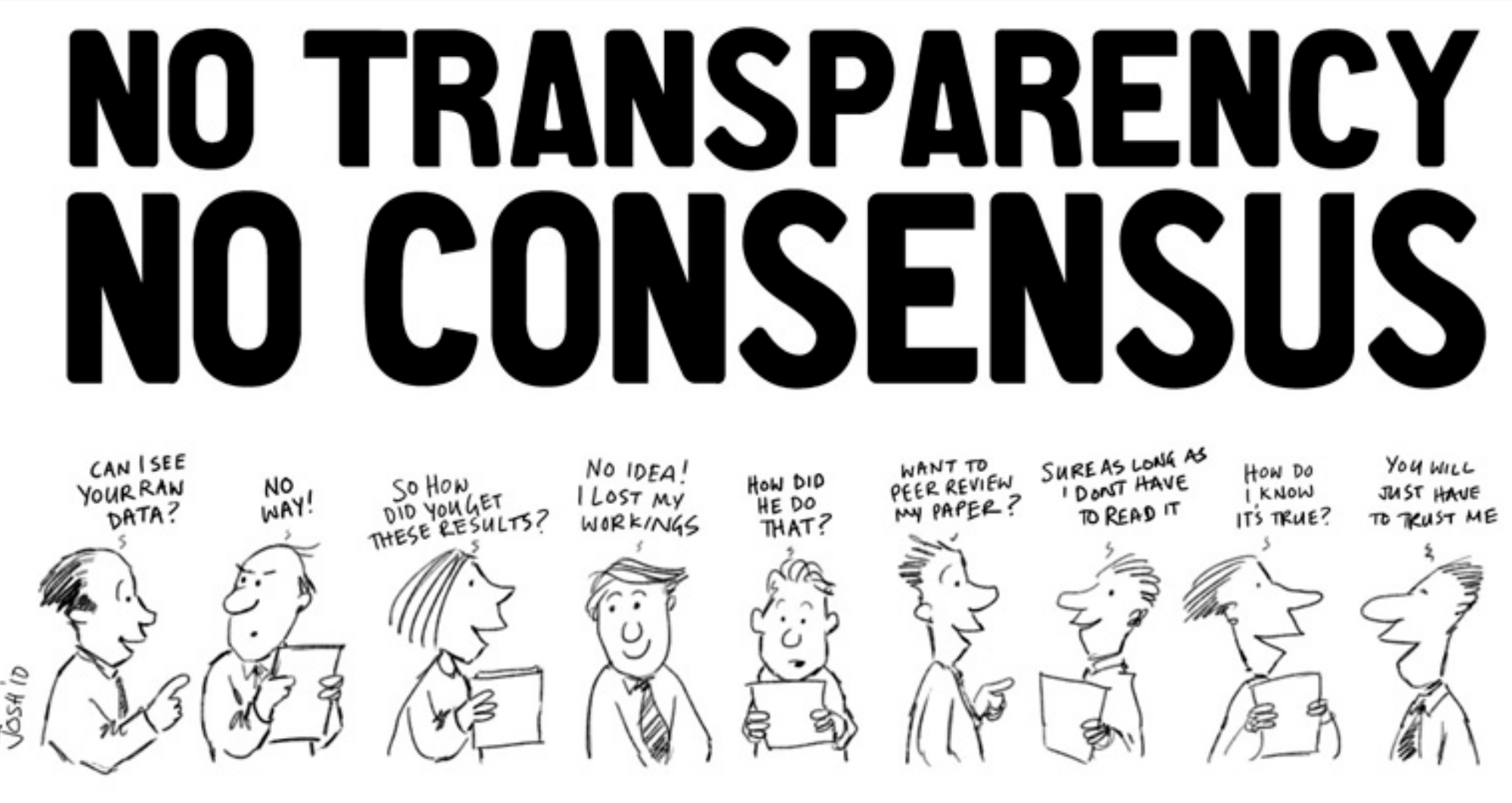
# Reproducibilidad en Experimentos Computacionales

Lucas Mello Schnorr

UFRGS
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL
DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL


ICI2ST Conference, November 23rd 2023

# Scientific Consensus



# Toward Open Science

Plan National pour la Science Ouverte (CoSO)

- France (CNRS, Inria, INRAE, . . . ) but also Europe and US
- Many flavors: *Citizen Science* vs. *Ethics and Societal Responsibility*

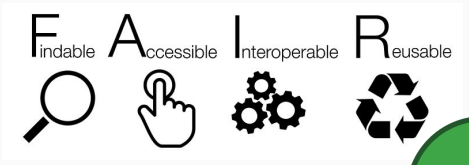
# Toward Open Science

Plan National pour la Science Ouverte (CoSO)

- France (CNRS, Inria, INRAE, . . . ) but also Europe and US
- Many flavors: *Citizen Science* vs. *Ethics and Societal Responsibility*

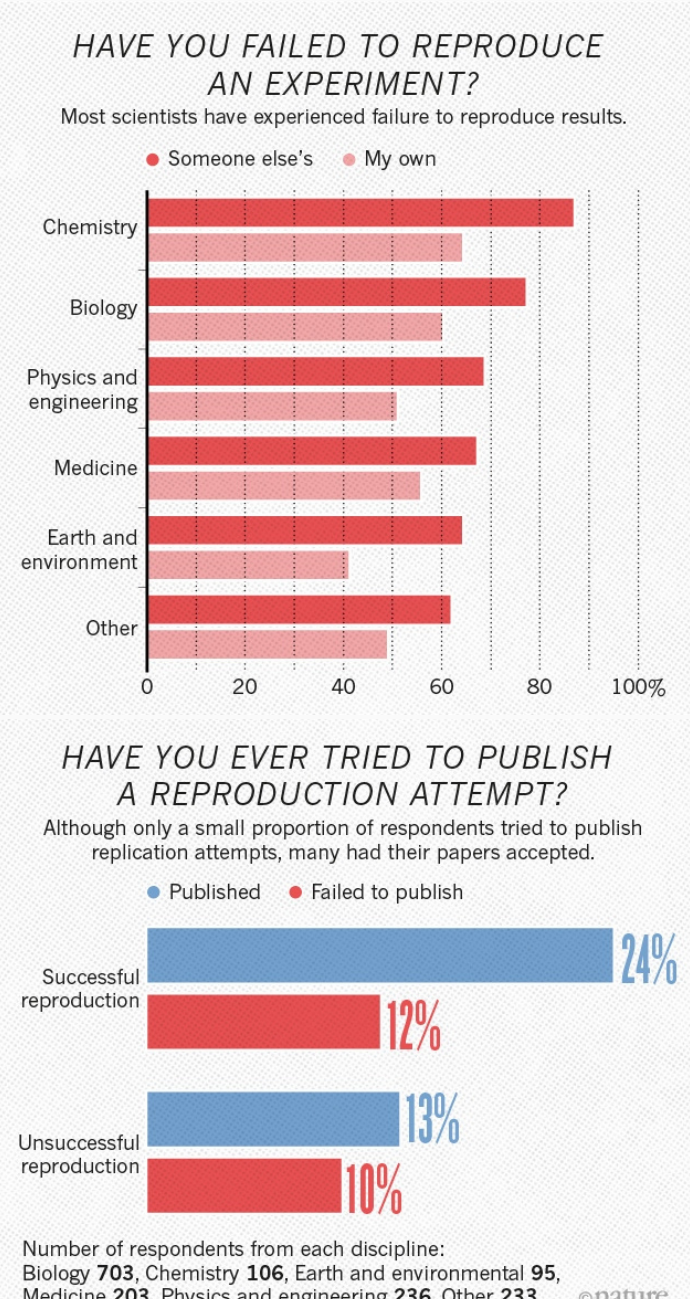
**Main pillars**:

1. Open access
2. Open data



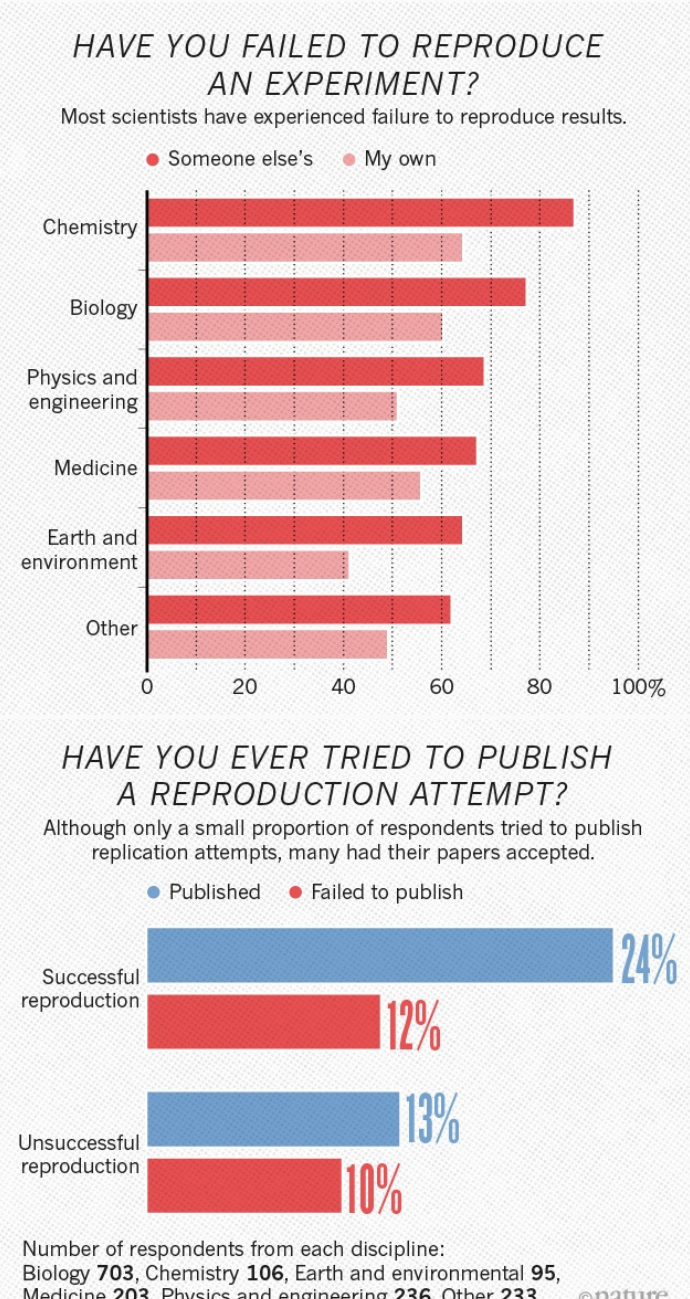

3. Open source
   - *Open hardware*
4. **Open methodology** (Reproducible Research)
   - *Open-notebook science*
   - *Open science infrastructures*
5. Open peer review
6. Open educational resources

# Socio-technical Challenges




1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility, Nature, May 2016

# Socio-technical Challenges

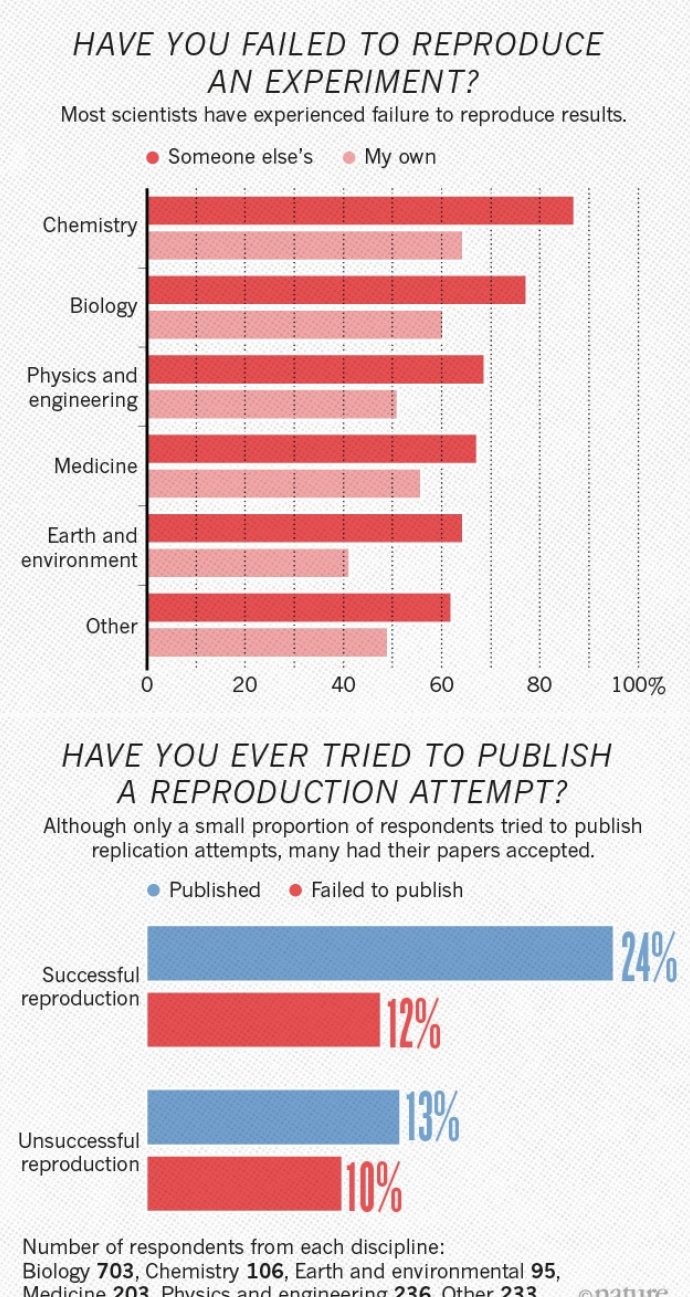



1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility, Nature, May 2016

## Social causes

- Fraud, conflict of interest (pharmaceutic, . . . )
- No incentive to reproduce/check our own work (afap), nor the work of others (big results!), nor to allow others to check (competition)
- Peer review does not scale: 1M+ articles per year!

