdown

improve-repro-workflow-reproducibilitea-2020 - RStudio

tab1-fig2.Rmd x Addins

Environment History Connections Tutorial

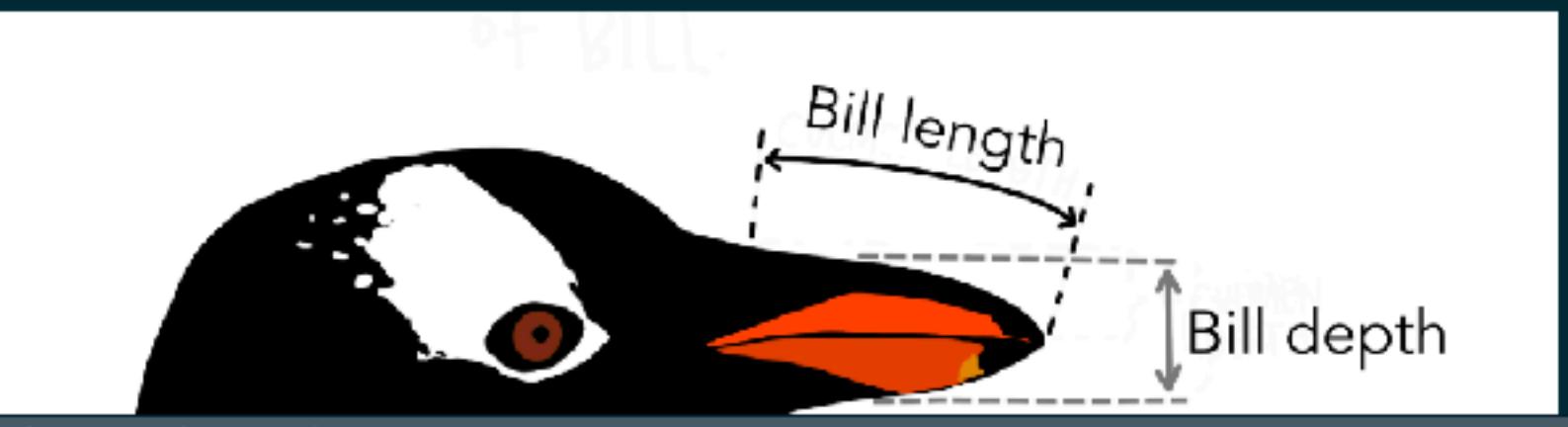
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Publish

Normal B I U Insert Table

```
---  
title: "Table 1 matches Figure 2!"  
author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"  
date: "r Sys.Date()"  
output:  
  bookdown::html_document2:  
    fig_caption: yes  
bibliography: references.bib  
---  
  
{r chunk-options, include=FALSE}  
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE)  
  
{r setup}  
library(broom)      # for tidy model output  
library(glue)        # for gluing strings to data  
library(knitr)       # for kable  
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```

In this report we evaluate the relationship between bill depth and flipper length of penguins. The data come from @gorman2014.



# Exploratory data analysis R Markdown

Console

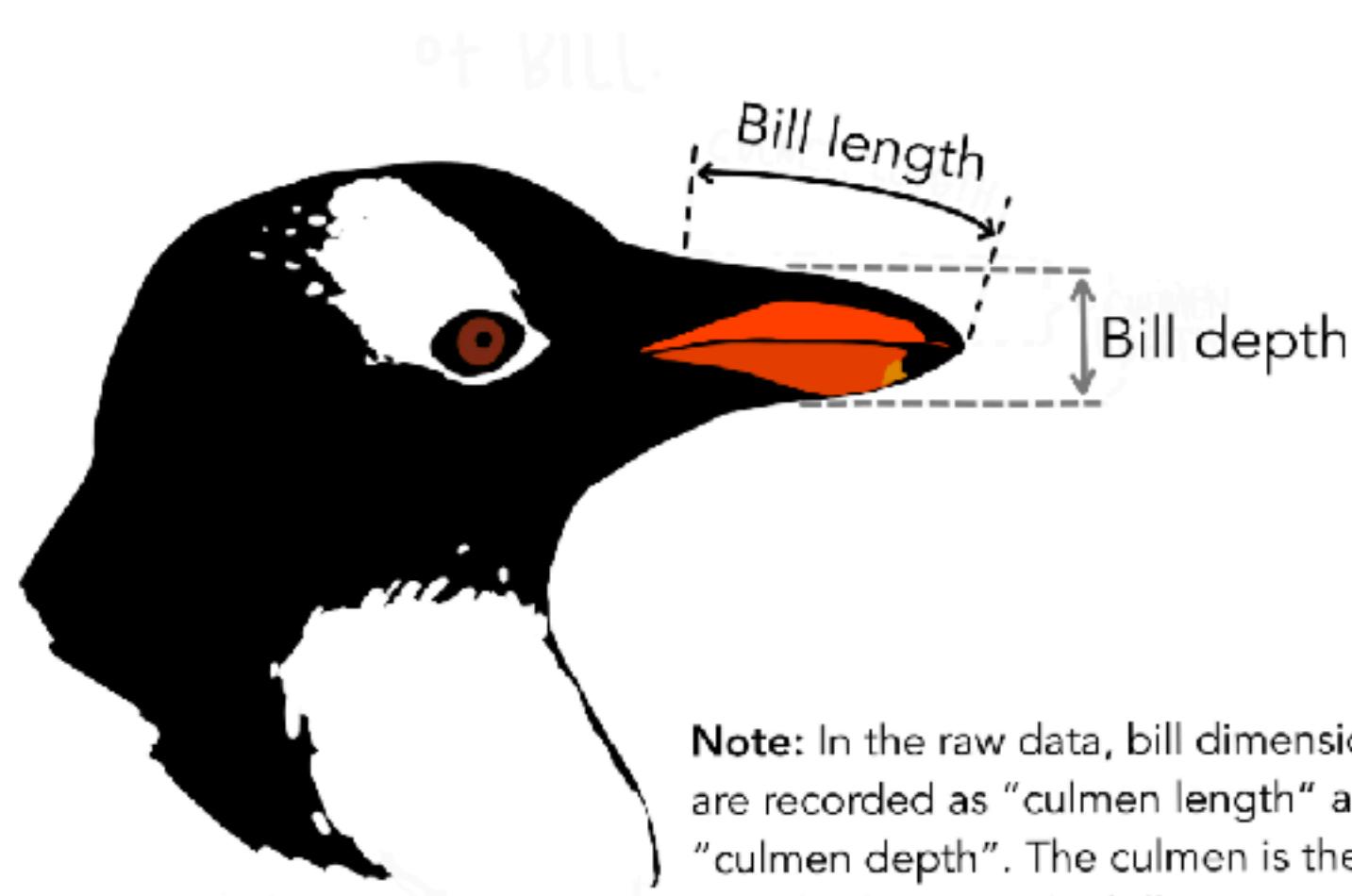
Table 1.1 shows some summary statistics.

