



WWU Workshop

“Reproduzierbare Forschung”

11.02.2020

<https://o2r.info/>

Twitter: @o2r_project

<https://github.com/o2r-project>

Funded by:



Agenda

1. **Vorstellung & Einleitung**
2. Reproduzierbarkeit - **Konzepte & Werkzeuge, Projekte & Dienste@WWU**
3. **Pause** (bis 15:00)
4. Förderstrategische **Gruppendiskussion**
(Ziel: Probleme, Ideen, Anknüpfungspunkte identifizieren)
5. **Pause** (bis 16:45)
6. **Plenardiskussion**
Vision Reproduzierbarkeit WWU 2030
7. **Schluss**
Zusammenfassung, nächste Schritte

Ende: ca. 18 Uhr

Berichterstattung, Daten, Notizen

1. **#reproWWU**
2. **Fotos** (Uni Webseite, Projektwebseite, social media) werden gemacht: bitte in der Pause melden wenn keine Veröffentlichung erwünscht ist!
3. Kollaborative Notizen + öffentliche Teilnehmerliste:
<http://go.wwu.de/5weg8>
4. Einladung **Kurzbeiträge für Pressemitteilung** zu verfassen:
“Reproduzierbare Forschung in X”, ca. 2000 Zeichen, **Story!**
Frist: 17.02.; Ansprechpersonen: D. Nüst (d.n@wwu.de), K. Kottke (kathrin.kottke@wwu.de)

Kollaborative Notizen + öffentliche Teilnehmerliste: <http://go.wwu.de/5weg8>

Vorstellungsrunde

1. Wer sind Sie?
2. Was ist ihr Fachgebiet?
3. Was interessiert Sie am Thema “Reproduzierbare Forschung”?

Einleitung

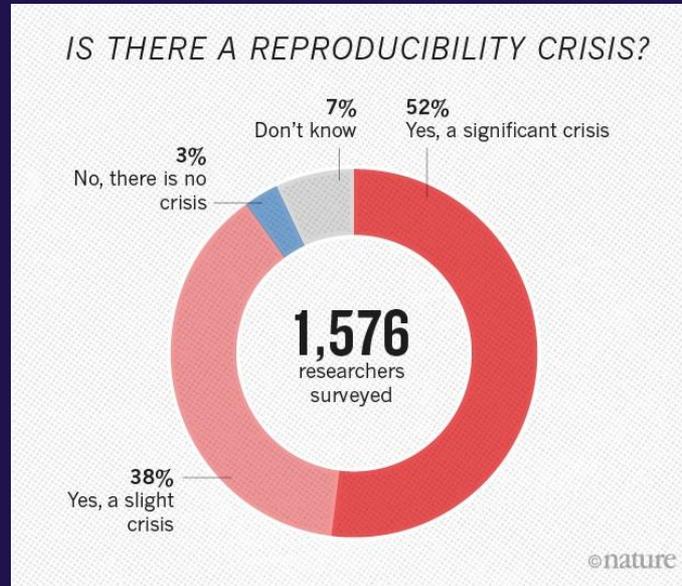


Offene Reproduzierbare Forschung (ORR)

Die Ergebnisse in einem wissenschaftlichen Artikel sind reproduzierbar, wenn man mit Hilfe der von den Autor*innen verwendeten Software (Source Code) und Daten exakt dieselben Abbildungen, Tabellen und Zahlen berechnen kann. In der offenen reproduzierbaren Forschung sind diese Materialien öffentlich zugänglich.