# Socio-technical Challenges

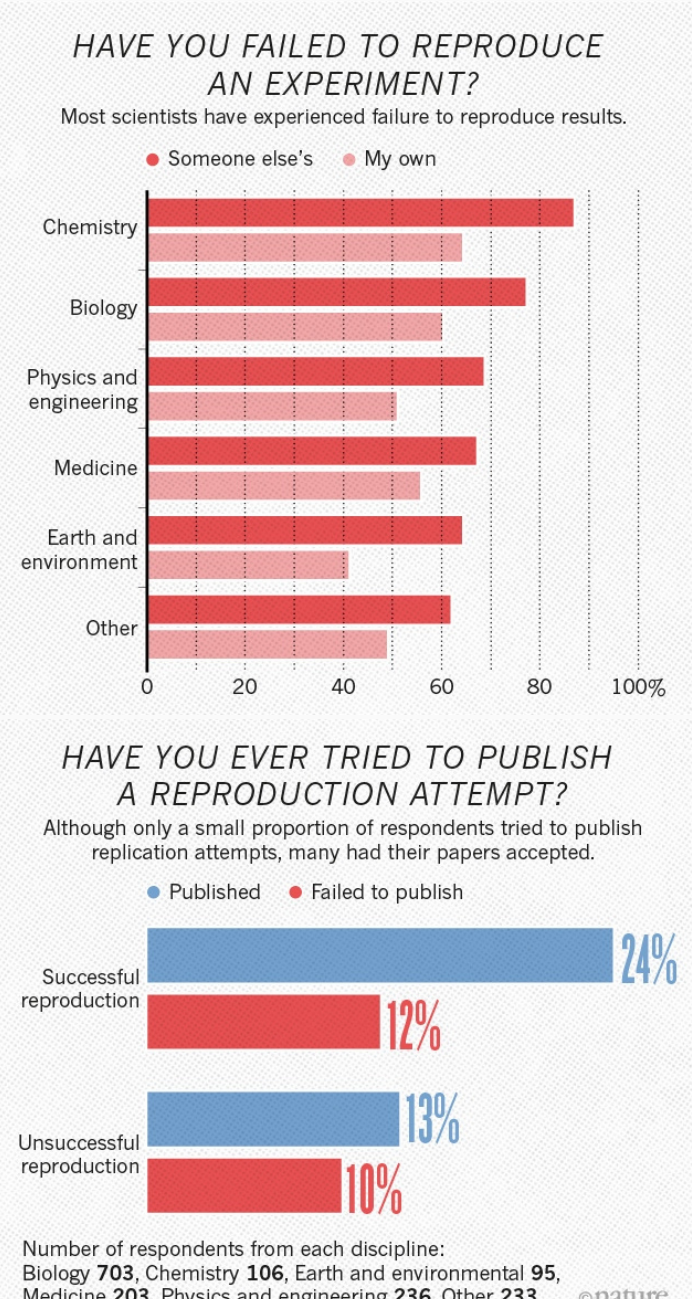



1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility, Nature, May 2016

## Social causes

- Fraud, conflict of interest (pharmaceutic, . . . )
- No incentive to reproduce/check our own work (afap), nor the work of others (big results!), nor to allow others to check (competition)
- Peer review does not scale: 1M+ articles per year!
- Emerging practices: DORA/Plan S/COARA, DMP and FAIR data, artefact evaluation, reproducibility badges, reproducibility challenges, open reviews, . . .

# Socio-technical Challenges




1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility, Nature, May 2016

## Social causes

- Fraud, conflict of interest (pharmaceutic, . . . )
- No incentive to reproduce/check our own work (afap), nor the work of others (big results!), nor to allow others to check (competition)
- Peer review does not scale: 1M+ articles per year!
- Emerging practices: DORA/Plan S/COARA, DMP and FAIR data, artefact evaluation, reproducibility badges, reproducibility challenges, open reviews, . . .

## Methodological/technical causes

- The many biases (apophenia, confirmation, hindsight, experimenter, . . . ): bad designs
- Selective reporting, weak analysis (statistics, data manipulation mistakes, computational errors)
- Lack of information, code/raw data unavailable

# Different Reproducibility Concerns in Modern Science

**Biology, Oncology** sample provenance, clinical trials $\rightsquigarrow$ standardized protocols

**Psychology, Nutrition** HARKING, p-hacking $\rightsquigarrow$ pre-registration

# Different Reproducibility Concerns in Modern Science

**Biology, Oncology** sample provenance, clinical trials $\rightsquigarrow$ standardized protocols

**Psychology, Nutrition** HARKING, p-hacking $\rightsquigarrow$ pre-registration

**Genomics** software engineering, computational reproducibility, provenance

**Computational fluid dynamics** numerical chaos, parallel architectures

# Different Reproducibility Concerns in Modern Science

**Biology, Oncology** sample provenance, clinical trials $\rightsquigarrow$ standardized protocols

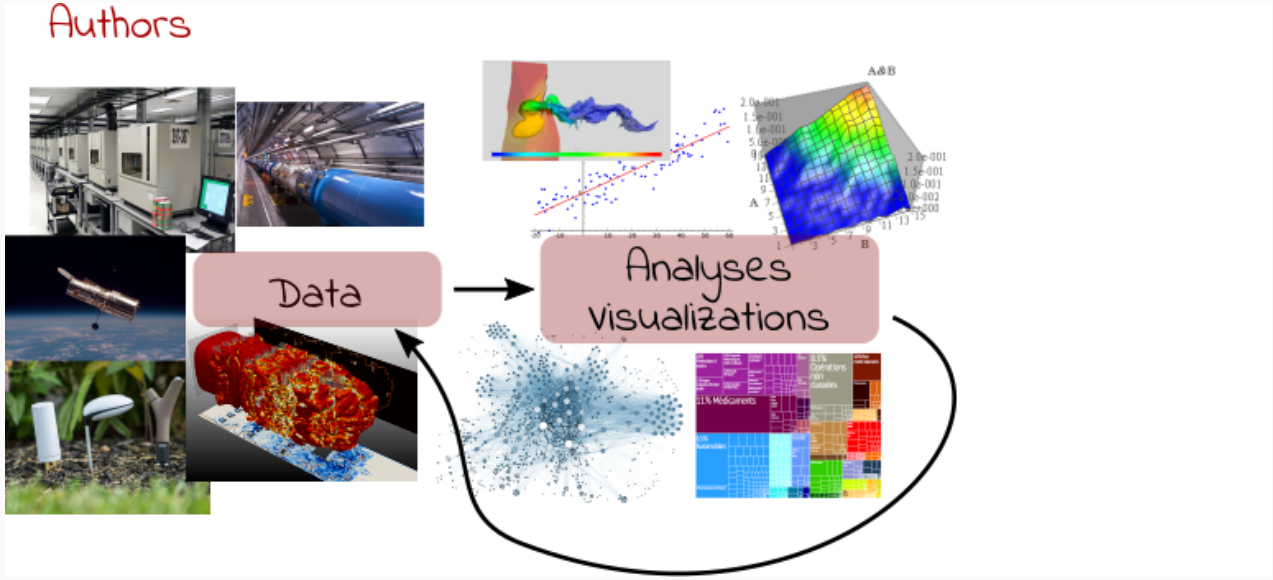
**Psychology, Nutrition** HARKING, p-hacking $\rightsquigarrow$ pre-registration

**Genomics** software engineering, computational reproducibility, provenance

**Computational fluid dynamics** numerical chaos, parallel architectures

***Artificial Intelligence*** most of the above 😉

*The processing steps between raw observations and findings have gotten increasingly numerous and complex*



# Different Reproducibility Concerns in Modern Science

**Biology, Oncology** sample provenance, clinical trials $\rightsquigarrow$ standardized protocols

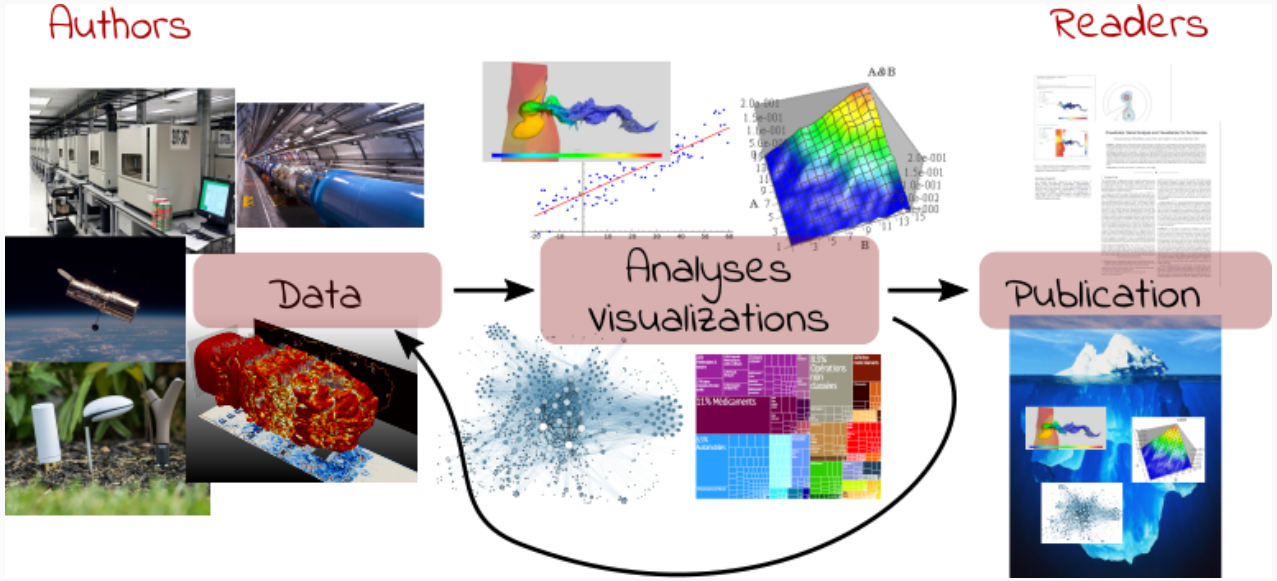
**Psychology, Nutrition** HARKING, p-hacking $\rightsquigarrow$ pre-registration

**Genomics** software engineering, computational reproducibility, provenance

**Computational fluid dynamics** numerical chaos, parallel architectures

***Artificial Intelligence*** most of the above 😉

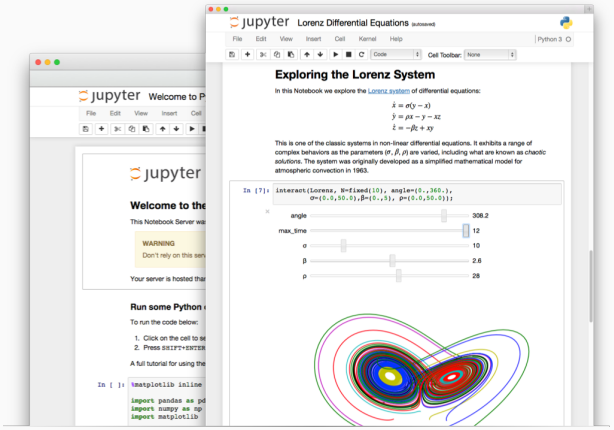
*The processing steps between raw observations and findings have gotten increasingly numerous and complex*