Table 1.1: Summary statistics

# Table 1 matches Figure 2!

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel  
2020-11-10

In this report we evaluate the relationship between bill depth and flipper length of penguins. The data come from Gorman, Williams, and Fraser (2014).



Note: In the raw data, bill dimensions are recorded as "culmen length" and "culmen depth". The culmen is the dorsal ridge atop the bill.

The original dataset has 3 species (Adelie, Gentoo, and Chinstrap), but we will only work with Adelie and Chinstrap species.

## 1 Exploratory data analysis

*demo*

rmarkdown

# more resources . . .

- ▶ Learn more about **R Markdown**:
  - ▶ Documentation: [rmarkdown.rstudio.com](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com)
  - ▶ Book: [bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown](https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown)
  - ▶ Book: [bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook](https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook)
- ▶ Learn more about the **visual editor**:
  - ▶ Documentation: [rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing](https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing)
  - ▶ Blog post: [blog.rstudio.com/2020/09/30/rstudio-v1-4-preview-visual-markdown-editing](https://blog.rstudio.com/2020/09/30/rstudio-v1-4-preview-visual-markdown-editing)
  - ▶ Blog post: [blog.rstudio.com/2020/11/09/rstudio-1-4-preview-citations](https://blog.rstudio.com/2020/11/09/rstudio-1-4-preview-citations)



use  
version  
control

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with an R Markdown document open. The code chunk contains YAML front matter and R code for setting up packages and options. A note about penguins is included, followed by an image of a penguin with annotations for bill length and depth.