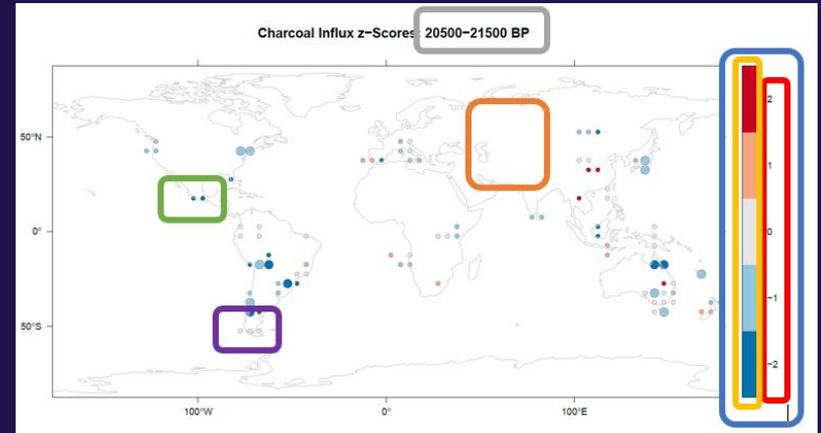
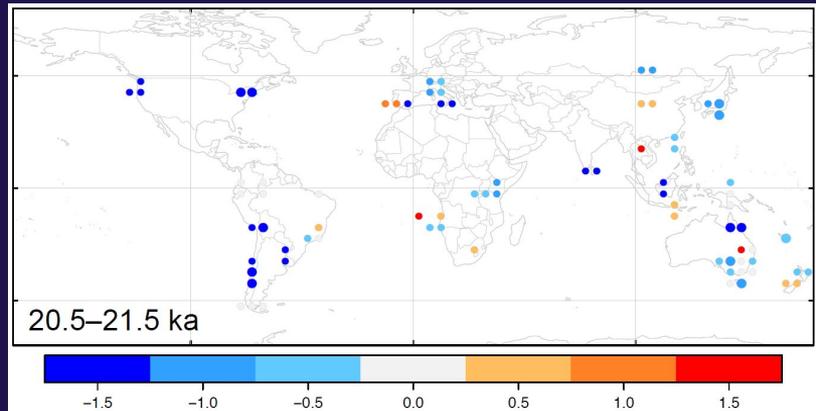
Die Ergebnisse eines Artikels sind replizierbar, wenn man mit Hilfe neu generierter Daten oder neu implementierter Analysen zu ähnlichen Ergebnissen kommt.

Reproduzierbarkeit & Replizierbarkeit sind Eckpfeiler der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit.



~~Die Ergebnisse in einem wissenschaftlichen Artikel sind reproduzierbar, wenn man mit Hilfe der von den Autor*innen verwendeten Software (Source Code) und Daten exakt dieselben Abbildungen, Tabellen und Zahlen berechnen kann. In der offenen reproduzierbaren Forschung sind diese Materialien öffentlich zugänglich.~~

Status Quo der ORR in den Geowissenschaften



Warum ist nicht-reproduzierbare Forschung ein Problem?

- Fehler in der Analyse schwer auffindbar (wenn überhaupt)
- Gutachter*innen können die Ergebnisse nicht verifizieren, sondern müssen ihnen trauen
- Die Analyse ist häufig nicht bis ins Detail verständlich
- Die Materialien sind nicht wiederverwendbar (Stichwort: Nachhaltigkeit)
- Anforderungen an Forschungsanträge und wiss. Artikel werden nicht erfüllt

Reproduzierbarkeit - Konzepte und Werkzeuge

Herausforderungen

Mechanismen für **Anerkennung in der Wissenschaft** (Impact Factor, ..) führen zu Publikationsbias, HARKing, Intransparenz und Mangel an Reproduzierbarkeit

- > **Leiden Manifesto** <http://www.leidenmanifesto.org/>
- > **DORA** <https://sfdora.org/>
- > **Vienna Principles** <https://viennaprinciples.org/>
- > **Open Science**
 - Anerkennung von Software und Daten als wissenschaftliche Produkte (RSEng)
 - Zitieren von Daten & Software
 - Präregistrierung

DATA SCIENCE JOURNAL

Reading: Data Without Software Are Just Numbers

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [g+](#) [in](#)

Essays

Data Without Software Are Just Numbers

Authors: James Harold Davenport, James Grant, Catherine Mary Jones

<http://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-003>

An excess of positive results: Comparing the standard Psychology literature with Registered Reports