**Reproducible Research = Bridging the Gap by working Transparently**

# Reproducibility Issues Related to the use of Computers

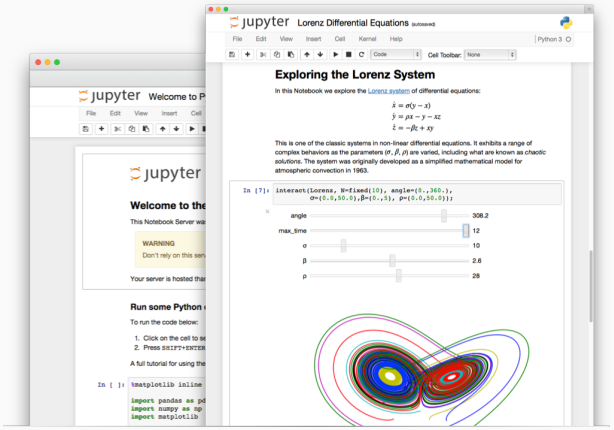
## Computation provenance: notebooks and workflows





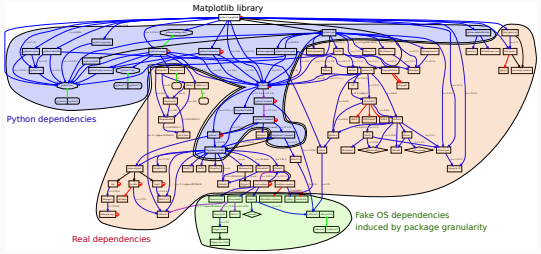

# Reproducibility Issues Related to the use of Computers

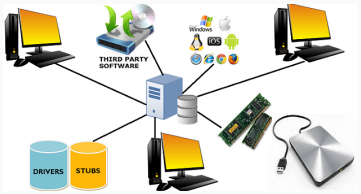
## Computation provenance: notebooks and workflows

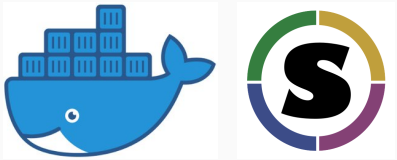





## Software environments

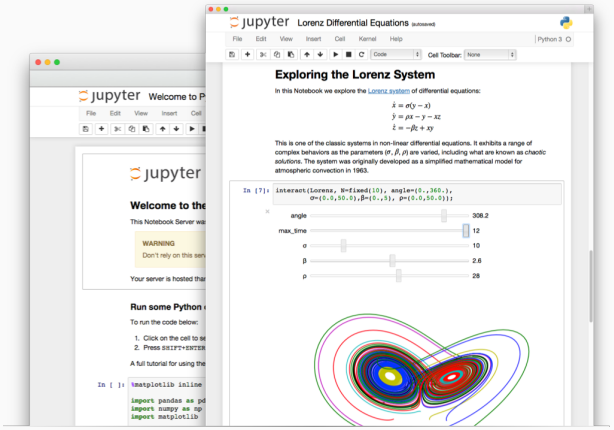


# Reproducibility Issues Related to the use of Computers

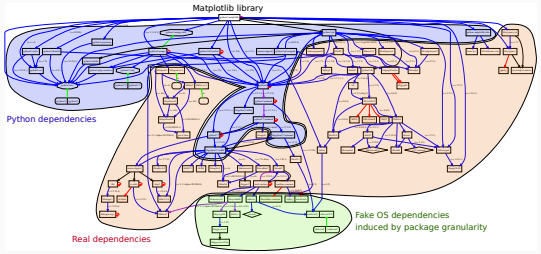
## Computation provenance: notebooks and workflows



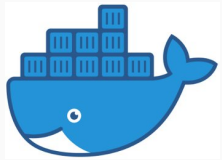




## Software environments







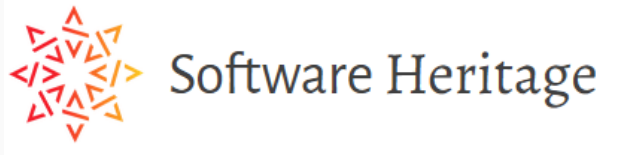


## Sharing and Archiving



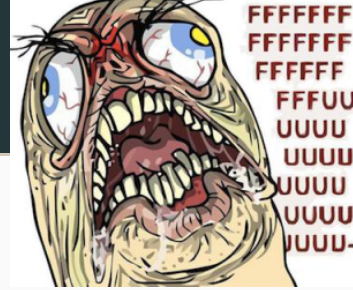






# Good Practice #1
# Taking Notes and Documenting

# Frustration as an Author/Reviewer




## Author

- I thought I used the same parameters but I'm getting different results!
- The new student wants to compare with the method I proposed last year
- My advisor asked me whether I took care of setting this or this but I can't remember
- The damned fourth reviewer asked for a major revision and wants me to change Figure 3. Which code and which data set did I use?
- It worked yesterday! 6 months later: Why did I do that?

## Reviewer

- As usual, there is no confidence interval, I wonder about the variability and whether the difference is significant or not
- That can't be true, I'm sure they removed some points
- Why is this graph in logscale? How would it look like otherwise? I'm not even sure of what this value means. If only I could access the generation script

# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

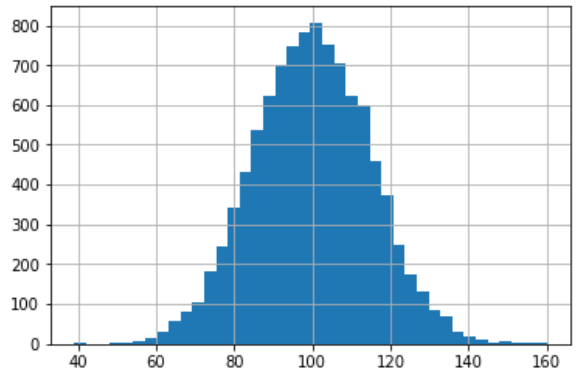
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

## Document initial dans son environnement

jupyter example_pi (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Hide Code Python 3

Code CellToolbar

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
# Un document computationnel
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*
```

In [1]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
from math import *
print(pi)
```

```
3.141592653589793
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mais calculé avec la __méthode__ des [aiguilles de Buffon]
(https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiguille_de_Buffon), on obtiendrait comme
__approximation__ :
```

In [2]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

Out[2]: 3.1437198694098765

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma
\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des
_dessins qui n'ont rien à voir_ avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de
normalisation... ☺).
```

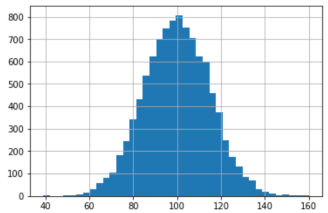
In [3]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mu, sigma = 100, 15
x = mu + sigma*np.random.randn(10000)

plt.hist(x,40)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




## Document final

# Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

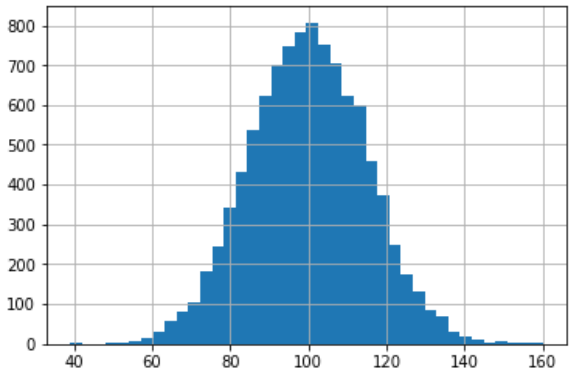
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

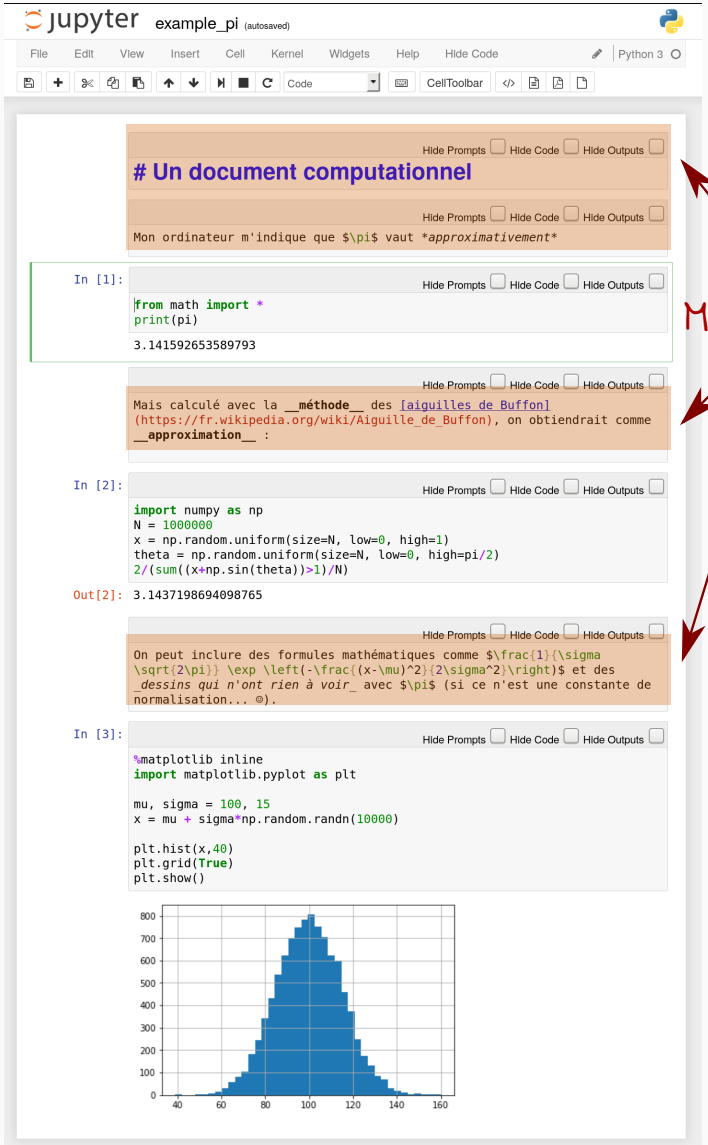
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

Document initial dans son environnement

Document final




MarkDown

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

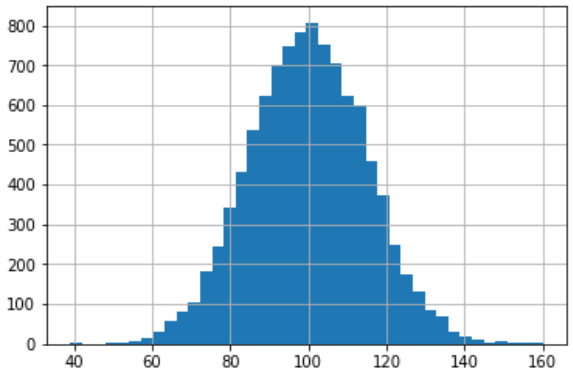
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

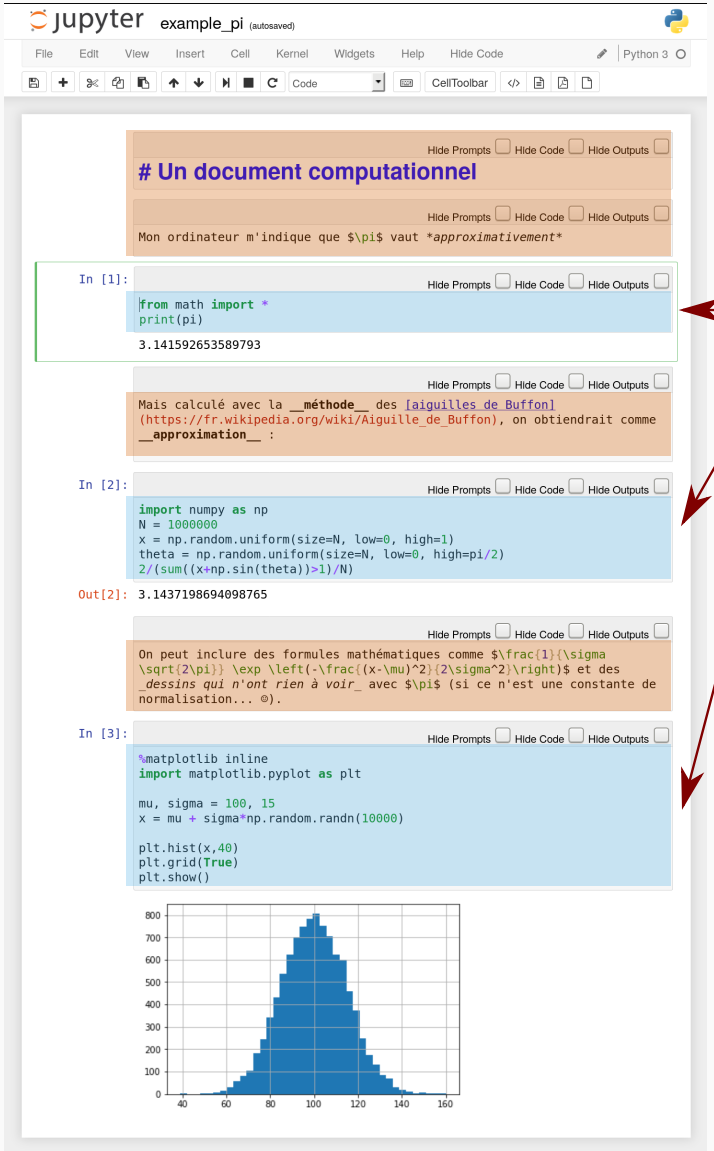
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

Document initial dans son environnement

Document final




Code

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

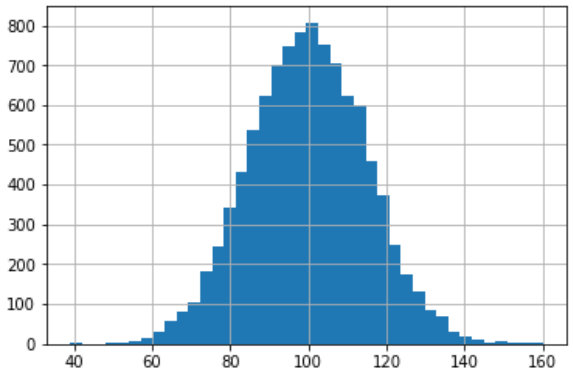
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

Document initial dans son environnement

Document final

jupyter example_pi (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Hide Code Python 3

Code CellToolbar

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
# Un document computationnel
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*
```