```
---
```

```
title: "Table 1 matches Figure 2!"  
author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"  
date: "^r Sys.Date()"  
output:  
  bookdown::html_document2:  
    fig_caption: yes  
bibliography: references.bib
```

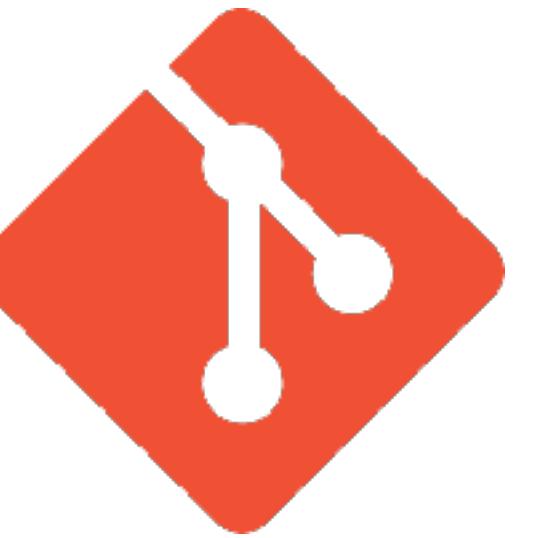
```
{r chunk-options, include=FALSE}  
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE)
```

```
{r setup}  
library(broom)      # for tidy model output  
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library(palmerpenguins) # for data  
library(tidyverse)   # for data wrangling and visualisation
```

In this report we evaluate the relationship between relationship between bill depth and flipper length of penguins. The data come from [@gorman2014](#).

A small image of a penguin's head in profile, with dashed lines and arrows indicating the measurement of bill length (horizontal distance from the tip to the base) and bill depth (vertical distance from the tip to the base).

changes  
tracked by



hosted  
on

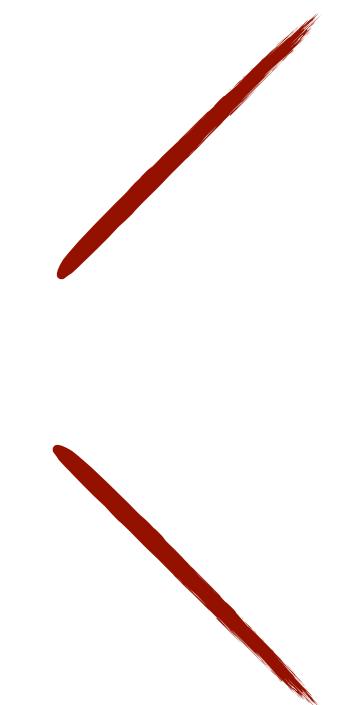


2

# Git workflows

GitHub first

Local first

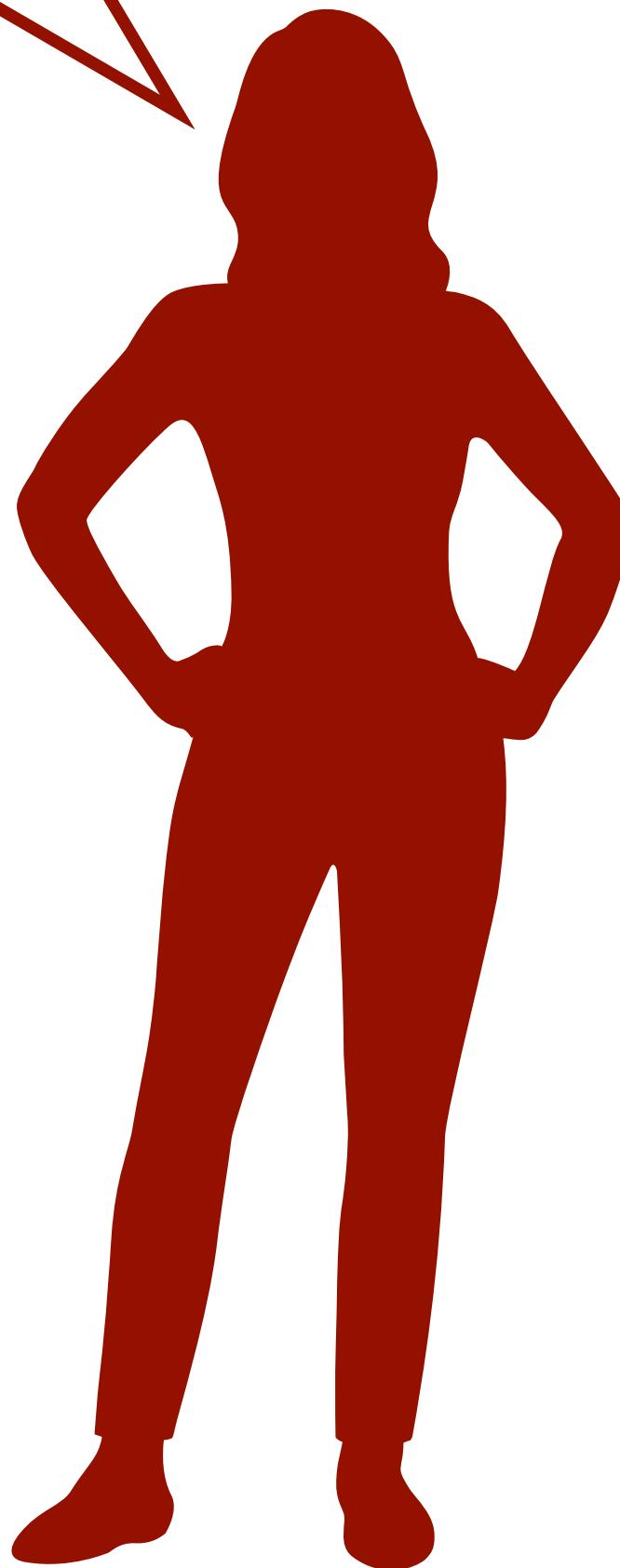


# GitHub first



- ▶ Step 1: Create a new repo on GitHub
- ▶ Step 2: Copy the repo URL
- ▶ Step 3: Clone it using RStudio
- ▶ Step 4: Make changes locally
- ▶ Step 6: Commit and push to GitHub
- ▶ Step 7: Confirm your changes have propagated to GitHub

# Local first

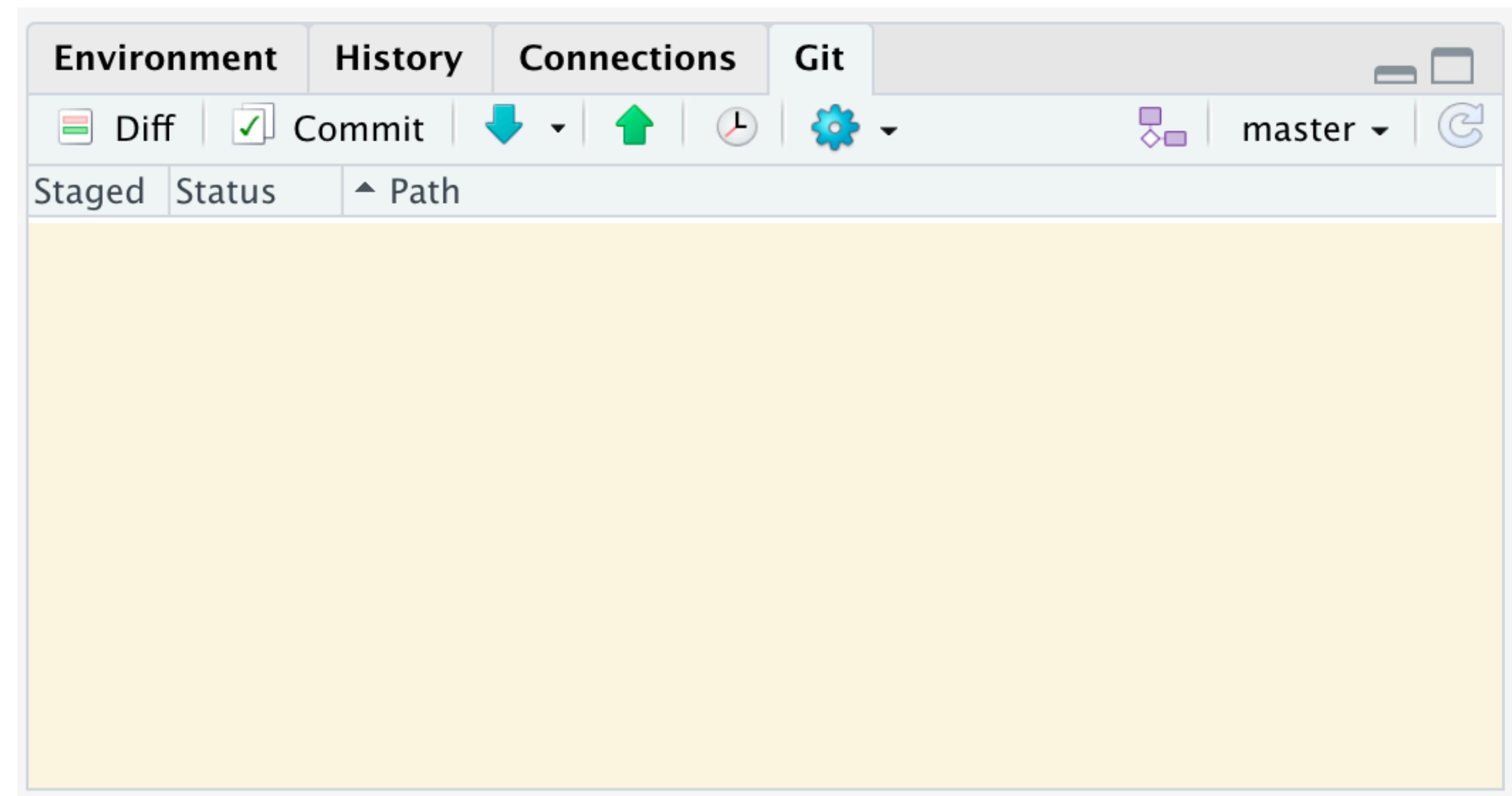


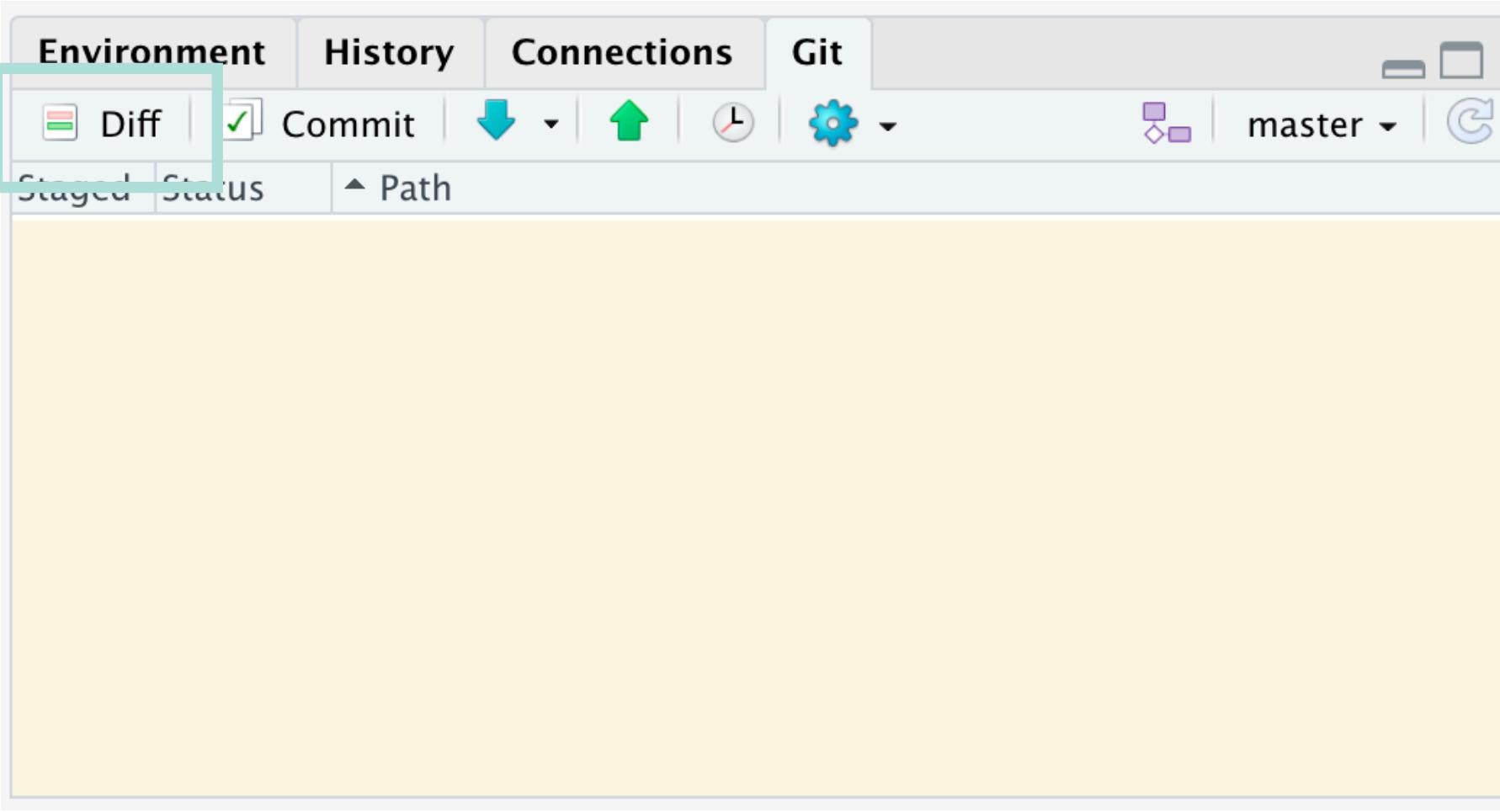
I have been working on  
a project for a while, and now  
I'm realising I should have  
been tracking it with git.