Anne M. Scheel¹, Mitchell Schijen¹, & Daniël Lakens¹

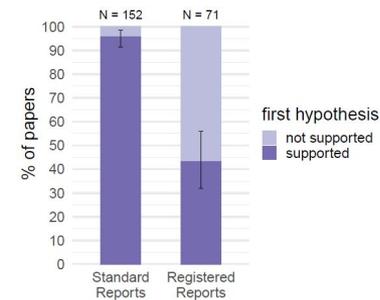
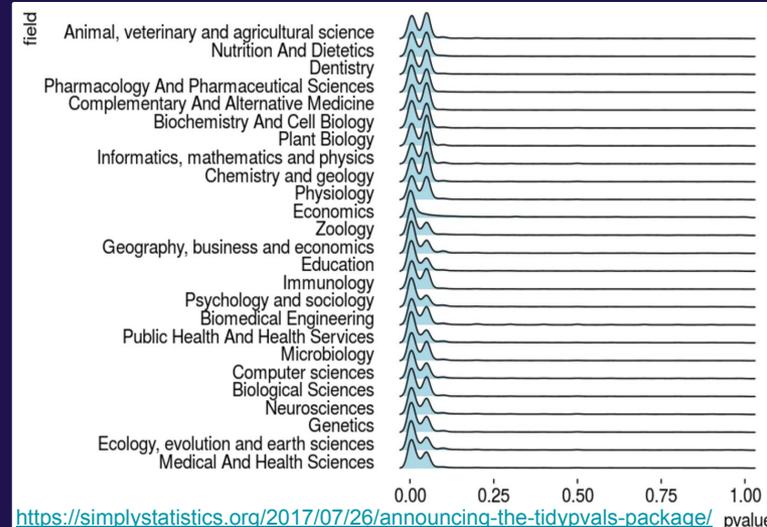


Figure 2. Positive result rates for standard reports and Registered Reports. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals around the observed positive result rate.

ave a higher probability give a distorted view of earned about the degree 1 error rates. Registered new publication format. results are known. We Reports in Psychology esting studies from the ie "test" the hypotheses" reported in each paper. ve results in Registered ns were excluded from at psychologists under- Although our study did , these results show that tion of negative results

<https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/p6e9c>



<https://simplystatistics.org/2017/07/26/announcing-the-tidyvals-package/>

Traditionelle und Moderne Wissenschaftler_innen



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T-shaped_skills

<https://jakevdp.github.io/blog/2014/08/22/hacking-academia/>

<https://www.sciencemag.org/careers/2013/05/when-all-science-becomes-data-science>

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-015-9272-9>

<https://escience.washington.edu/community-level-data-science-and-its-spheres-of-influence-beyond-novelty-squared/>

Ein gelöstes Problem ?!

Electronic Documents Give Reproducible Research a New Meaning

Jon F. Claerbout and Martin Karrenbach, Stanford Univ.

RE1.3

SUMMARY

A revolution in education and technology transfer follows from the marriage of word processing and software command scripts. In this marriage an author attaches to every figure caption a pushbutton or a name tag usable to recalculate the figure from all its data, parameters, and programs. This provides a concrete definition of reproducibility in computationally oriented research. Experience at the Stanford Exploration Project shows that preparing such electronic documents is little effort beyond our customary report writing; mainly, we need to file everything in a systematic way.

In 1990 we began experimenting with electronic documents that merge our scientific software with our word-processing software. A year later we manufactured a CD-ROM containing a new textbook, Joe Dellinger's doctoral dissertation, and two progress reports of the Stanford Exploration Project. We distributed these CD-ROMs¹ to sponsors and many friends at the 1991 SEG meeting.