In [1]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
from math import *
print(pi)
```

```
3.141592653589793
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mais calculé avec la __méthode__ des [aiguilles de Buffon]
(https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiguille_de_Buffon), on obtiendrait comme
__approximation__ :
```

In [2]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

Out[2]: 3.1437198694098765

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma
\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des
_dessins qui n'ont rien à voir_ avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de
normalisation... ☺).
```

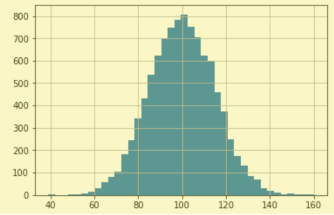
In [3]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mu, sigma = 100, 15
x = mu + sigma*np.random.randn(10000)

plt.hist(x,40)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




Résultats

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

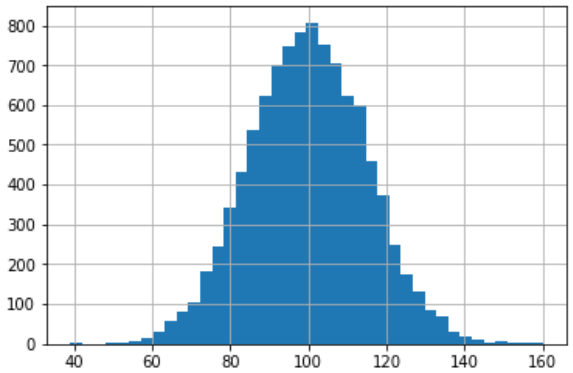
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

Document initial dans son environnement

jupyter example_pi (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Hide Code Python 3

Code CellToolbar

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
# Un document computationnel
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*
```

In [1]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
from math import *
print(pi)
```

```
3.141592653589793
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mais calculé avec la __méthode__ des [aiguilles de Buffon]
(https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiguille_de_Buffon), on obtiendrait comme
__approximation__ :
```

In [2]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

Out[2]: 3.1437198694098765

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma
\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des
_dessins qui n'ont rien à voir_ avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de
normalisation... ☺).
```

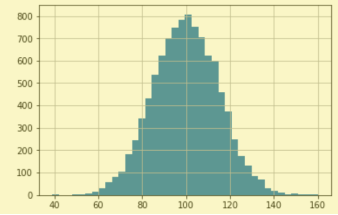
In [3]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mu, sigma = 100, 15
x = mu + sigma*np.random.randn(10000)

plt.hist(x,40)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




Export

Document final

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

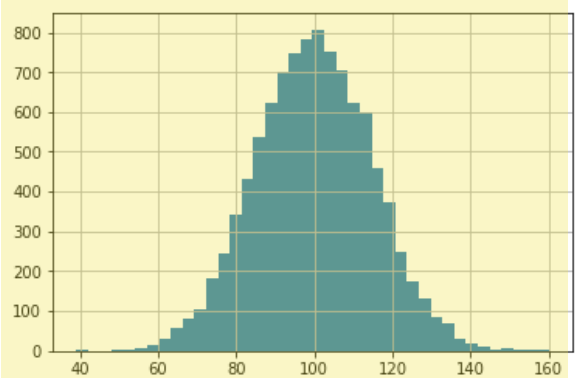
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).



# Tool 1: Computational Notebooks/Litterate Programming

Document initial dans son environnement

jupyter example_pi (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Hide Code Python 3

Code CellToolbar

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
# Un document computationnel
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*
```

In [1]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
from math import *
print(pi)
```

```
3.141592653589793
```

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
Mais calculé avec la __méthode__ des [aiguilles de Buffon]
(https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiguille_de_Buffon), on obtiendrait comme
__approximation__ :
```

In [2]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

Out[2]: 3.1437198694098765

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma
\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des
_dessins qui n'ont rien à voir_ avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de
normalisation... ☺).
```

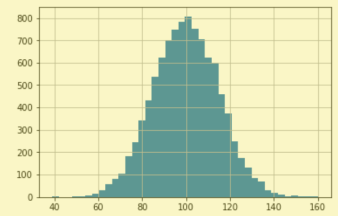
In [3]:

Hide Prompts Hide Code Hide Outputs

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mu, sigma = 100, 15
x = mu + sigma*np.random.randn(10000)

plt.hist(x,40)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




Export

Document final

## Un document computationnel

Mon ordinateur m'indique que $\pi$ vaut *approximativement*

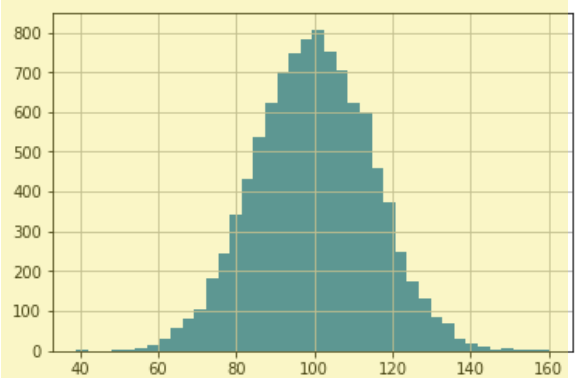
```
3.141592653589793
```

Mais calculé avec la **méthode** des aiguilles de Buffon, on obtiendrait comme **approximation** :

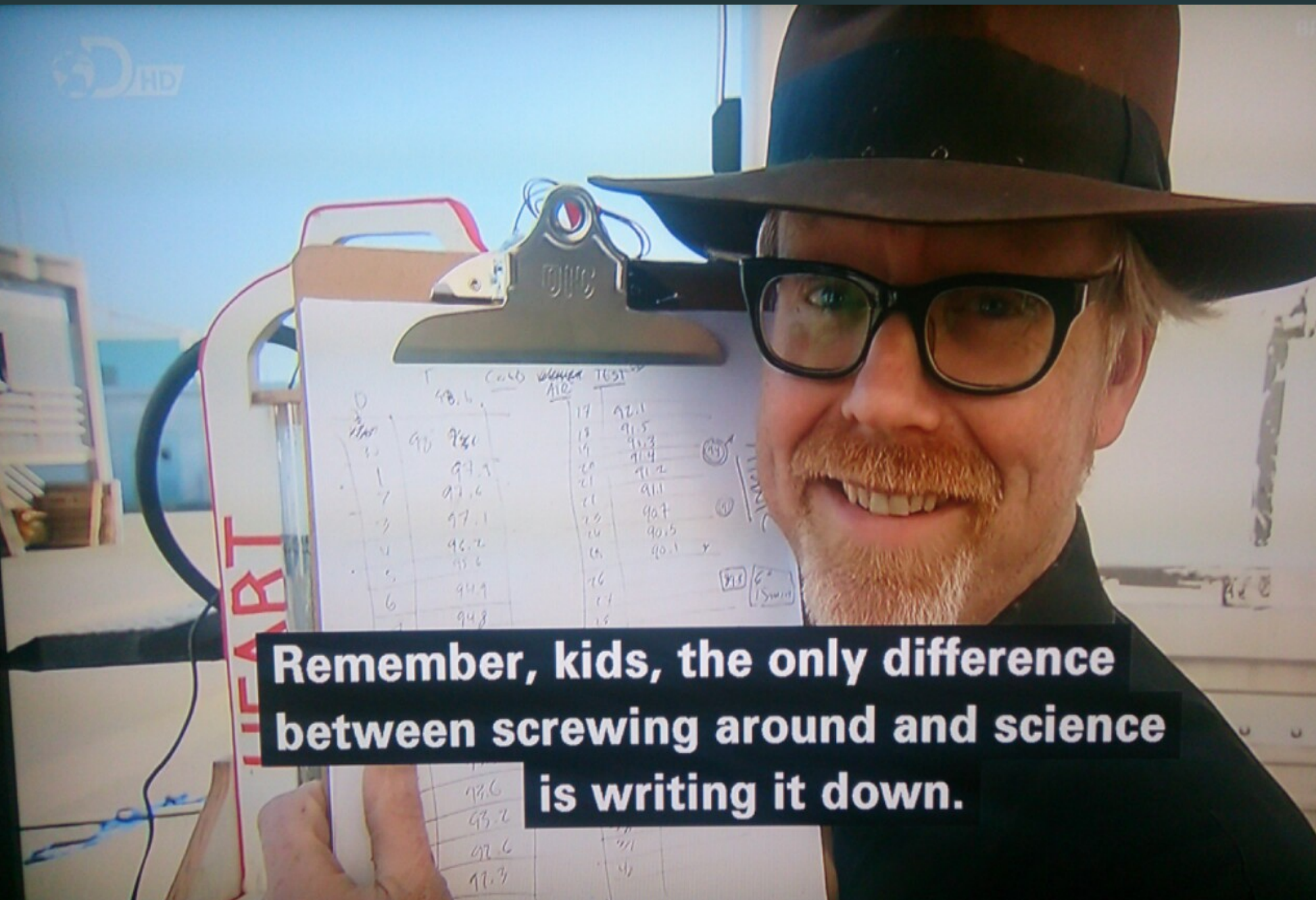
```
import numpy as np
N = 1000000
x = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=1)
theta = np.random.uniform(size=N, low=0, high=pi/2)
2/(sum((x+np.sin(theta))>1)/N)
```