- ▶ Step 1: Create an RStudio Project from existing directory (if an `.Rproj` file doesn't already exist)
- ▶ Step 2: `usethis::use_git()` and follow instructions
- ▶ Step 3: `usethis::use_github()` and follow instructions

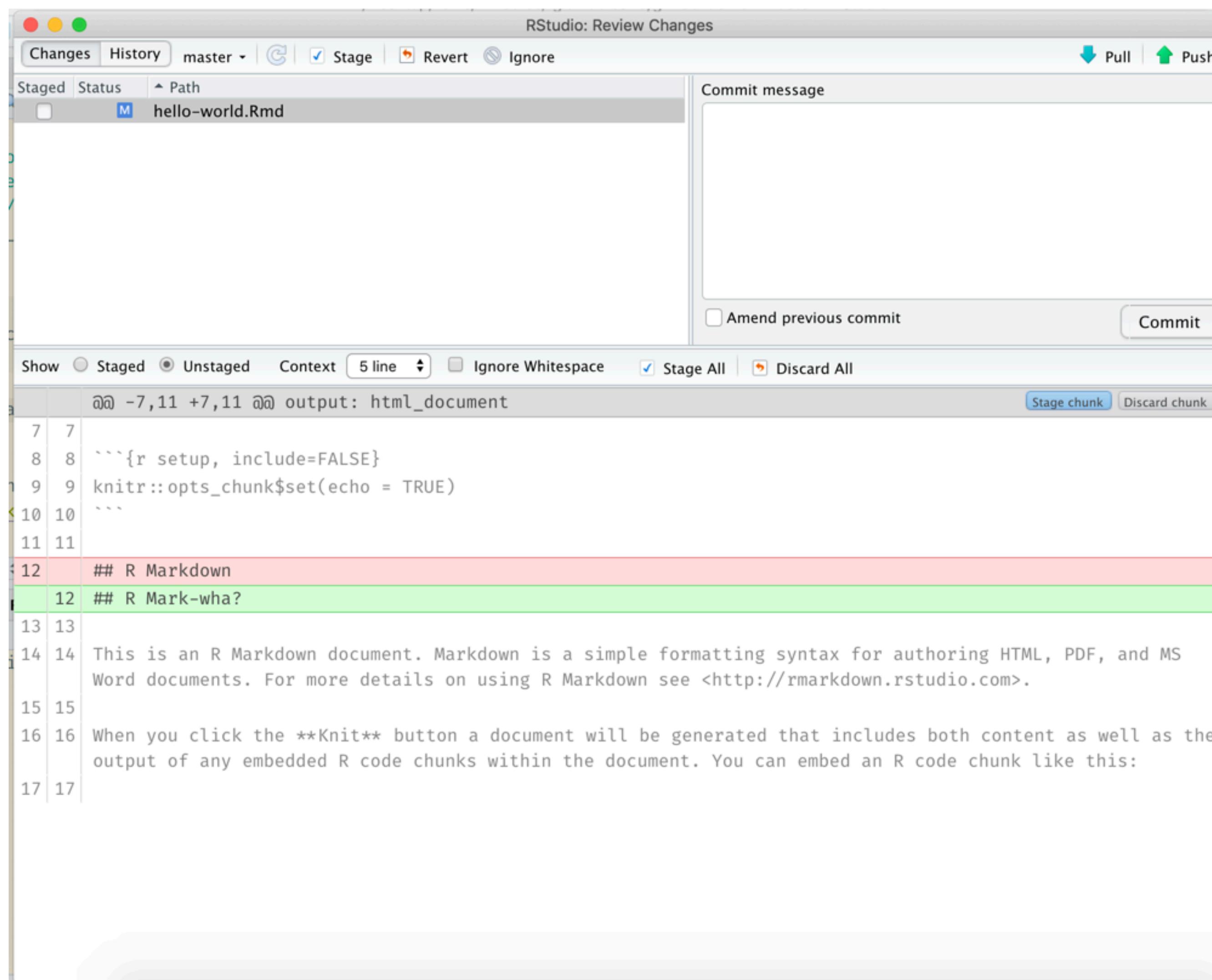
*demo*

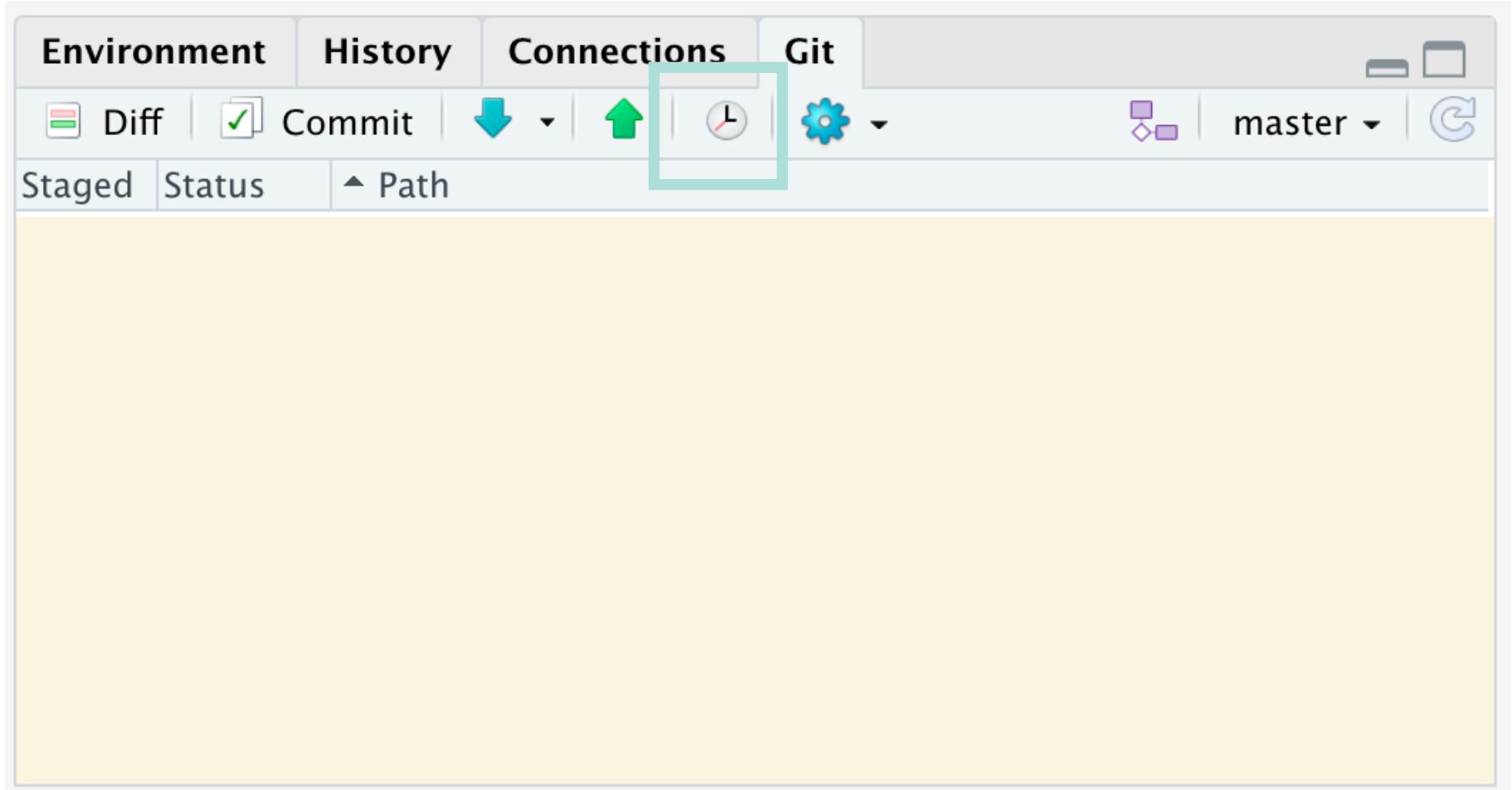
