

# The R-Word cumbersome hype or epistemological cornerstone

Daniel Stekhoven, PhD  
DBSSE Tuesday Seminar, 25.02.2025

# The three Rs

Reading

Writing

Arithmetic

# The four Rs

Reading

Writing

Arithmetic

Rationality

1. Rationality: What It Is, Why It Seems Scarce, Why It Matters, Steven Pinker, 2021, ISBN 978-0525561996

# The five Rs

Reading

Writing

Arithmetic

Rationality

Reproducibility

1. Rationality: What It Is, Why It Seems Scarce, Why It Matters, Steven Pinker, 2021, ISBN 978-0525561996
2. Rougier, N. P. (2016). R-words. Available online at: <https://github.com/ReScience/ReScience-article/issues/5>

# Definitions

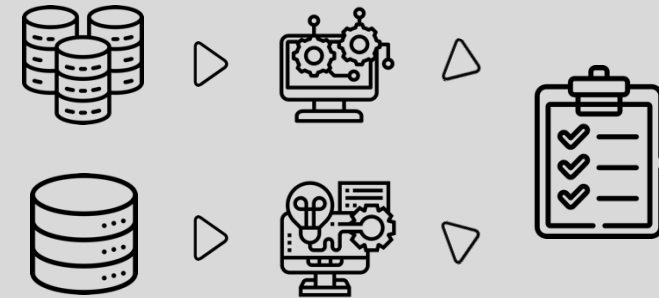
## Reproducibility

... obtaining consistent computational results using the **same input data**, computational steps, methods, code, and conditions of analysis.



## Replicability

... obtaining consistent results across studies aimed at answering the same scientific question, each of which has obtained its **own data**.



1. N. A. of S., Engineering, and Medicine. (2020) Harvard Data Science Review, 2(4). <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/nas-report-highlights>
2. Icons from <https://www.flaticon.com/>

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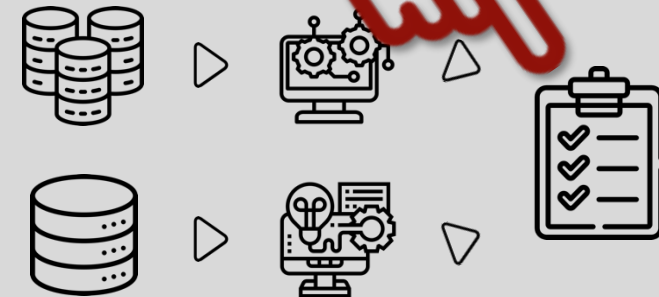
## Methods Reproducibility

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## Results Reproducibility ~~Replicability~~

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## + Inferential Reproducibility

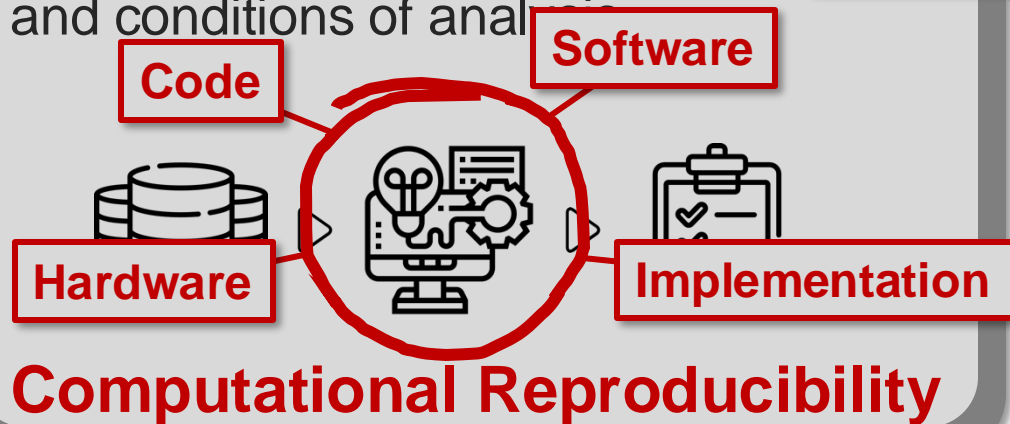
... drawing qualitatively similar conclusions.