```
3.1437198694098765
```

On peut inclure des formules mathématiques comme $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ et des *dessins qui n'ont rien à voir* avec $\pi$ (si ce n'est une constante de normalisation... ☺).

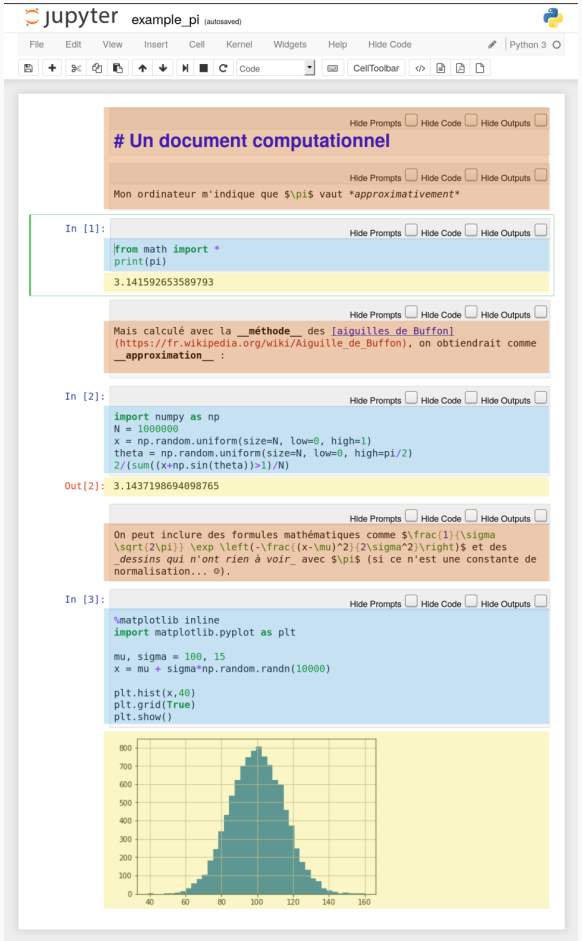


# Tool 1bis: Lab. Notebooks, Computational Documents



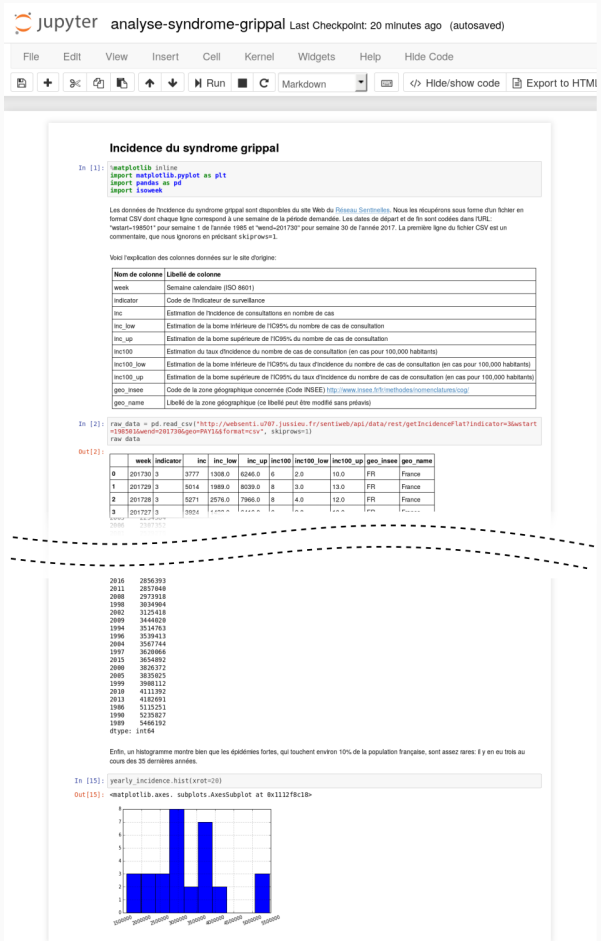
# Tool 1ter: Workflows

Notebooks are no panacea and do not help developing clean code



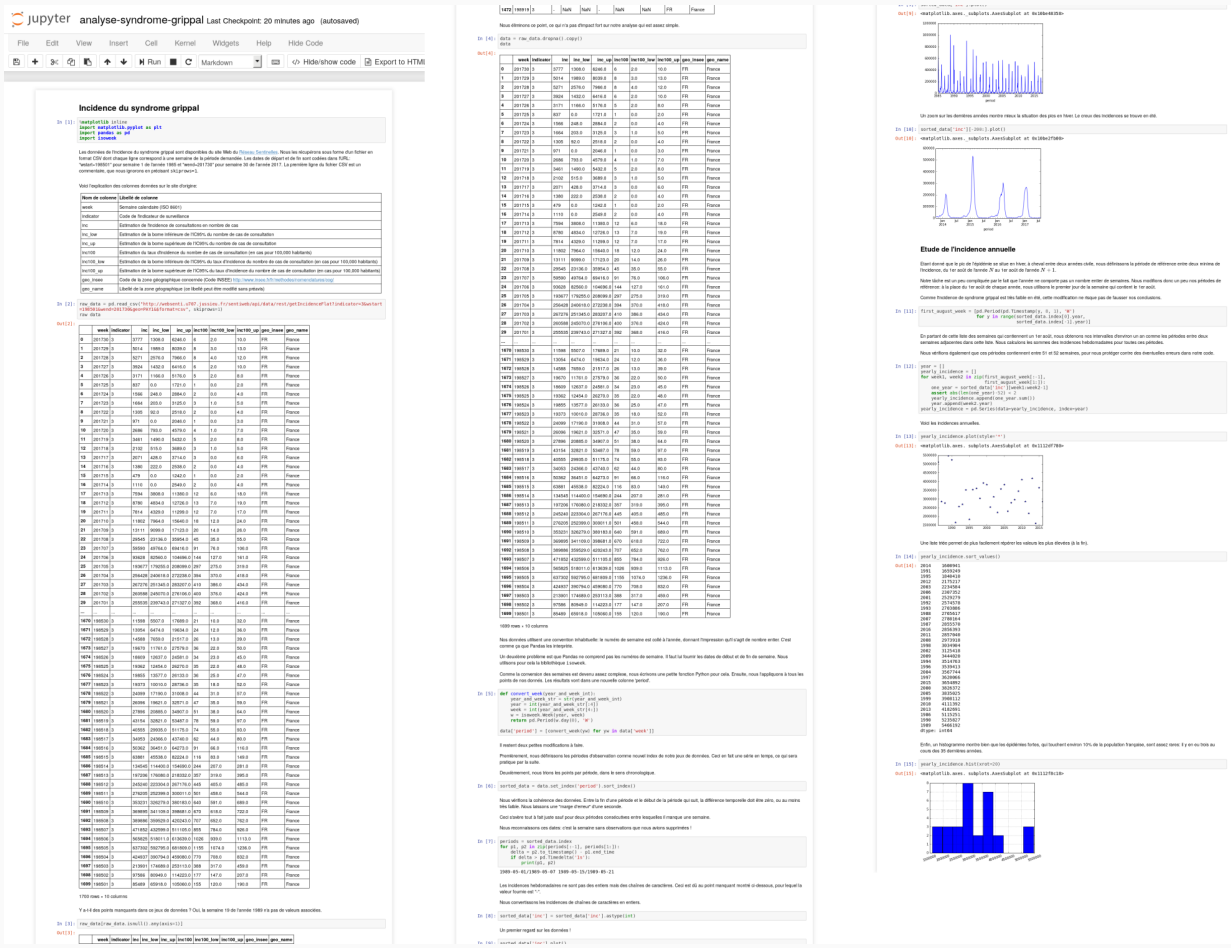
# Tool 1ter: Workflows

Notebooks are no panacea and do not help developing clean code



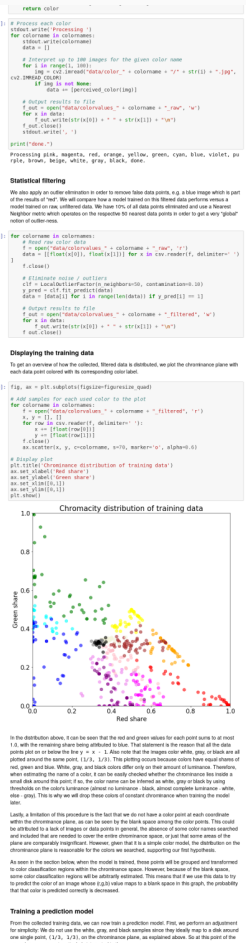
# Tool 1ter: Workflows

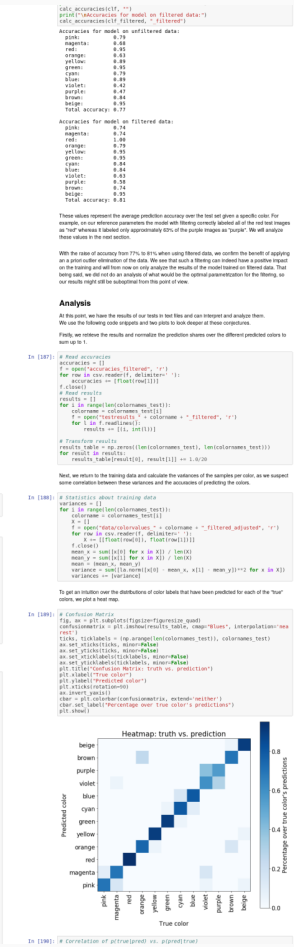
Notebooks are no panacea and do not help developing clean code



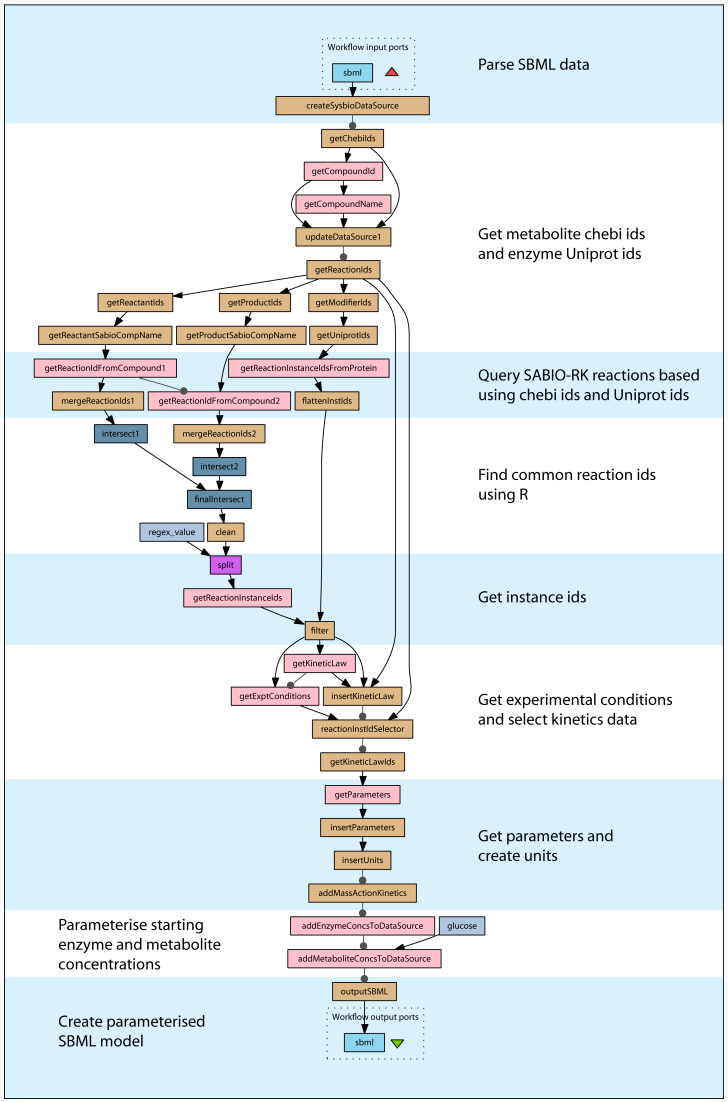
# Tool 1ter: Workflows

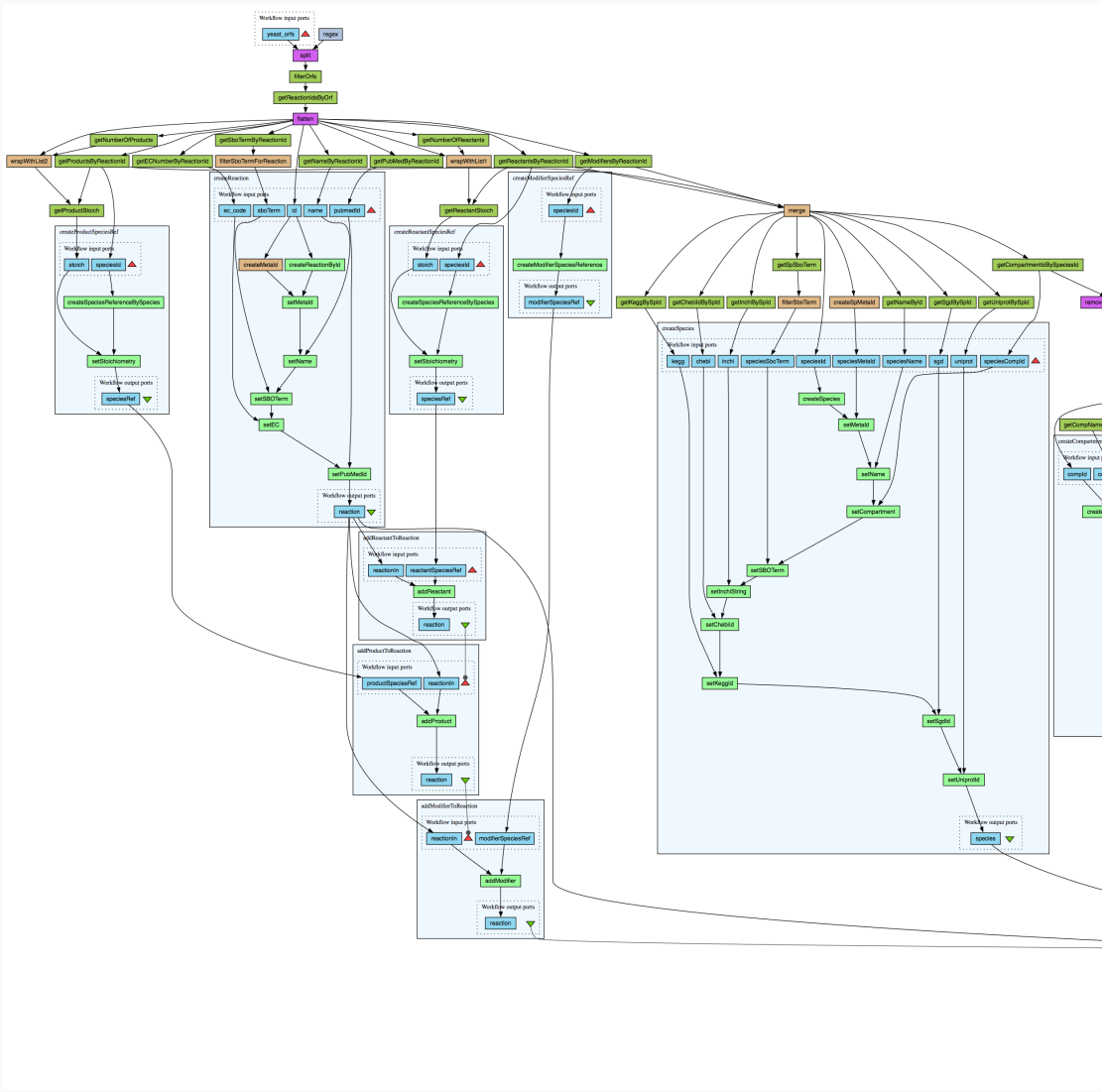
## Notebooks are no panacea and do not help developing clean code





# Tool 1ter: Workflows



# Tool 1ter: Workflows

Workflows:

- Clearer high-level view
- Explicit composition of codes and data movement
- Safer sharing, reusing, and execution
- Notebooks are a variant that is both impoverished and richer
  - No simple/mature path from a notebook to a workflow

Examples:

- Galaxy, Kepler, Taverna, Pegasus, Collective Knowledge, VisTrails
- Light-weight: `make`, dask, drake, swift, `snakemake`, ...
- Hybrids: SOS-notebook, ...

# Good Practice #2
# Controling Software Environment

# Argh... damned computers

- **Alice**: I got 3.123123 **Bob**: I got segfault
- Damned! It used to work!!! Whenever I upgrade my computer, things break so I try to stay away from this ☹

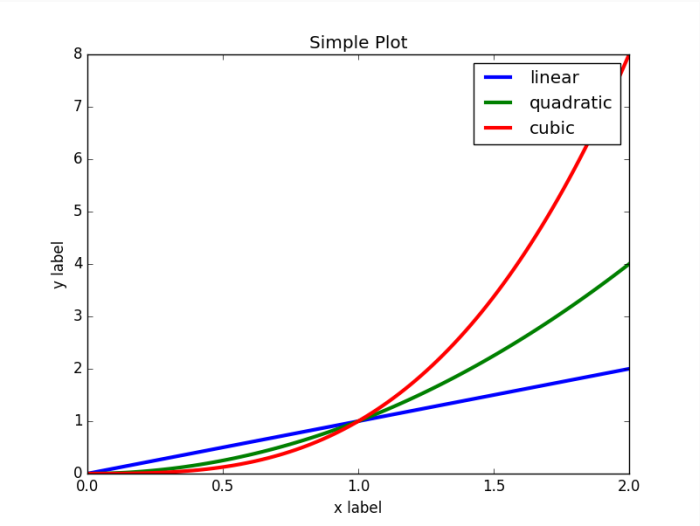
- Whenever trying the code of my colleague, I had to install `libFoo-1.5c` but I broke everything and now neither his code nor mine works! ☹

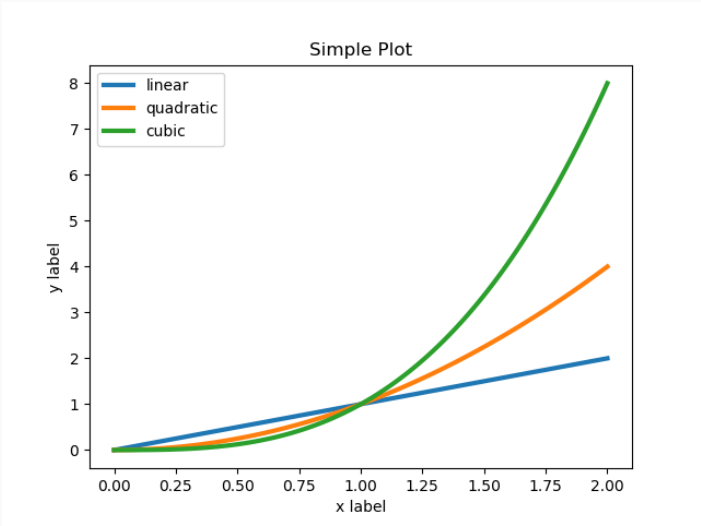
- But hey! Here is my code. It's on GitHub so feel free to play with it! I'm doing open science 😉
  1. No one will ever run/use your code if it isn't easy to install
  2. No one will ever manage to run your code if you don't document how to run it
  3. Others (even you) are unlikely to get the same results unless you control and share your software environment

# Software dependencies: horror stories

# Software dependencies: horror stories

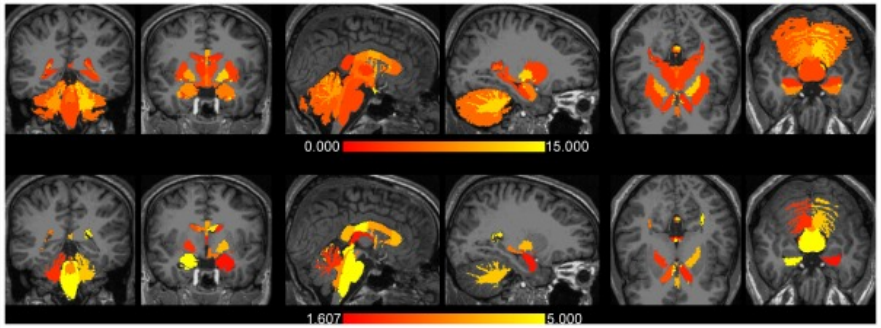
- Software environment evolution



# Software dependencies: horror stories

- Software environment evolution
- OS heterogeneity

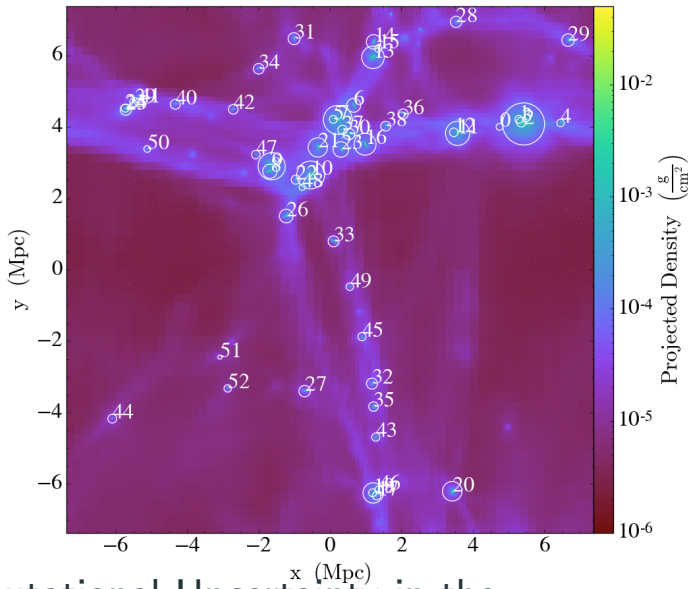



The Effects of FreeSurfer Version, Workstation Type, and Macintosh Operating System Version on Anatomical Volume and Cortical Thickness Measurements (PLOS ONE, 2012)

> *Significant differences in volume and cortical thickness were revealed across FreeSurfer versions:*