**git & github**





- ▶ View options
- ▶ Staging and committing all changes in a document at once
- ▶ Staging and committing various changes within a document one by one
- ▶ Commit messages
- ▶ Amending a previous commit
- ▶ Pushing





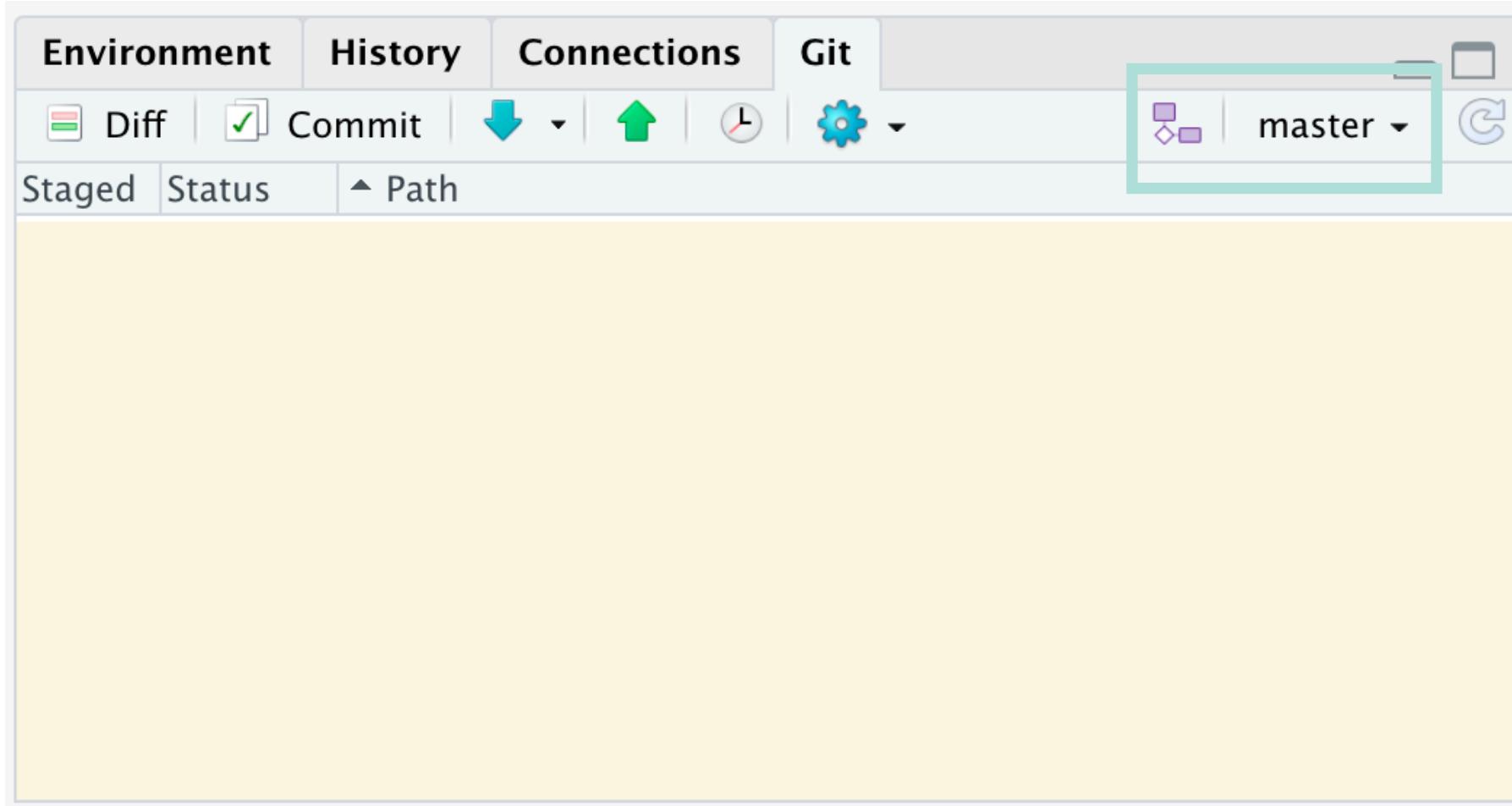
- ▶ History of commits
- ▶ What is HEAD?