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3. Goodman S.N. et al.Sci. Transl. Med.8,341ps12-341ps12(2016). DOI:10.1126/scitranslmed.aaf5027

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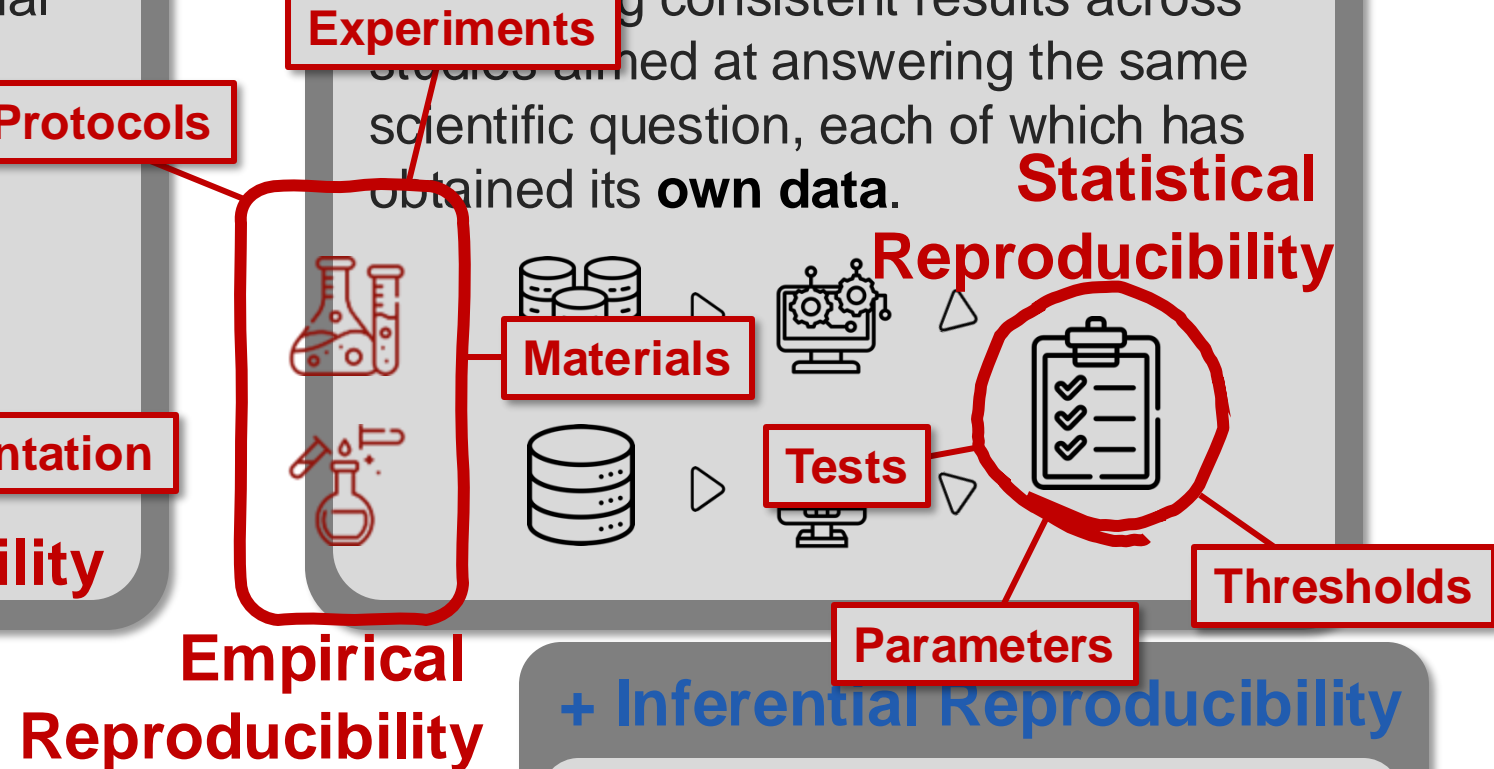
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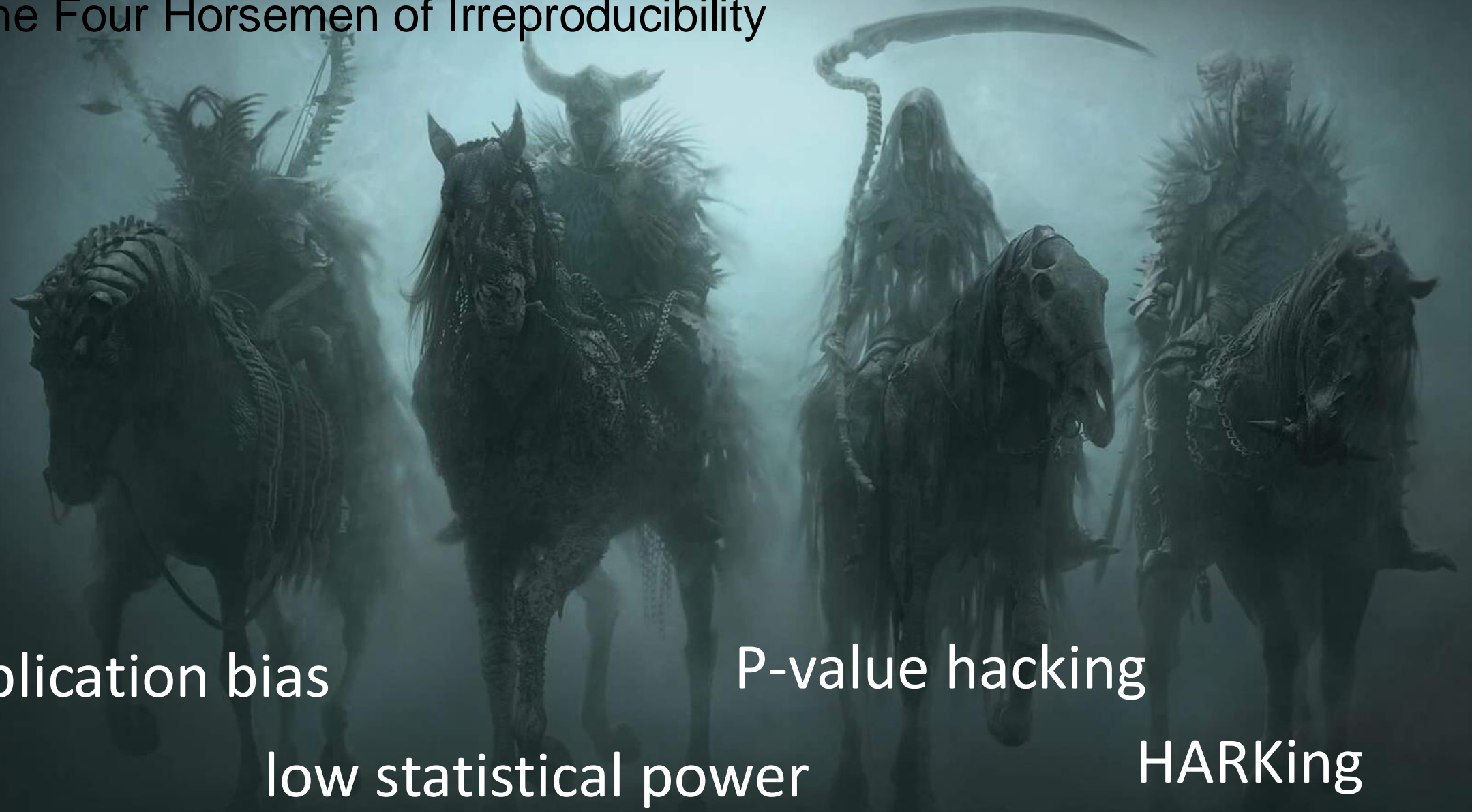