>
> - *volume:* $8.8 \pm 6.6\%$ *(range 1.3-64.0%)*
> - *cortical thickness:* $2.8 \pm 1.3\%$ *(range 1.1-7.7%)*
>
> *About a factor two smaller differences were found between the Mac and HP workstations and between Mac OSX 10.5 and OSX 10.6.*
>
> *In the context of an ongoing study, users are discouraged to update to a new major release of either FreeSurfer or operating system.*
>
> *Formal assessment of the accuracy of FreeSurfer is desirable.*

# Software dependencies: horror stories

- Software environment evolution
- OS heterogeneity
- Impact of the compiler

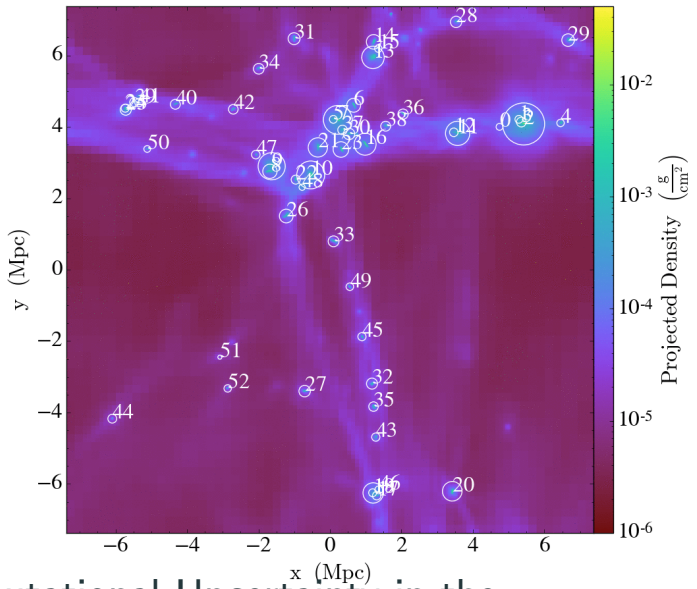



Assessing Reproducibility: An Astrophysical Example of Computational Uncertainty in the HPC Context (ResCuE-HPC, 2018)

| Compiler | Optim. | Largest Halo Avg Mass. | Std. Err | Walltime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gcc@6.2.0 | None | 2.273E 46 | 1.069E 44 | 22h |

# Software dependencies: horror stories

- Software environment evolution
- OS heterogeneity
- Impact of the compiler

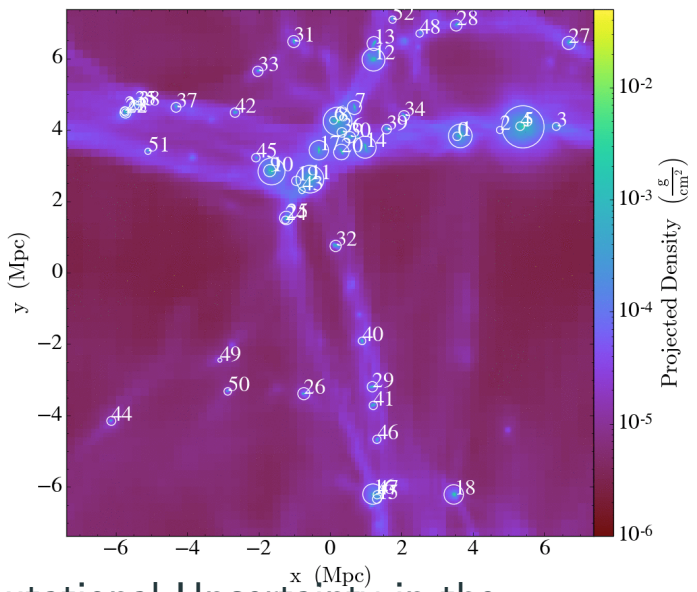



Assessing Reproducibility: An Astrophysical Example of Computational Uncertainty in the HPC Context (ResCuE-HPC, 2018)

| Compiler | Optim. | Largest Halo Avg Mass. | Std. Err | Walltime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gcc@6.2.0 | None | 2.273E 46 | 1.069E 44 | 22h |

# Software dependencies: horror stories

- Software environment evolution
- OS heterogeneity
- Impact of the compiler

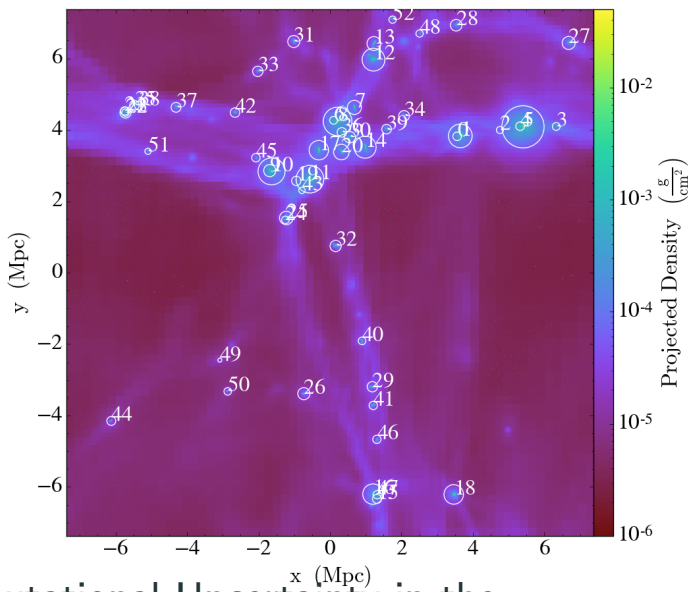



Assessing Reproducibility: An Astrophysical Example of Computational Uncertainty in the HPC Context (ResCuE-HPC, 2018)

| Compiler | Optim. | Largest Halo Avg Mass. | Std. Err | Walltime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gcc@6.2.0 | None | 2.273E 46 | 1.069E 44 | 22h |
| gcc@6.2.0 | Normal | 2.266E 46 | 1.218E 44 | 10h |
| gcc@6.2.0 | High | 2.275E 46 | 1.199E 44 | 9h |

# Software dependencies: horror stories

- Software environment evolution
- OS heterogeneity
- Impact of the compiler




Assessing Reproducibility: An Astrophysical Example of Computational Uncertainty in the HPC Context (ResCuE-HPC, 2018)

| Compiler | Optim. | Largest Halo Avg Mass. | Std. Err | Walltime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gcc@6.2.0 | None | 2.273E 46 | 1.069E 44 | 22h |
| gcc@6.2.0 | Normal | 2.266E 46 | 1.218E 44 | 10h |
| gcc@6.2.0 | High | 2.275E 46 | 1.199E 44 | 9h |
| intel@16.0.3 | None | 22.71 E 46 | 1.587E 44 | 39h |
| intel@16.0.3 | Normal | 43.30 E 46 | 1.248E 44 | 7h |
| intel@16.0.3 | High | 2.268E 46 | 1.414E 44 | 6h |
| cce@8.5.5 | Low | 43.11 E 46 | 1.353E 44 | 16h |
| cce@8.5.5 | Normal | 2.271E 46 | 1.261E 44 | 6h |
| cce@8.5.5 | High | 2.272E 46 | 1.341E 44 | 5h |

# Complex ecosystems