- ▶ Filtering history of commits by File or Directory

RStudio: Review Changes

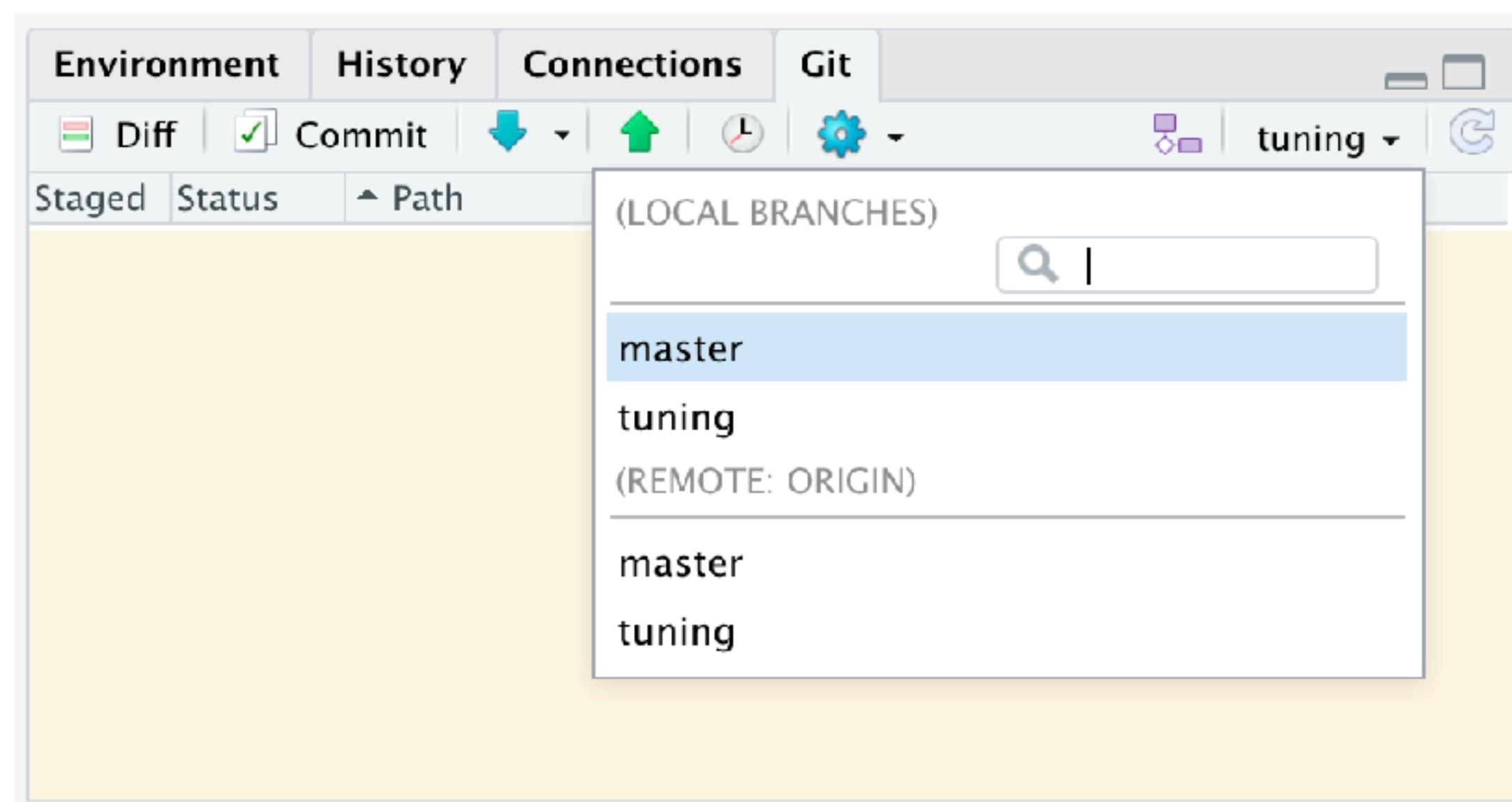
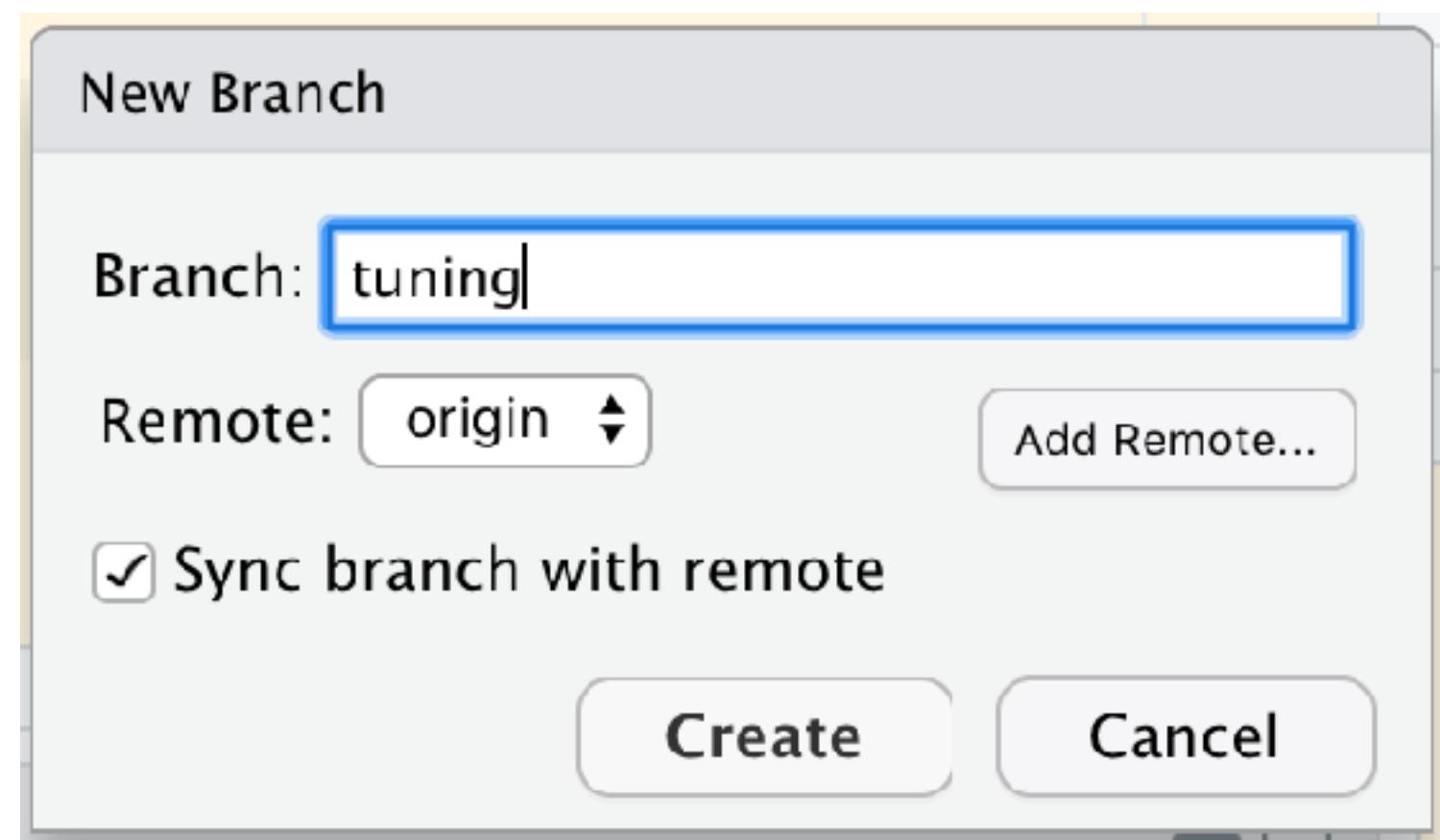
Subject	Author	Date	SHA
HEAD -> refs/heads/master	Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel <mine@stat.d	2018-12-18	07e3c74b
origin/master			
origin/HEAD			
huhu	Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel <mine@stat.d	2018-12-18	800655bf
hu	Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel <mine@stat.d	2018-12-18	70b51473
Start data analysis report	Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel <mine@stat.d	2018-12-17	b8f352fe
A new proj is born! 🎉	Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel <mine@stat.d	2018-12-17	6ef76e86
Initial commit	Mine's testing agent <rundel.mine@gr	2018-12-17	0c550d4f

Changes History master - (all commits) Search Pull

Commits 1-6 of 6



- ▶ Branching
- ▶ Switching between branches



*demo*

**pull requests**

*more resources . . .*

- ▶ Learn more about using **Git and GitHub with R**:
  - ▶ Book: [happygitwithr.com](http://happygitwithr.com)
- ▶ Learn more about **Git setup**:
  - ▶ Documentation: [usethis.r-lib.org/articles/articles/usethis-setup.html](https://usethis.r-lib.org/articles/articles/usethis-setup.html)

?

