#### **Curs superior universitari**

CIÈNCIA OBERTA: promoció, suport i avaluació





Unitat 2 – Integritat, transparència i replicabilitat de la ciència

Sessió del dia 15 de Novembre de 2023

# Replicabilitat i reproductibilitat de la recerca

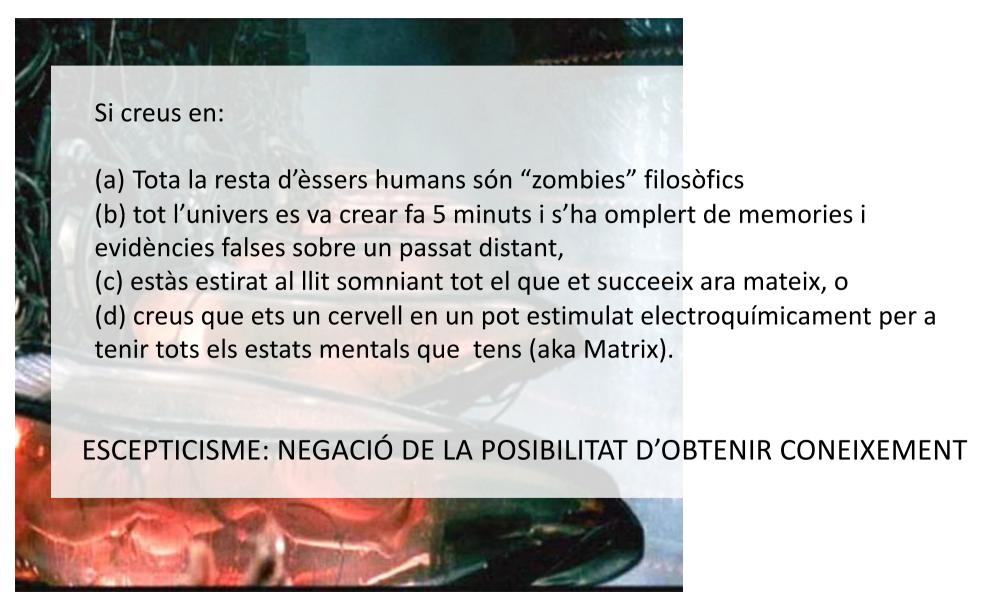
Tria una llicència CC. Et recomanem aquestes (per a facilitar la reutilització):

Oriol Pujol Vila
Universitat de Barcelona





### DISCLAIMER







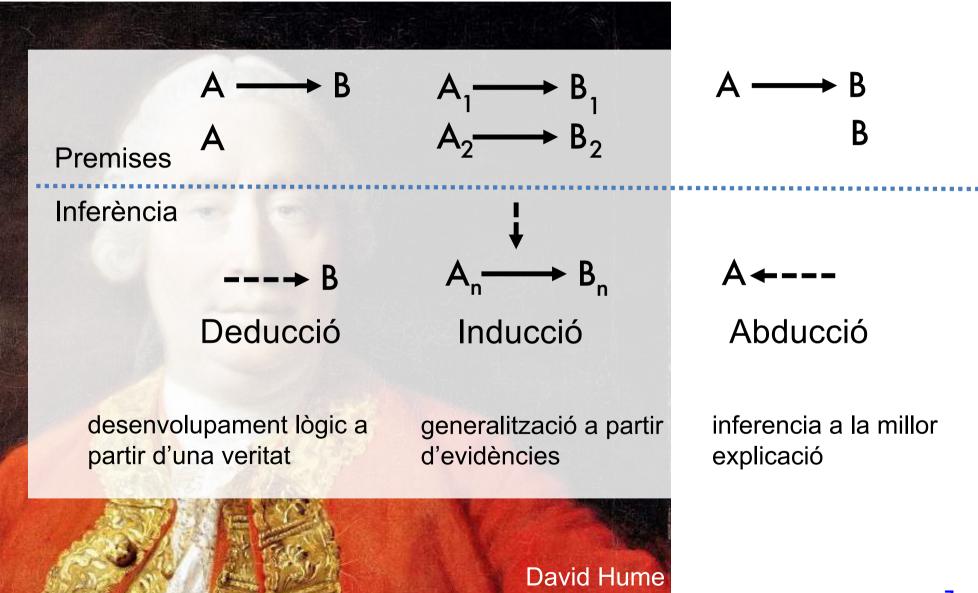
#### **EPISTEMOLOGIA**

Coneixement: Creença Veritable Justicada (Edmund Gettier)



## EPISTEMOLOGIA

Inferència com a justificació





### INDUCCIÓ I L'INFERÈNCIA BAYESIANA

- 1. La meva creença es modifica en funció de les evidències.
- 2. Creença augmenta si la evidència suporta la creença.
- 3. Creença disminueix si la evidència no suporta la creença.