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3. Goodman S.N. et al.Sci. Transl. Med.8,341ps12-341ps12(2016). DOI:10.1126/scitranslmed.aaf5027
4. Stodden, V. (2014). Edge.org. <https://www.edge.org/response-detail/25340>

# The Four Horsemen of Irreproducibility



publication bias

P-value hacking

low statistical power

HARKing

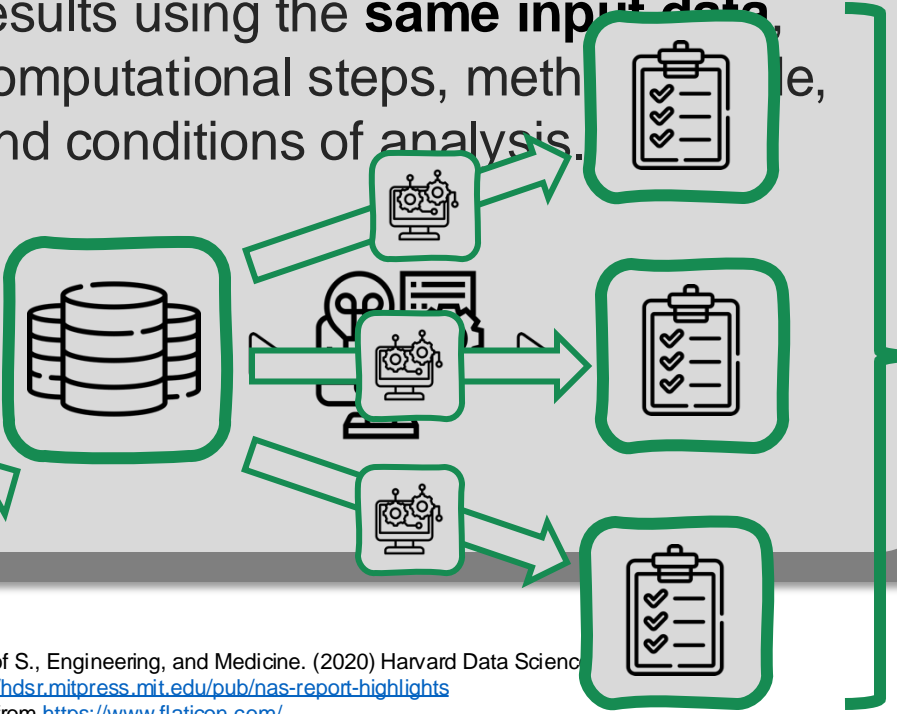




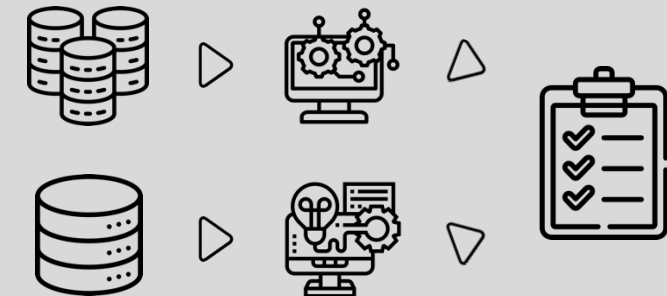
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Genomic Reproducibility

1. N. A. of S., Engineering, and Medicine. (2020) Harvard Data Science Review. <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/nas-report-highlights>
2. Icons from <https://www.flaticon.com/>
3. Baykal, P.I., Łabaj, P.P., Markowetz, F. *et al.* Genomic reproducibility in the bioinformatics era. *Genome Biol* **25**, 213 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-024-03343-2>

# Definitions



1. The Turing Way Community, & Scriberia. (2024).  
Illustrations from The Turing Way: Shared under CC-BY 4.0 for reuse. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.3332807>

# Definitions

		Data / Material	
		same	different
Analysis / Protocol	same	<b>Reproducibility</b>	<b>Replicability</b>
	different	<b>Robustness</b>	<b>Generalisation</b>

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# Reproducibility



“Promise”

Protocol

		Data / Material	
		same	different
Analysis / Protocol	same	Reproducibility	Replicability
	different	Robustness	Generalisation

Raw Data



Result



# Replicability



“Original Idea”

Protocol



Different Raw Data



		Data / Material	
		same	different
Analysis / Protocol	same	Reproducibility	Replicability
	different	Robustness	Generalisation



Similar Result

# Robustness



“Plan”

Different Protocol



Raw Data



Similar Result

		Data / Material	
		same	different
Analysis / Protocol	same	Reproducibility	Replicability
	different	Robustness	Generalisation



# Generalisation



Different Protocol



“Hypothesis”

Different Raw Data



Similar Result

		Data / Material	
		same	different
Analysis / Protocol	same	Reproducibility	Replicability
	different	Robustness	Generalisation

# How would you rate your own level of reproducibility?

Move the scale on your phones or laptops!

The levels are:

1. None
2. Low
3. Medium
4. High
5. Very High





# How would you rate your own level of reproducibility?

Join at [menti.com](https://menti.com) | use code 6641 0175

 Mentimeter



None

Very High



# The Holy Trinity of (Computational) Reproducibility

## Version Control

... track the evolution of your code.



## Workflow Management

... organise the steps of your analysis (across tools).



## Containers

... ensure consistency of your environments.



## The Lesser Trinity of (Computational) Reproducibility

### Data Management

... especially for larger datasets and reuse.






### Documentation

... help others (and the future you) understand.






### Tests & Continuous Integration

... sustainability for your methods and applications.