automate  
your  
process



raw-data



processed-data



scripts

- └ 00-analyse.R
- └ 01-load-packages.R
- └ 02-load-data.R
- └ 03-clean-data.R
- └ 04-explore.R
- └ 05-model.R
- └ 06-summarise.R



```
00-analyse.R x
Source on Save | Run | Source | R Script
# run all -----
source("01-load-packages.R")
source("02-load-data.R")
source("03-clean-data.R")
source("04-explore.R")
source("05-model.R")
source("06-summarise.R")
```



figures



manuscript

# minimal make

A minimal tutorial on make

---

I would argue that the most important tool for reproducible research is not [Sweave](#) or [knitr](#) but [GNU make](#).

Consider, for example, all of the files associated with a manuscript. In the simplest case, I would have an [R](#) script for each figure plus a [LaTeX](#) file for the main text. And then a [BibTeX](#) file for the references.

Compiling the final PDF is a bit of work:

- Run each R script through R to produce the relevant figure.
- Run latex and then bibtex and then latex a couple of more times.

And the R scripts need to be run before latex is, and only if they've changed.

## A simple example

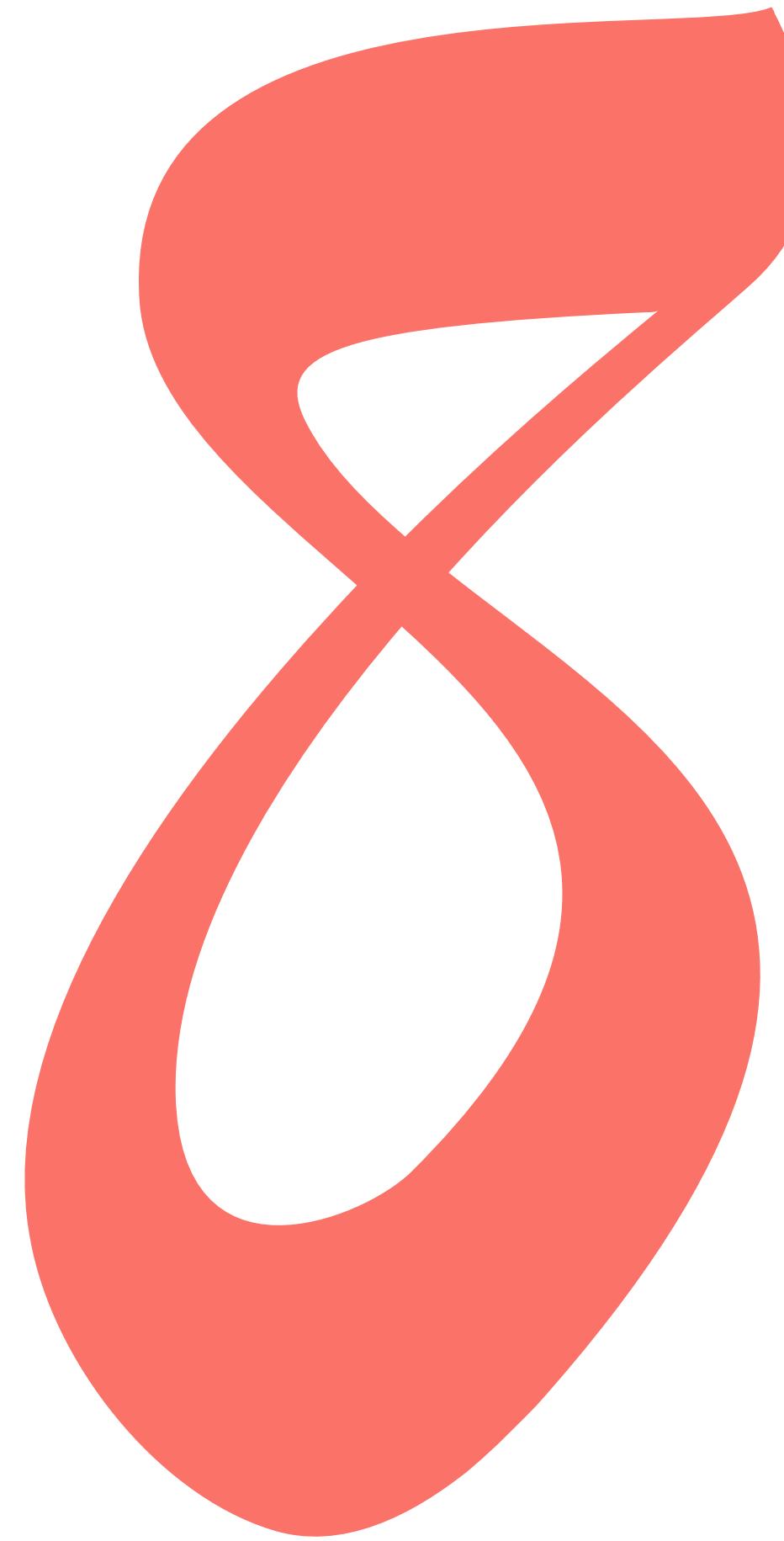
[GNU make](#) makes this easy. In your directory for the manuscript, you create a text file called `Makefile` that looks something like [the following](#) (here using [pdflatex](#)).

