Development Efforts towards Reproducible Research: Feedback and Perspectives

Miguel Colom¹, José Armando Hernández¹, Bertrand Kerautret², Benjamin Perret³

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¹Centre Borelli, École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, France

³ESIEE - LIGM, Université de Paris Est, France





²Univ Lyon, Univ Lyon 2, CNRS, INSA Lyon, UCBL, LIRIS, UMR5205, F-69676 Bron, France

Overview

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Definitions of RR
- 1.2 Motivation
- 1.3 Implementation of RR, Why RR

2. Efforts on Software Useful for Reproducible Research

- 2.1 Updated Preview of Reproducible Research Platforms
- 2.2 Library Development for RR

3. Advanced Editorial Efforts

- 3.1 IPOL publications
- 3.2 New initiative with OVD-SaaS
- 3.3 Reviewing process for RR

4. Conclusion

1. Introduction

1. Introduction: some definitions¹

Repeatability and replicability

Capacity to perform the same experiment as many times as needed.

- \rightarrow Repeatability: Same team, same experimental setup
- → Replicability: Different team, same experimental setup

Example: is distilled water electrically conductive? Is salt water conductive? We can perform the experiment many times and get results (https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2lcg6a).

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Reproducibility

Capacity to obtain the same results when repeating an experiment by following a detailed procedure

→ Different team, different experimental setup

In computational sciences (deterministic code, digital data): results obtained by following a detailed and correct pseudo-code description must coincide if the same input data is provided.

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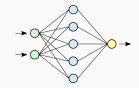
1.1 Definition: Repeatability Examples

Repeatable

Obtaining the classification results with a neural network.

We can repeat the experiment as many times as we want.

We just need the weights of the network and the input data.



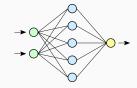
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Not repeatable:

Detection of the merger of two black holes from gravitational waves. We can't repeat the experiment as needed.



1.1 Definition: Reproducibility Examples

Reproducible:

Given:

- a detailed pseudo-code (or the source code itself),
- any associated learning or initialization data,
- the input data,

we should obtain exactly the same results each time we run the algorithm.

⇒ Exactly the same denoised image, classification results, etc.

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Not reproducible

In a paper that shows

- a pseudo-code without all the details, or its initialization,
- the source code is not available.
- neither the learning data,

other researchers can't compare with the proposed method.

⇒ We can't be sure about anything on the method, nor test it with their own data.



1.2 Motivation: Example on Biomedical Research

Main Keys Points

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 most important papers on oncology. He failed to reproduce 47 of them.
 Sources:

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Bayer HealthCare Germany confirmed: only 25% of cancer research is reproducible.
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- Computational sciences: no excuse!

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Several reasons in general:

- Some researchers don't want to make public working code
 - doesn't correspond to any version of the pseudo-codes,
 - low software quality,
 - quality software takes more time to produce: testing, documentation, objective quality metrics, . . .
- Results of a method do not generalize
- ... (For the discussion later!)

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Not really considered for career advance

- Classic metrics: "number of high impact-factor classic publications"
- Software is considered as a 2nd class citizen

Good news:

The French government is promoting a Plan for Open Science

- https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/second-national-plan-for-open-science
- "Path three: opening up and promoting source code produced by research"
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Initiatives at European level

 European Open Science Cloud (EOSC): recommendations to the European Commission

https://www.eosc.eu

• Publication: "Scholarly infrastructures for research software"

https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/145fd0f3-3907-11eb-b27b-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

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2.2 Library development

- Another ways to help for RR.
- Examples of library efforts from image domains.

2.1 Updated Preview of Reproducible Research Platforms

Different types of platforms [CKK19]

- Online execution platforms.
- Dissemination platforms.
- Peer-reviewed journals.
- Galaxy https://galaxyproject.org
- IPython https://ipython.org
- Jupyter http://jupyter.org
- RunMyCode http://www.runmycode.org
- Code Ocean https://codeocean.com
- DAE http://dae.cse.lehigh.edu/DAE
- IPOL https://www.ipol.im
- Research Compendia Research Compendia.org
- MLOSS https://mloss.org/software
- DataHub https://datahub.io/
- PaperWithCode https://paperswithcode.com

- ReScience Journal http://rescience.github.io
- JOSS Journal https://joss.theoj.org
- Insight J Journal https://insight-journal.org

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- DAE http://dae.cse.lehigh.edu/DAE
- IPOL https://www.ipol.im
- Research Compendia Research Compendia.org
- MLOSS https://mloss.org/software
- DataHub https://datahub.io/
- PaperWithCode https://paperswithcode.com

- ReScience Journal http://rescience.github.io
- JOSS Journal https://joss.theoj.org
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- IPOL https://www.ipol.im
- Research Compendia Research Compendia.org
- MLOSS https://mloss.org/software
- DataHub https://datahub.io/
- PaperWithCode https://paperswithcode.com

- ReScience Journal http://rescience.github.io
- JOSS Journal https://joss.theoj.org
- Insight J Journal https://insight-journal.org