CREENÇA | EVIDENCIA = modificador \* CREENÇA

Donat dos observadors amb la mateixa creença inicial (a priori) i la mateixa evidència arribaran a la mateixa conclusió/creença final (a posteriori)

Independent de la nostra creença a priori, si hi ha suficient evidència, el fenomen queda probabilísticament determinat.

Pierre-Simon Laplace

#### **UNA DE ROMANS**

https://github.com/oriolpujol/slides/blob/master/Reproducibility\_Bayes.ipynb





#### **IDEES IMPORTANT**

**13** 

- 1. Calen evidències per crear coneixement.
- 2. Les evidències poden ser més observacions sota la mateixa hipòtesi
- 3. Són evidències, també, si es poden reproduir les conclusions amb noves observacions ben controlades.
- 4. Si quelcom no es replicable/reproduible només hi ha una evidencia i per tant no es pot justificar i crear coneixement.
- 5. El mecanisme d'inferència inductiva es trans-disciplinar.
- 6. Si diversos grups de recerca treballen sota la mateixa pregunta es poden juntar evidències i donar suport a una hipòtesi.
- 7. Permet la reinterpretació de les evidències i la potencial correcció d'errors.

#### EL "REPLIGATE"



Més del 70% de recercaires han fallat en reproduir els experiments d'altres.

Més del 50% han fallat a reproduir els seus propis experiments.

## STATISTICAL ERRORS

P values, the 'gold standard' of statistical validity, are not as reliable as many scientists assume.

BY REGINA NUZZO

#### **CONSEQÜÈNCIES SOCIALS**

Pèrdua de temps, Pèrdua de diners, Pèrdua de credibilitat

## A QUÈ ES DEU?



QUÈ NECESSITEM PER FER RECERCA REPRODUIBLE?



### EL PASTÍS REPRODUIBLE



10 Me gusta

tasteaglorias Marchando Brownie de Red Velvet casero, que se note que es domingo! Replicable – es pot repetir? (es poden tornar a recollir els ingredients i replicar les condicions per realitzar el pastís? Es poden obtenir resultats consistents per respondre la mateixa qüestió?)

**Reproduible** – parla de la validació del procés. S'arriben a les conclusions similars amb les mateixes dades i mètode?

Què necessitem per fer el pastís reproduible?

### EL PASTÍS REPRODUIBLE







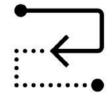
10 Me gusta

tasteaglorias Marchando Brownie de Red Velvet casero, que se note que es domingo!



Ingredients: Els podem trovar?

Quantitats: Quina quantitat s'ha fet servir?



Procés: Tenim la recepta?



Entorn: Tenim les condicions per reproduir la cocció?

#### RECERCA REPRODUIBLE

**IEEE** Access

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#### **Copying Machine Learning Classifiers**

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ABSTRACT We study copying of machine learning classifiers, an agnostic technique to replicate the decision behavior of any classifier. We develop the theory behind the problem of copying, highlighting its properties, and propose a framework to copy the decision behavior of any classifier using no prior knowledge of its parameters or training data distribution. We validate this framework through extensive experiments using data from a series of well-known problems. To further validate this concept, we use three different use cases where desiderata such as interpretability, fairness or productivization constrains need to be addressed. Results show that copies can be exploited to enhance existing solutions and improve them adding new features and characteristics.

INDEX TERMS Applied machine learning, classification, copying, differential replication, fidelity.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

In many every-day examples, performance of state-of-the-art machine learning is held back by operational constraints that appear along a system's life-cycle. Either the data or the models themselves are subject to privacy restrictions [11-[3]] or new specific regulations apply that require models to be self-explanatory [4]-[6] or fair with respect to sensitive data attributes [7]-[9]. Other issues include time or space limitations for deployment, and production bottlenecks in delivering certain models to the market [10]. To the best of our knowledge, these is sues have been traditionally addressed by means of re-training tailored solutions. As a result, off-the-shelf machine learning techniques often yield only sub-optimal results or can only exploited during a limited

Under such circumstances, training a new model may seem straightforward. However, a re-training is not always possible, nor advisable. This may be, for example, because production protocols require the maintenance of predictive performance over time, because the specifics of the model are unknown or even because the training data are no longer available. What is more, re-training is timely and often costly too, as it may require a non-negligible amount of human and material resources. Whatever the cause, the impossibility of re-training calls for new ways to address this situation.