```
mypaper.pdf: mypaper.bib mypaper.tex Figs/fig1.pdf Figs/fig2.pdf
    pdflatex mypaper
    bibtex mypaper
    pdflatex mypaper
    pdflatex mypaper

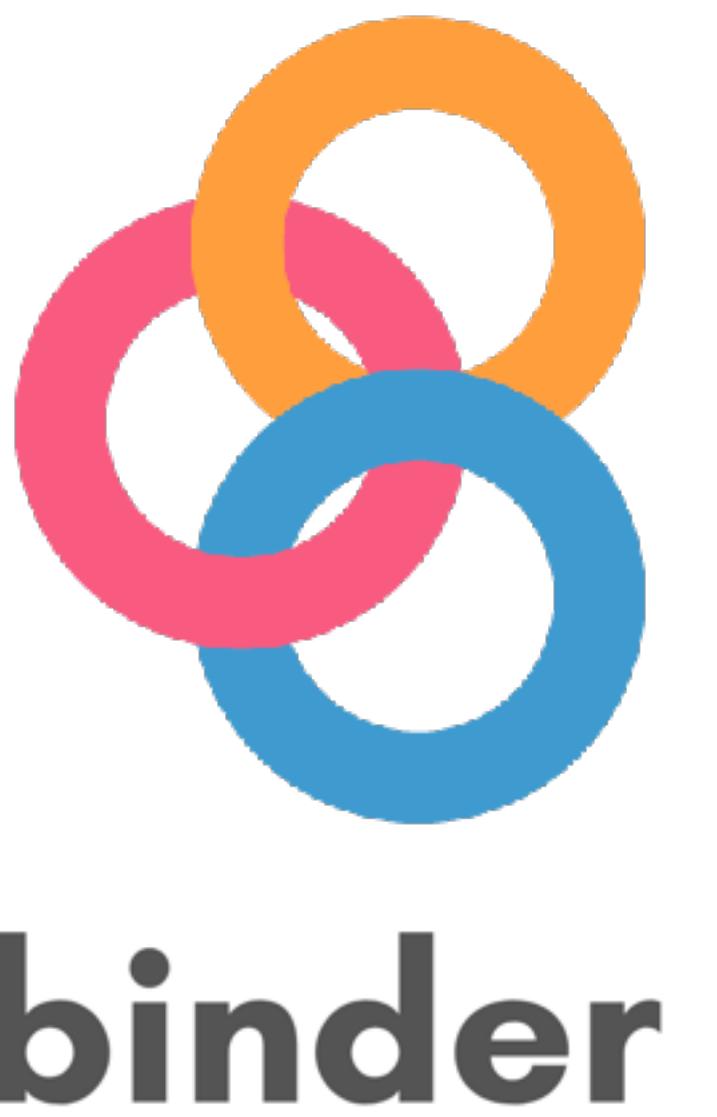
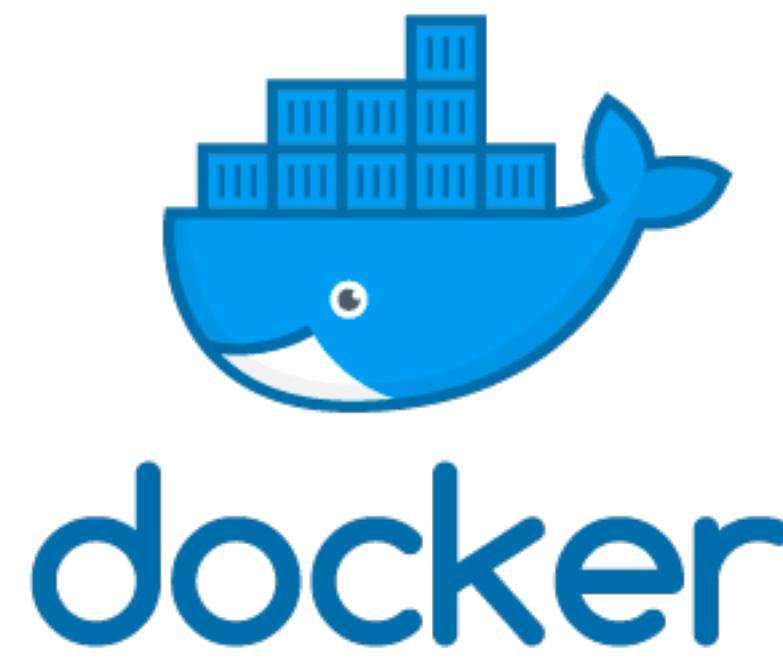
Figs/fig1.pdf: R/fig1.R
    cd R;R CMD BATCH fig1.R

Figs/fig2.pdf: R/fig2.R
    cd R;R CMD BATCH fig2.R
```

Each batch of lines indicates a file to be created (the *target*), the files it depends on (the *prerequisites*), and then a set of commands needed to construct the target from the dependent files. Note that the lines with the commands *must* start with a **tab** character (**not spaces**).



share  
computing  
environment



- 1 organize your project
- 2 write **READMEs** liberally
- 3 keep data **tidy & machine readable**
- 4 comment your code
- 5 use **literate programming**
- 6 use **version control**
- 7 automate your process
- 8 share computing **environment**

## PERSPECTIVE

## Good enough practices in scientific computing

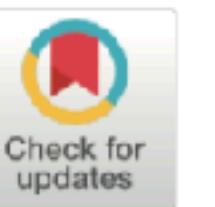
Greg Wilson<sup>1\*</sup>, Jennifer Bryan<sup>2</sup>, Karen Cranston<sup>3</sup>, Justin Kitzes<sup>4</sup>, Lex Nederbragt<sup>5</sup>, Tracy K. Teal<sup>6</sup>

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Justin Kitzes, Lex Nederbragt, Tracy K. Teal  
“Good enough practices in scientific computing.”  
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## Author summary

Computers are now essential in all branches of science, but most researchers are never taught the equivalent of basic lab skills for research computing. As a result, data can get lost, analyses can take much longer than necessary, and researchers are limited in how effectively they can work with software and data. Computing workflows need to follow the same practices as lab projects and notebooks, with organized data, documented steps, and the project structured for reproducibility, but researchers new to computing often don't know where to start. This paper presents a set of good computing practices that every researcher can adopt, regardless of their current level of computational skill. These practices, which encompass data management, programming, collaborating with colleagues, organizing projects, tracking work, and writing manuscripts, are drawn from a wide variety of published sources from our daily lives and from our work with volunteer organizations that have delivered workshops to over 11,000 people since 2010.

## Overview

We present a set of computing tools and techniques that every researcher can and should consider adopting. These recommendations synthesize inspiration from our own work, from the experiences of the thousands of people who have taken part in Software Carpentry and Data Carpentry workshops over the past 6 years, and from a variety of other guides. Our recommendations are aimed specifically at people who are new to research computing.

## Introduction

Three years ago, a group of researchers involved in Software Carpentry and Data Carpentry wrote a paper called “Best Practices for Scientific Computing” [1]. That paper provided recommendations for people who were already doing significant amounts of computation in their research. However, as computing has become an essential part of science for all researchers, there is a larger group of people new to scientific computing, and the question then becomes, “where to start?”

# Improve your workflow for reproducible science



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