# Where are now? Where could we possibly go to? What is needed?

	 Level 1 <b>Ephemeral Work</b>	 Level 2 <b>Carpe Diem</b>	 Level 3 <b>Sweet Spot</b>	 Level 4 <b>Assembly Line</b>	 Level 5 <b>Nirvana</b>
Profile	Manual and <b>interactive</b> analysis	Some <b>scripts</b>	<b>Version controlled</b> scripts	Scripts <b>combined</b> in single workflow	Single command reproduction <b>of it all</b>
	Reliance on researcher's <b>memory</b>	<b>Comments</b> in README, inline or some notebook	<b>Workflow management</b> or well-structured scripts	Minimal steps to spin up <b>environment</b> using containers	Whole lifecycle is <b>documented</b> and <b>continuously tested</b>
	Probably <b>not</b> reproducible	Reproducible if not <b>too long ago</b>	Reproducible on the <b>same</b> infrastructure by <b>same</b> person	Reproducible on/for <b>different</b> machines or collaborators	Reproducible for <b>anyone</b> after publication
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spreadsheets with colours</li> <li>• Manual notes</li> <li>• Ad-hoc scripts</li> <li>• File sharing via email or personal clouds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Git usage</li> <li>• Simple README files</li> <li>• Installing software as needed</li> <li>• Basic ELN usage</li> <li>• Cloud storage w/o clear structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GitHub/GitLab</li> <li>• Conda/Virtualenv</li> <li>• Lightweight workflow scripts (bash scripts or Makefiles)</li> <li>• Basic containerization</li> <li>• ELN integrated with version control (e.g., openBIS, labkey)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full containerization</li> <li>• Advanced workflow managers (Snakemake, Nextflow, CWL)</li> <li>• Data versioning (e.g., DVC, git-annex) or persistent repositories for large datasets</li> <li>• Continuous integration (GitHub Actions, GitLab CI, Jenkins)</li> <li>• Metadata-rich ELN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination (web) application</li> <li>• Comprehensive CI/CD</li> <li>• Integrated repositories with DOIs (e.g., Zenodo, Dryad)</li> <li>• Automated documentation generation (e.g., Sphinx, MkDocs)</li> <li>• Seamless lab-to-publication pipeline</li> </ul>
Pros & cons	Extremely difficult to <b>revisit</b> or <b>share</b> analyses.	Difficult to reproduce results if environment or code <b>changes</b> .	Colleagues (with some effort) can reproduce analyses if <b>they follow</b> step-by-step instructions.	Colleagues (and sometimes even external collaborators) can reproduce results with <b>minimal setup</b> .	Multiple collaborators or future researchers can <b>reproduce and extend</b> the work almost effortlessly.
	High risk of <b>irrecoverable</b> errors or lost steps.	Documentation might be inconsistent or <b>quickly outdated</b> .	The workflow is robust to small changes, and results are traceable, <b>relies on good practice</b> by researcher.	<b>Checks</b> reduce human error, though complex configurations can still hide subtle bugs.	CI and end-to-end automation <b>catch errors</b> early and often.

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Tools

Attitudes

# How would you rate your own level now?

Move the scale on your phones or laptops!

Level 1 Ephemeral Work 	Level 2 Carpe Diem 	Level 3 Sweet Spot 	Level 4 Assembly Line 	Level 5 Nirvana 
<b>Manual</b> and <b>interactive</b> analysis	Some <b>scripts</b>	<b>Version controlled</b> scripts	Scripts <b>combined</b> in single workflow	Single command reproduction <b>of it all</b>
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# How would you rate your own level now?

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 Mentimeter



Ephemeral Work

Nirvana



# Reasons for reproducible research & development

- Increasing **complexity** of questions asked
- **Size** of data & Switzerland
- **Observational** vs controlled experimental **data** for research
- Enabling **data-intensive** methods like AI
- Tackling **regulatory challenges** of medical and clinical research
- Facilitating adoption of **FAIR principles**

There is still a lot of work to do...

zero  given...

1. Icon from <https://www.flaticon.com/>



# Why bother at all?

## Reproducibility...

- ...helps to **avoid** disaster
- ...makes it **easier** to write papers
- ...helps **reviewers** see it your way
- ...enables **continuity** of your work
- ...helps to build your **reputation**

Like not being able to reproduce earlier analyses in a joint project!

Using "iterate programming" adjustments and new data can immediately be processed and verified.

Available data and code can tame and excite a reviewer – even provoke constructive criticism!

*"I have to continue to project of a previous PhD, but she is gone and has not left any documentation."*

It simply makes sense.

1. Markowetz, F. Five selfish reasons to work reproducibly. Genome Biol 16, 274 (2015).  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-015-0850-7>
2. Grant, S., Corker, K. S., Mellor, D. T., Stewart, S. L. K., Cashin, A. G., Lagisz, M., ... Nosek, B. A. (2025, February 3). TOP 2025: An Update to the Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines.  
[https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/nmfs6\\_v2](https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/nmfs6_v2)

# How to get started?

One step at a time...