```
1 import matplotlib
2 print(matplotlib.__version__)
```

```
3.5.1
```

# Complex ecosystems

```
1 import matplotlib
2 print(matplotlib.__version__)
```

```
3.5.1
```

```
1 apt show python3-matplotlib
```

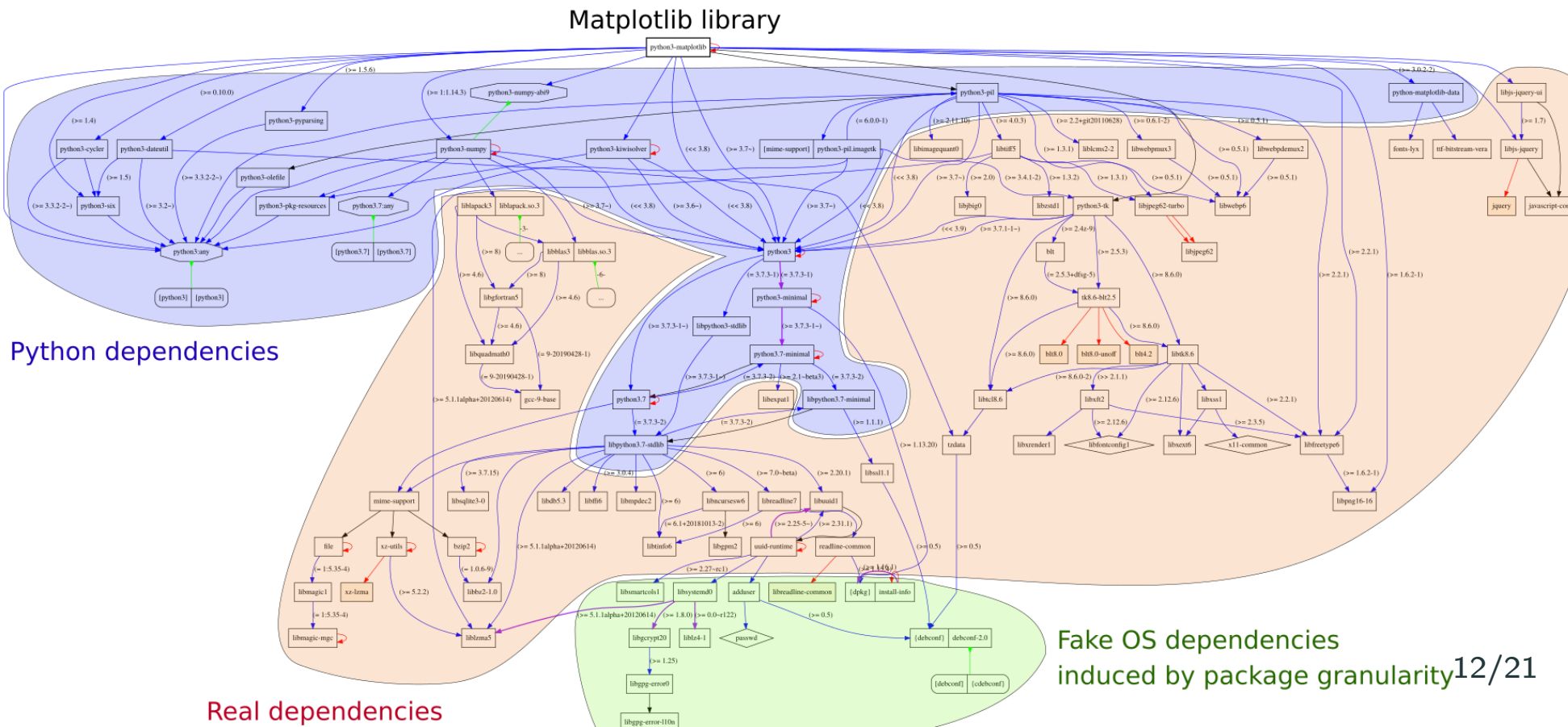
```
Package: python3-matplotlib
Version: 3.5.1-2+b1
Source: matplotlib (3.5.1-2)
Maintainer: Sandro Tosi <morph@debian.org>
Installed-Size: 27.6 MB
Depends: libjs-jquery, libjs-jquery-ui, python-matplotlib-data (>= 3.5.1),
         python3-dateutil, python3-pil.imagetk, python3-pyparsing (>= 1.5.6),
         python3-six (>= 1.4), python3-numpy (>= 1:1.20.0), python3-numpy-abi9,
         python3 (<< 3.11), python3 (>= 3.9~), python3-cycler (>= 0.10.0),
         python3-fonttools, python3-kiwisolver, python3-packaging, python3-pil,
         python3:any, libc6 (>= 2.29), libfreetype6 (>= 2.2.1),
         libgcc-s1 (>= 3.3.1), libqhull-r8.0 (>= 2020.1), libstdc++6 (>= 11)
Recommends: python3-tk
Suggests: dvipng, ffmpeg, fonts-staypuft, ghostscript, gir1.2-gtk-3.0, inkscape,
          ipython3, librsvg2-common, python-matplotlib-doc, python3-cairocffi,
          python3-gi, python3-gi-cairo, python3-gobject, python3-pyqt5,
```

# Complex ecosystems