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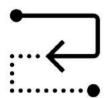
In this article we study copying, the problem of building a new model that replicates the decision behavior of another The idea of approximating a model's decision boundary can be found in the literature under different topics, including model extraction [11], [12], knowledge distillation [13], [14], or adversarial learning [15], [16]. All these notions refer to scenarios where the knowledge acquired by one model is used to build another. Specifically, we here envisage the most agnostic scenario, where we make the minimum number of required assumptions about the amount of information available during the process. We assume access to the model is limited to a membership query interface. In addition and unlike previous articles, where the training data distribution is directly [13] or indirectly [14] known, we also assume the training data to be unknown or, simply, lost. Finally, we also assume the query interface to produce only hard predictions, as opposed to scenarios where rich information outputs can be used as soft targets for the new model [17], [18]. This scenario can be understood as a form of zero-knowledge distillation, where the decision behavior of a larger model is transferred to a simpler one in circumstances where no knowledge is assumed about the training data or the model internals. Effectively, this corresponds to an acenario where the larger model is a black-box and distillation is conducted in a data-free way.

In this context, we propose conving as a methodology to

hypothesis space that enables the same decision behaviour,



**Ingredients:** Dades (detalls d'aquisició, disseny experimental, metadades, etc.)



**Recepta:** Decisions fetes (netejant, processant, recodificant, etc) Resultats (clars i tant objectius com sigui posible)



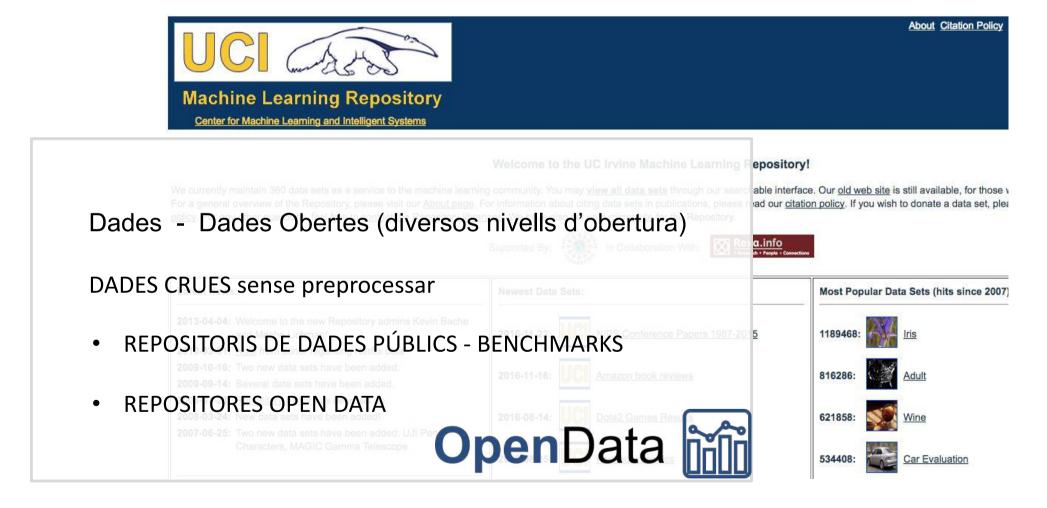
**Entorn:** Eines i entorns (materials, programari, paquets, etc.)

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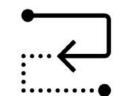
**ACCÉS** a tots aquests!!!!!

### **INGREDIENTS**

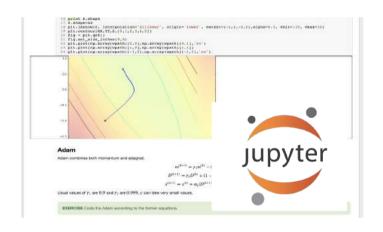


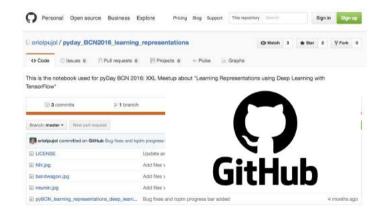


### PROCÉS I RESULTATS



Decisions fetes (publicacions, codi, github, jupyter notebooks) Resultats (publicacions, metadades)





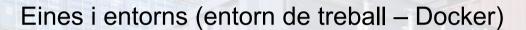




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#### **ENTORN**





Contenidor: Encapsulament del programari, totes les llibreries i dependències en una imatge que funciona sobre un Sistema Operatiu virtualitzat.

- Encapsulament de l'experiment (freeze)
- Transportabilitat (mínim espai)
- Interoperabilitat i reusabilitat (independent del sistema operatiu hoste)

#### CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Recerca és més que una publicació
- 2. Al cor de la recerca es troba la reproducibilitat... i això sempre involucra dades.
- 3. Però dades no són suficients... el codi, metadades, i descripció del procés.
- 4. Requeriment: Accessibilitat
- 5. Alfabetització sobre les dades i el seu tractament (programació?) són necessaries.

## **GRÀCIES!**