**Daniel Stekhoven**

Director

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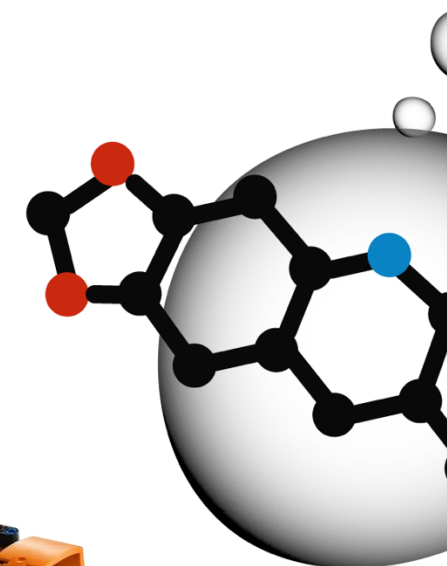
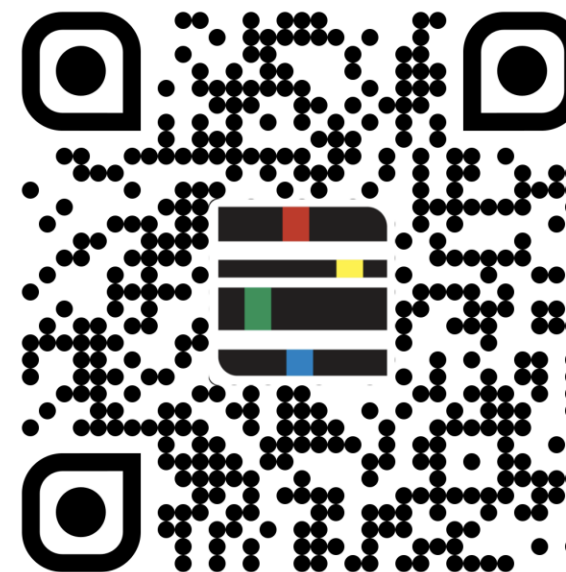
ETH Zürich

NEXUS Personalized Health Technologies

Wagistrasse 18

8952 Zürich (Schlieren)

[www.nexus.ethz.ch](http://www.nexus.ethz.ch)








# Appendix

# How computational people do photo shootings...



# How can we get to the next level?

	 Level 1 <b>Ephemeral Work</b>	 Level 2 <b>Carpe Diem</b>	 Level 3 <b>Sweet Spot</b>	 Level 4 <b>Assembly Line</b>	 Level 5 <b>Nirvana</b>
Profile	<b>Manual and interactive</b> Reliance on researcher's <b>memory</b> Probably <b>not</b> reproducible	<b>Script</b> your manual steps. some notebook Write a <b>basic README</b> or minimal documentation.	<b>Adopt consistent environments.</b> structured scripts <b>Automate key tasks</b> using simple workflow scripting.	<b>Containerize</b> your environment. environment using containers <b>Use a workflow manager</b> for structured pipelines.	and reproduction of it is <b>documented</b> and <b>continuously tested</b> Expand <b>documentation</b> so others can plug-and-play.
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spreadsheets with colours</li> <li>• Manual notes</li> <li>• Ad-hoc scripts</li> <li>• File sharing via email or personal clouds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Git usage</li> <li>• Simple README files</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GitHub/GitLab</li> <li>• Consistent virtual environments</li> <li>• Workflow managers or Make</li> <li>• Containerization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full containerization</li> <li>• Advanced workflow managers</li> <li>• Continuous integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination (web) application</li> <li>• Comprehensive CI/CD</li> <li>• Centralized repositories with documentation</li> <li>• Consistent documentation (e.g., Sphinx, MkDocs)</li> </ul>
Pros & cons	Extremely difficult to <b>share</b> analyses. High risk of <b>irrecoverable</b> or lost steps.	Record lab notes <b>digitally</b> . Keep final data in a <b>consistent folder structure</b> .	Migrate fully to an <b>ELN</b> . Begin systematically archiving data.	Attach <b>DOIs</b> to major datasets. Clearly reference <b>lab protocols</b> (ELNs, SOPs) in the workflow documentation.	Automate <b>data &amp; code deposition</b> . Link <b>lab notes, protocols, and manuscript</b> in a single reference framework.