In 1990, we set this sequence of goals:

- Learn how to merge a publication with its underlying computational analysis.
- Teach researchers how to prepare a document in a form where they themselves can reproduce their own research results a year or more later by "pressing a single button".
- Learn how to leave finished work in a condition where coworkers can reproduce the calculation including the final illustration by pressing a button in its caption.
- Prepare a complete copy of our local software environment so that graduating students can take their work away with them to other sites, press a button, and reproduce their Stanford work.
- Merge electronic documents written by multiple authors (SEP reports).
- Export electronic documents to numerous other sites (sponsors) so they can readily reproduce a substantial portion of our Stanford research.

We met all these goals and set new ones:

- produce all new documents in this form, including lab reports in formal classes and "lab notebooks" of research progress.

¹SEP-CD-1 is available from Stanford University Press, \$15 plus shipping, tel 415-723-1593

- make incremental improvements in electronic-document software
- seek partners for broadening standards (and making incremental improvements).

Our basic goal is reproducible research. The electronic document is our means to this end. In principle, reproducibility in research can be achieved without electronic documents and that is how we started. Our first nonelectronic reproducible document was a textbook in which the paper document contained the name of a program script in every figure caption. The program scripts were organized by book chapter and section so they could be correlated to an accompanying magnetic tape dump of the file system. The magnetic tape also contained all the necessary data to feed the program script.

Now that we have begun using CD-ROM publication, we can go much further. Every figure caption contains a pushbutton that jumps to the appropriate science directory (folder) and initiates a figure rebuild command and then displays the figure, possibly as a movie or interactive program. We normally display seismic images of the earth's interior, but to reach wider audiences, Figure 1 shows a satellite weather picture which the pushbutton will animate as seen on commercial television. We include all our plot software as well as freely available software from many sources, including compilers and the L^AT_EX word processing system. Naturally we cannot include licensed software, but with the exception of Fortran and C compilers and the UNIX system itself, our publication includes source code for everything needed. The CD-ROM, at 680 megabytes, is so large we have had room for many executable programs on popular brands of workstations. The presence of these executables gives our readers a fast start.

Nearly everyone would rather read a paper book than the bitmapped page images on a screen that you see with an electronic document. But the illustrations in the electronic book are mostly in color, many are movies, and some are interactive. So the electronic book gives the reader a better understanding of the results. We typically use an interactive movie program to compare seismic sections where successive frames include processing with various parameters. The movie medium is much more informative than comparing seismic sections side by side. 3-D volumes are much better exhibited by movies than static paper illustrations. We are delivering a volume of software that is accessed like a book.

- Learn how to merge a publication with its underlying computational analysis.

- Teach researchers how to prepare a document in a form where they themselves can reproduce their own research results a year or more later by "pressing a single button".

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- make incremental improvements in electronic-document software
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1992

<https://doi.org/10.1190/1.1822162>

Werkzeuge im Wissenschaftsaltag 2020

Computing Environments und Analysen

Dependency hell & **Paketverwaltung**, Containerisierung, Open Source, Softwarelizenzen, Hardware, **ausführbares digitales Notizbuch** (R Markdown, Jupyter Notebooks), **Versionskontrolle**, Repositorien, ...



Online Kollaboration & Kommunikation

GitHub/Lab, Preprints, Forschungskompendien/[Research Compendia](#), ...



FAIRe Daten (und FAIRe Software)

Metadaten, **Lizenzen**, **Zitierung**, Archivierung, [Benennung](#), Klartext-Formate, ...

Lösungen für schützenswerte und große Datensätze: Anonymisierung, Demo, [Enklaven](#), [Domänen](#)

Integrität in der Forschung

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01727-0>

Reproduzierbarkeit im Alltag

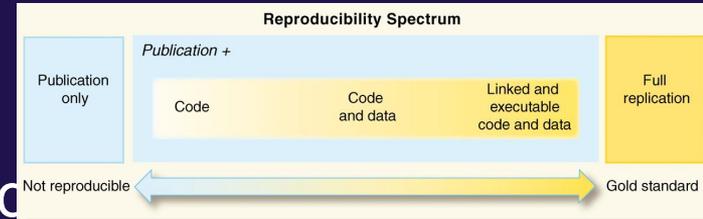
GWP

=

leg

Offenheit, Nachsichtigkeit, ehrliches Bemühen, Spektrum
Selber Prägen! Community!