```
1  import matplotlib
2  print(matplotlib.__version__)
```

```
3.5.1
```

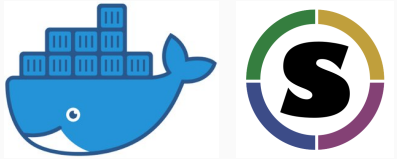
```
1  apt show python3-matplotlib
```



# Tool 2: Containers and Package Managers

The good


The bad

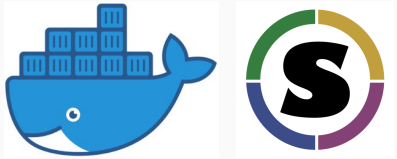


The uggly


**Automatic tracking**

# Tool 2: Containers and Package Managers

The good | The bad | The uggly


**Automatic tracking**

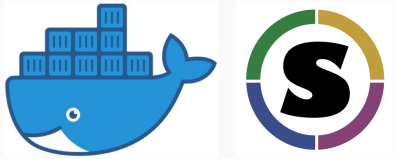
**Containers**

- Pros: Lightweight, Good isolation, Easy to use
  - Running as easy as `docker run <img> <cmd>`
  - Building images: `docker build -f <Dockerfile>`
  - Sharing through the Docker Hub: `docker pull/push <img>`

# Tool 2: Containers and Package Managers

The good


The bad



The uggly


## Automatic tracking

## Containers

- Pros: Lightweight, Good isolation, Easy to use
- Cons: Opaque, Container build is generally not reproducible
  - Recipes rarely follow *reproducible good practices*

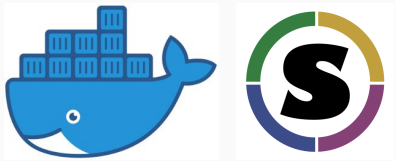
```
1    FROM ubuntu:20.04
2    RUN apt-get update
3         && apt-get upgrade -y
4         && apt-get install -y ...
```

- Choose a stable image (and the smallest possible)
- Include only the necessary libraries (e.g. no graphics libs)
- Avoid system updates (instead freeze sources)

# Tool 2: Containers and Package Managers

The good


The bad



The uggly


**Automatic tracking**

**Containers**

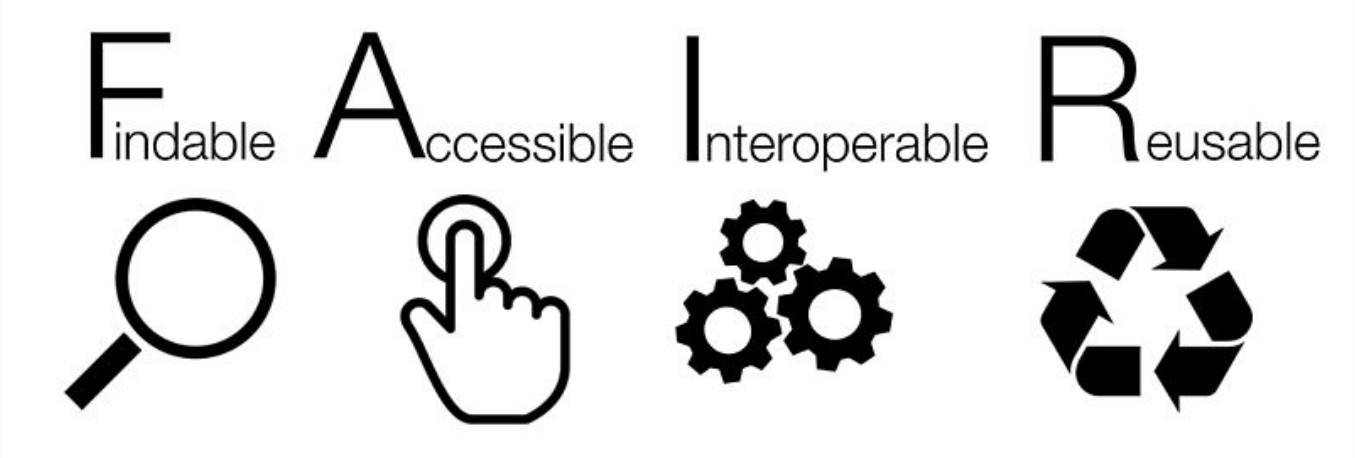
- Pros: Lightweight, Good isolation, Easy to use
- Cons: Opaque, Container build is generally not reproducible

**Package managers (the uggly and the good)**

- Language specific: `pip/pipenv/virtualenv`, `conda`, `CRAN/Bioconducto`
  - Limits: version management, durability, permeable, language centric
- GUIX/NiX = Full-fledged functional package manager
  - Native support for environment (*à la git*)
  - Isolation through `--pure`
  - Recompile from source (cache recommended)

# Good Practice #3
# Version Control and Archiving

# FAIR principles




https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

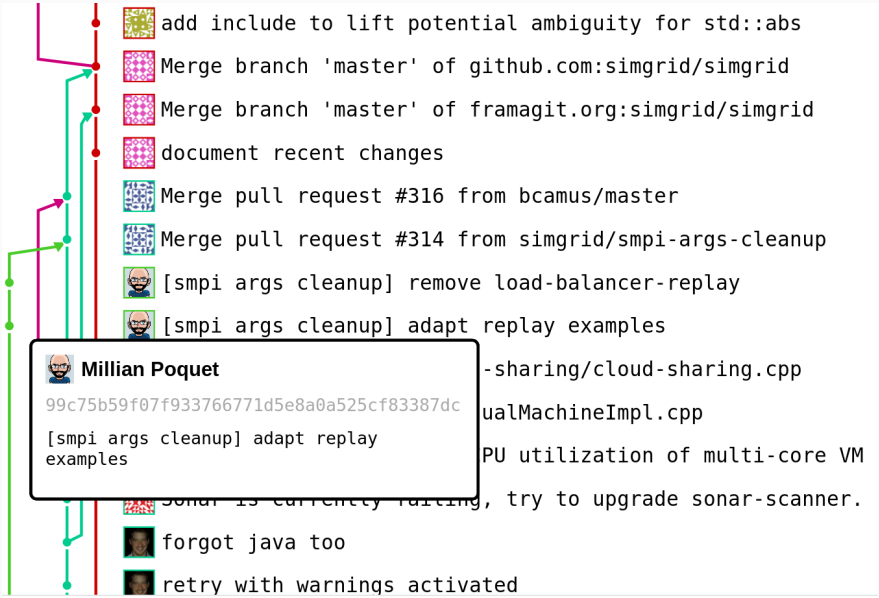
- "*Open as much as possible and close as much as necessary*"
- Management, publication, annotation (metadata), archiving
- Source code = specific data with specific consideration

Let's go beyond general principles!

# Tool 3: Version Control and Forge

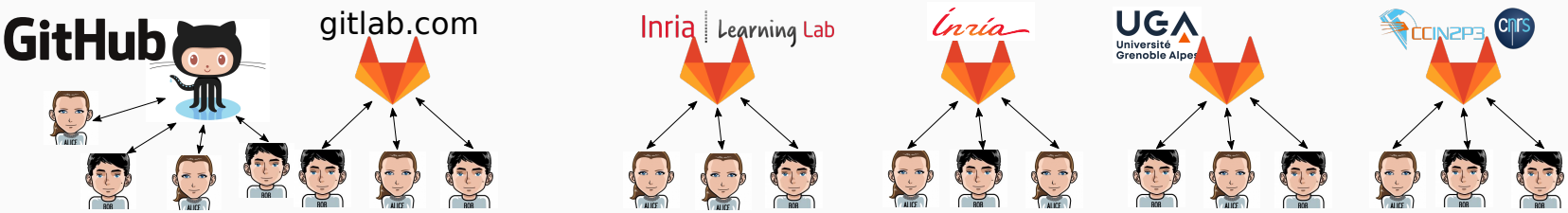
## Git = version control

- Developed in 2005 by Linus Torvalds for the kernel development
- Local and efficient rollbacks
- Distributed: everyone has a full copy of the history




## GitHub, GitLab, and Co

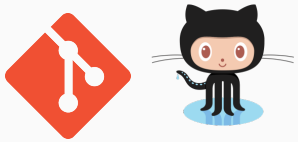
- Free hosting of public projects, social network




## Limitation

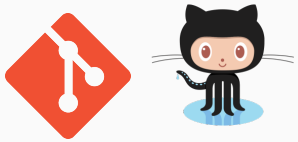
- Managing large data: ~~Git LFS~~ `Git Annex` (or DataLad)

# Tool 3bis: Fighting Information Loss with Archives

 or  = awesome collaborations ($\neq$ archive)

- D. Spinellis. *The Decay and Failures of URL References*. CACM, 46(1), 2003
  *The half-life of a referenced URL is approximately 4 years from its publication date.*
- P. Habibzadeh. *Decay of References to Web sites in Articles Published in General Medical Journals: Mainstream vs Small Journals*. Applied Clinical Informatics. 4 (4), 2013
  *half life ranged from 2.2 years in EMHJ to 5.3 years in BMJ*
- Discontinuated forges: Code Space, Gitorious, Google code, Inria Gforge

# Tool 3bis: Fighting Information Loss with Archives



or

= awesome collaborations ($\neq$ archive)

- D. Spinellis. *The Decay and Failures of URL References*. CACM, 46(1), 2003
  *The half-life of a referenced URL is approximately 4 years from its publication date.*
- P. Habibzadeh. *Decay of References to Web sites in Articles Published in General Medical Journals: Mainstream vs Small Journals*. Applied Clinical Informatics. 4 (4), 2013
  *half life ranged from 2.2 years in EMHJ to 5.3 years in BMJ*
- Discontinuated forges: Code Space, Gitorious, Google code, Inria Gforge

**Article archives** arXiv.org HAL archives-ouvertes.fr

INTERNET ARCHIVE

**Data archives** figshare zenodo

**Software Archive** Software Heritage

Collect/Preserve/Share

# What Will it Take ?

# Changing Research Practices

## Soft. Engineering, Statistics, and Reproducible Research in the curricula

Manifesto: "*I solemnly pledge*" (WSSSPE, Lorena Barba, FAIR)

1. I will teach my graduate students about reproducibility
2. All our research code (and writing) is under version control
3. We will always carry out verification and validation
4. We will share data, plotting script & figure under CC-BY
5. We will upload the preprint to arXiv at the time of submission of a paper
6. We will release code at the time of submission of a paper
7. We will add a "Reproducibility" declaration at the end of each paper
8. I will keep an up-to-date web presence

Learn and Teach using online resources like

- Software Carpentry, The Turing Way, ...

# Changing Publishing Practices

## Artifact evaluation and ACM badges


## Major conferences

- Supercomputing: Artifact Description (AD) mandatory, Artifact Evaluation (AE) still optional, Double blind vs. RR
- NeurIPS, ICLR: open reviews, reproducibility challenge

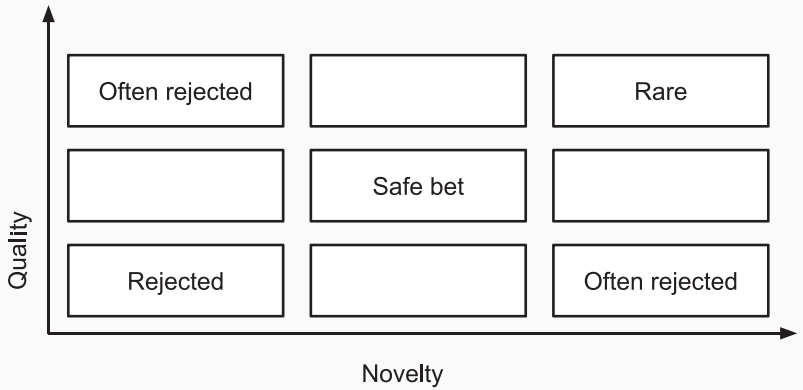

Joelle Pineau @ NeurIPS'18

- ACM SIGMOD 2015-2019, Most Reproducible Paper Award...

**Mentalitie are evolving** people care, make stuff available, errors are found and fixed

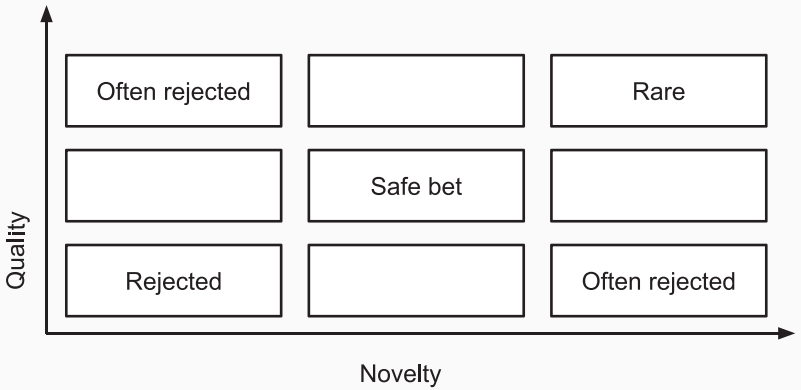
# Changing Academic Practices (~~Publish or Perish~~)

- Goodhart's Law: Are Academic Metrics Being Gamed?, M. Fire 2019
  - AI: over 1,000 ranked journals ($\times$10 in 15 years)
  - Shorter papers with increasing self references
  - More and more papers without any citation
  - Sharp increase in the number of new authors publishing at a much faster rate given their career age
- The Truth, The Whole Truth, and Nothing But the Truth: A Pragmatic Guide to Assessing Empirical Evaluations, *TOPLAS* 2016



# Changing Academic Practices (~~Publish or Perish~~)

- Goodhart's Law: Are Academic Metrics Being Gamed?, M. Fire 2019
  - AI: over 1,000 ranked journals ($\times$10 in 15 years)
  - Shorter papers with increasing self references
  - More and more papers without any citation
  - Sharp increase in the number of new authors publishing at a much faster rate given their career age
- The Truth, The Whole Truth, and Nothing But the Truth: A Pragmatic, Guide to Assessing Empirical Evaluations, *TOPLAS* 2016





- Impact factor abandoned by Dutch university in hiring and promotion, decisions. Nature, June 2021. *Faculty and staff members at Utrecht University will be evaluated by their commitment to open science*

# Reproducible Research = Rigor and Transparency

**Good research requires time and resources**

1. **Train yourself and your students**: RR, statistics, experiments
   - Beware of checklists and norms  Understand what's at stake
2. **Change the norm:** make publication practices evolve
3. **Incentive**: consider RR/open science when hiring/promoting

# Reproducible Research = Rigor and Transparency

**Good research requires time and resources**

1. **Train yourself and your students**: RR, statistics, experiments
   - Beware of checklists and norms  Understand what's at stake
2. **Change the norm:** make publication practices evolve
3. **Incentive**: consider RR/open science when hiring/promoting
4. **Prepare the Future:** Toward literate experimentation?
   - Reuse, reuse, reuse!
   - Shared and controled testbeds
   - How to share Experiments ?

# Resources and Acknowledgments

Slides are available here

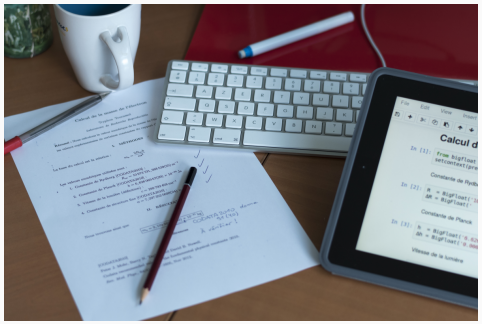
https://github.com/schnorr/SMPE/raw/master/lectures/talk_23_11_23_ICI2

Thanks to

- Arnaud Legrand for sharing slides and knowledge about this topic
- My students that have undertaken many of these methods

MOOC "Advanced RR" planned for Nov. 2023

- Managing data (`FITS/HDF5`, `git annex`)
- Software environment control (`docker`, `singularity`, `guix`)
- Scientific workflow (`make`, `snakemake`)



More information available

- MOOC Reproducible Research: Methodological principles for a transparent science, Inria Learning Lab