1. Transparenz = **Effektivität** & Sichtbarkeit
2. Offene **Wissenschaft** = Wissenschaft
3. Reproduzierbare **Forschung** = Forschung



<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1213847>

The image shows a screenshot of a tweet from Wellcome Trust (@wellcometrust) dated May 28, 2018. The tweet text reads: "Science should be 'show me', not 'trust me'; it should be 'help me if you can', not 'catch me if you can'." Below the tweet is a quote from Nature: "Science should be 'show me', not 'trust me'." The quote is on a red background with a white 'n' logo in the top right corner. Below the quote, it says: "Before reproducibility must come preproducibility. Instead of arguing about whether results hold up, let's push to prov... nature.com".

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05256-0>

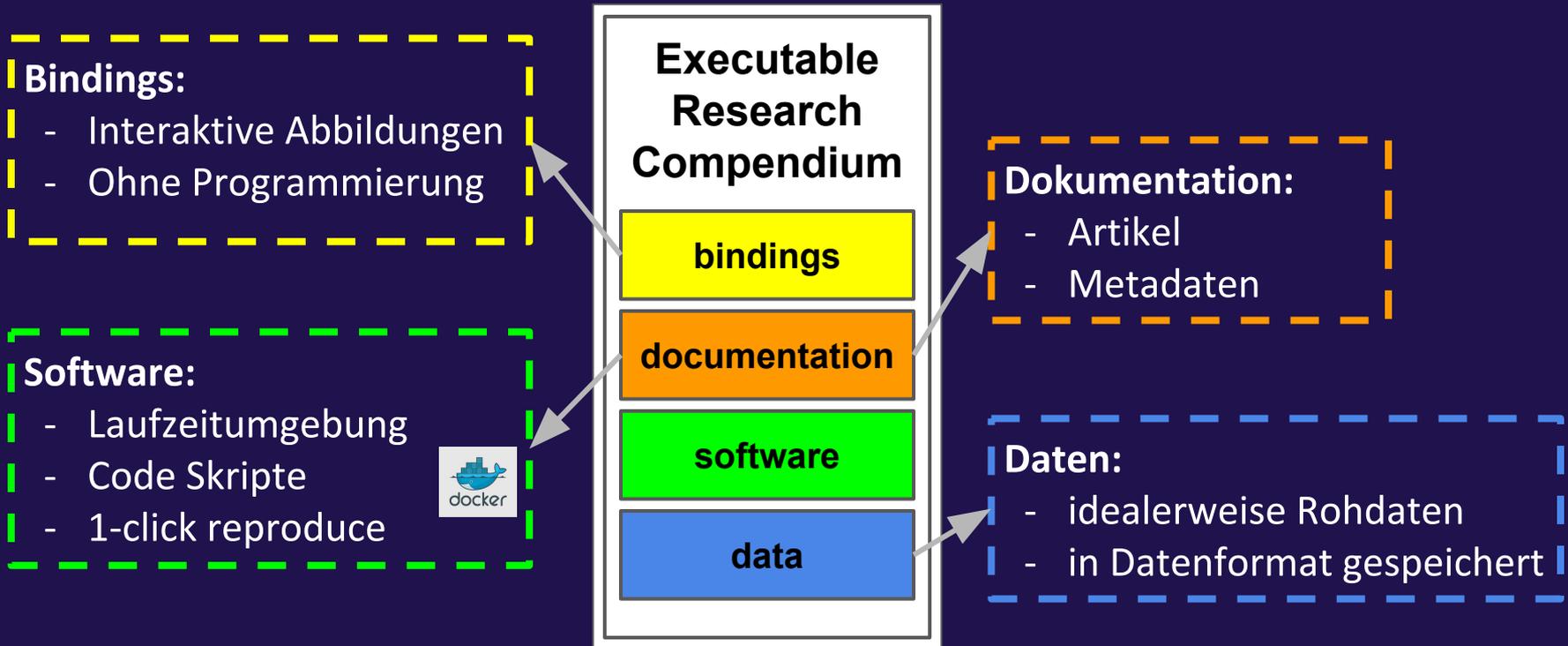
Infrastrukturen/ Projekte an der WWU

eScience WWU - Infrastrukturen und Aktivitäten - Holger Przibytzin

Finanzierung nachhaltiger Software - Stephan Rave

Reproduzierbarkeit in der Phylogenetik - Ben Stöver

o2r's ERC



Offene Infrastrukturen



Binder



Manuscripts



Code Ocean



REANA



eLife RDS



ReproZip



Galaxy



Whole Tale



Gigantum



o2r

[arXiv:2001.00484](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.00484)

Infrastructures for Reproducible and Transparent Scholarly Communication
Markus Konkol*, Daniel Nüst*, Laura Gollner*
*Institut für Geoinformatik (IGI), D-48149 Münster, Germany

Publishing open reproducible research is sustainable and fair.

The trend towards open science increases the pressure on authors to provide access to the source code and data underlying the computational results of scientific papers.

Platforms provide solutions to support the publication of code and data.

Supported research areas:
- Supported submission formats
- Upload
- Copyright

Platform hosting:
- Choice of license
- Stage of the project
- Funding

Support of:
- Searching
- Inspection
- Download
- Execution
- Manipulation

Storage:
- Modifications/Deletion after publication
- Sharing

What do I need?
- Active
- Open
- Access
- Library

o2r

Take-home messages

1. Many platforms provide one-click reproduction, e.g. o2r.
2. All platforms cover a broad range of stakeholder needs
3. You can use o2r to modify parameters and compare interactive Figures.

o2r Provides one-click reproduction to manipulate parameters and compare results.

Binder Launch analyses from Binder ready repository and inspect the workflow in the browser.

Code Ocean Commercial platform to create "capsules" for several programming languages, inspect, execute and manipulate the analysis in the browser.

eLife RDS Platforms to publish scientific articles as executable documents with all code snippets as "science"

Galaxy Develop computational analyses without programming expertise using Jupyter Notebook

Gigantum Packages analyses in Git repositories. Offers a commercial client application to create and execute analyses locally and in cloud to collaborate with peers

Manuscripts Online tool to write executable collaborative documents based on a LaTeX literate programming within a UI

REANA Self-hosting platform that provides a set of CLI commands to run large analyses on a remote cloud

ReproZip Provides a set of CLI commands for encapsulating the analysis. It can be executed on a provided server or locally

Whole Tale Create a "Tale" for the analysis requirements so users can inspect and execute it in the original environment in browser

Limitations

- Handling of sensitive (e.g. private) data solution: cloud based data enclaves or involvement of trustworthiness authority
- Very large data sets and long computational times solution: anonymous version of the materials
- No guaranteed anonymity of authors within review process solution: anonymous version of the materials
- Need for specialised hardware
- Often no support for handling copyright
- Possibility of deleting materials after publication prevents permanent storage of code and data

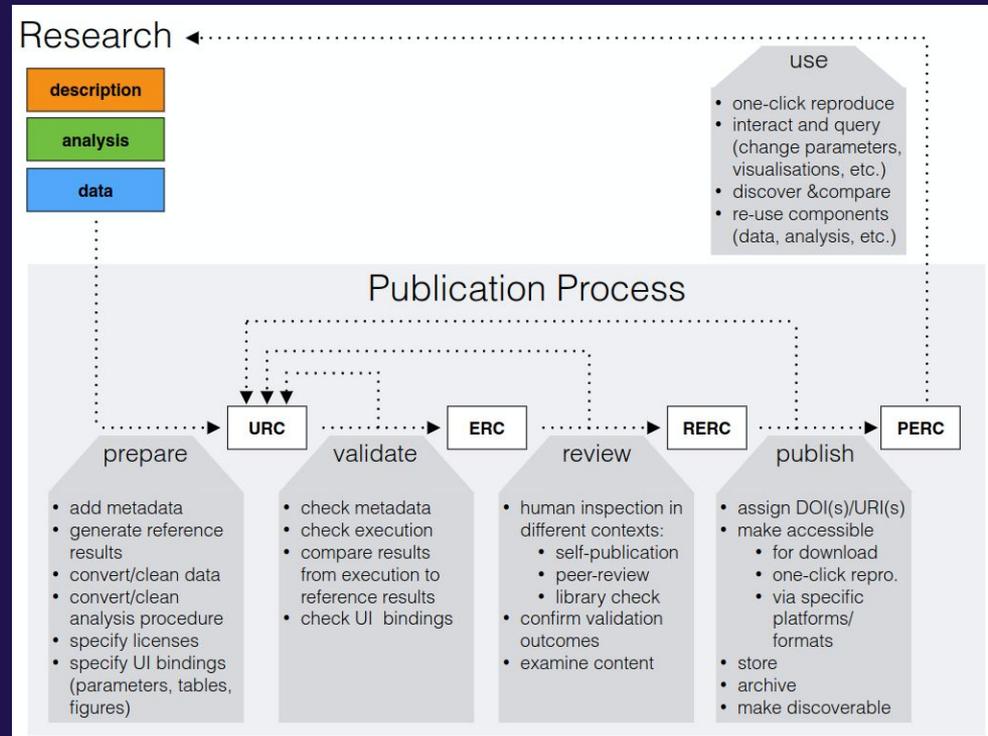
Trends

- Self-hosting of the infrastructure
- Support for notebooks (e.g. RMarkdown, Jupyter)
- Provision of UI or integrated development environment instead of CLI commands

Markus et al. (2020) Publishing computational Research - A review of infrastructures for reproducible and transparent scholarly communication. arXiv: 2001.00484

DFG Verbund Forschungszentrum

Reproduzierbarkeit im Peer Review



Pause bis 15:15 Uhr

Dann:

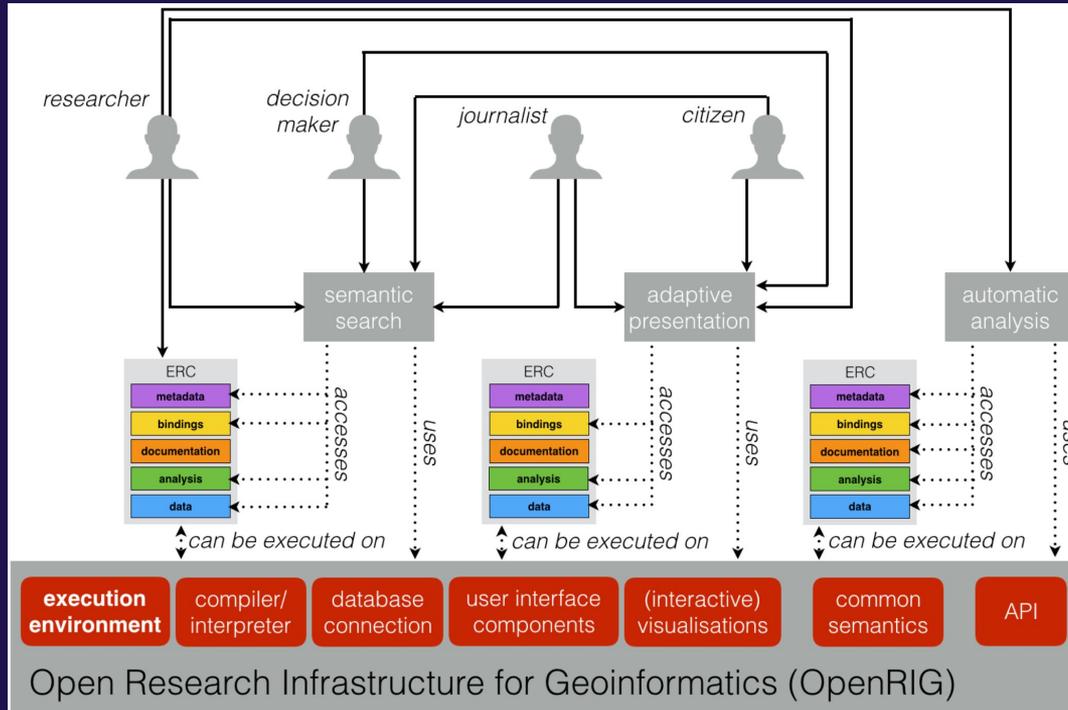
Förderstrategische Gruppendiskussion

Ideenentwicklung für gemeinsame Anträge

Bis dahin: Kaffee + Brötchen + Poster

Förderstrategische Gruppendiskussion

Open research infrastructure Geoinformatics (OpenRIG)



Grenzen und Möglichkeiten der Reproduzierbarkeit

1. Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning
2. Qualitative Forschung und Reproduzierbarkeit
3. Sensible Daten (u.a. DSGVO)
4. Wissenschaftskommunikation (CitSci, Lehre, AR/VR...)
5. Ergebnisse finden, vergleichen und (automatisch) weiter nutzen

Aufgabe

USP für gemeinsamen Antrag identifizieren, Antrags-vorbereitende Schritte sammeln (Gemeinsamkeiten, vorh./fehlende Infrastrukturen, Erfahrungen, Best practices/Richtlinien, Aus-/Fortbildung, ...)

Förderstrategische Gruppendiskussion

Ziel: Potenzial ausloten, gemeinsame Interessen identifizieren, Ideen entwickeln, Weiterdenken)

Vorschlag Ablauf:

1. Kurze Runde individuelle Interessen [10 min]
2. Brainstorming (Ideen sammeln, nicht urteilen) [20 min]
3. Ideen sortieren-analysieren-kategorisieren [15 min]
4. potentielle Antragsrichtung ableiten (USP) [10 min]
5. Kurzpräsentation vorbereiten [5 min]

Zeit bis 16:15 Uhr; dann Kurzvorstellung Gruppen im Plenum

Forschungsgruppen/Kolleg-Forschungsgruppen im Bereich „Künstliche Intelligenz“

- Themengebiete: “Maschinelles Lernen, Logik und Reasoning, Data-Analytics und Data-Mining, Wissensrepräsentation, Wissensbasierte Systeme, Planung, Unsicherheitsmodellierung, Bayes’sche Methoden, Erklärbarkeit, Inferenz und insbesondere mathematische, statistische und informatische Analyse der Eigenschaften von Verfahren aus den vorgenannten Themengebieten.”
- Skizze: 17.06.2020, Antrag: 23.06.2021
- https://www.dfg.de/foerderung/info_wissenschaft/2020/info_wissenschaft_20_08/index.html
- https://www.dfg.de/foerderung/info_wissenschaft/2020/info_wissenschaft_20_07/index.html

Künstliche Intelligenz - Ihre Auswirkungen auf die Gesellschaft von morgen (VolkswagenStiftung)

- Forschungsprojekt mit 1,5 Mio. Euro für 4 Jahre
- Beteiligung von bis zu 5 Arbeitsgruppen
- Technikwissenschaften in Verbindung mit Gesellschafts-/Geisteswiss. (Eher für Geisteswissenschaftler*innen?)
- Wissenschaftler*innen aller Karrierestufen
- Zusatzleistungen: Förderung von Wissensvermittlung und -kommunikation
- Planning grant im Vorfeld: 150.000 Euro für 1 Jahr
 - Zusammenstellung eines Teams
 - Ausformulierung eines Full Grants
- Deadlines
 - Planning Grant: Juli, 2020
 - Full Grant: Oktober, 2020

Förderstrategische Gruppendiskussion

Zeit bis 16:15 Uhr

Dann: Kurzvorstellung der Gruppen
Anschließend: Pause bis 17:00

Reproduzierbarkeit @ WWU 2030