New Reproducible Research Platform (1)

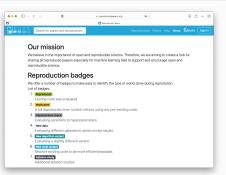
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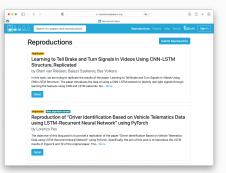
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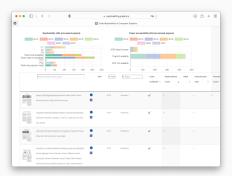
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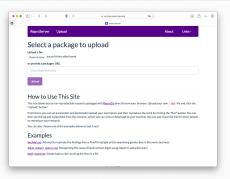
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- Open source tool to bundle everything necessary to reproduce your work.
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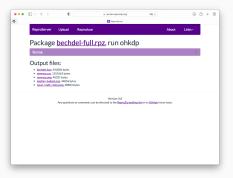
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New Reproducible Research Platform (4)

Platform REANA: https://reanahub.io

[Online execution platforms]

• Reproducible research data analysis platform.



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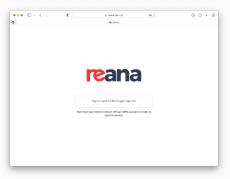
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- Reserved to CERN members only.
 - ⇒ limited impact



Platform https://replicate.com

- Machine learning code replication.
- Applying ML from real-world problem without complex code installation.
- Propose model, run online, run with API or from your computer.
 ⇒ base on COG (open source tool to package a production ready container)
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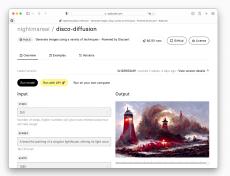
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Contribution to RR from library development

- Way to diffuse research results to larger use.
- Documented and referenced algorithms easy to be used from new Phd student.
- Extend the classic academic results to real applications.
- Gather algorithms and make easier comparisons and use in other context.
- Make easier software demonstrator or online demonstrations.

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Attentive key point towards reproducibility

- Compatibility problems: libraries evolve rapidly (compilation issues).
- Implementation change: can change numerical results from a version to another.
- Implies the use of container solution like Docker to ensure longer terms reproducibility.

Example of library of vision/image/geometry domains

Library	ref	domain	langage	version	#auth.	date	funding
OpenCV	[Bra00]	Comp. Vision	C++	4.5.5	1,383	1999	Willow Garage
ITK	$[MLJ^{+}14]$	Image Processing	C++/Pyt.	5.2.1	265	2000	Kitware
PCL	[RC11]	Point clouds	C++	1.12.1	464	2010	Willow Garage
CGal	[The22]	Geometry proc.	C++	5.4	123	1996	Acad./GeometryFactory
CImg	[Tsc12]	Image processing	C++	3.1.2	72	1999	Acad.
Geogram	[Geo]	Geometric algorith.	C++	1.7.8	7	1998	Acad./INRIA/ERC
Olena	[RCG18]	Image processing	C++/Pyt.	2.1	50	2001	Acad. / Project
Tulip	[Aub04]	huge graph visualiz	C++/Pyt.	5.6.2	9	2001	Acad./private
Vigra	[Vig]	Comp. Vision	C++	1.11	50	2008	Acad.
DGtal	[DGt]	Digital geometry	C++/Pyt.	1.2	27	2011	Acad. / Project
OpenMVG	[MMPM17]	Mult. View Geom.	C++	2.0	86	2013	Acad./Mikros/Foxel
TTK	[TFL ⁺ 17]	Topology ToolKit	C++	1.0	36	2017	Acad. / Project
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- The others come mainly from university initiatives.

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Long time efforts

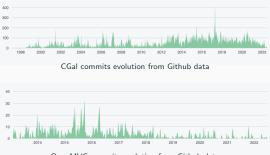
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CGal commits evolution from Github data

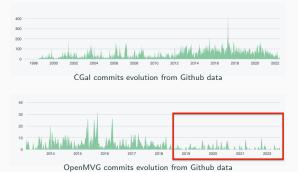
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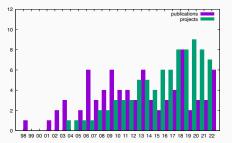


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Example of impact measure

- Geogram library [Geo] (7 authors).
- Estimated from the authors declaring using the library in projects/publications.



Elements to increase reproducibility across libraries

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 \Rightarrow then an archive can be constructed including only needed files and independently of library or system header file.

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Useful for Centre Borelli to show a landscape of our scientific activity

A way of working!

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Main idea of the project

- New long-term project at Centre Borelli
- Inspired on the experience of IPOL
- Opening industrial software as a service (SaaS) to final users
- Needless to say: based on reproducible research and sharing data
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 - ⇒ Security, quality management, health and biometry, predictive maintenance, ...

Even more!

SaclAl-School, MVA track on reproducible research, ...

3.2 New initiative with OVD-SaaS: feedback

Preliminary feedback

- First "ML-Briefs" in April 2022. Second in October 2022.
- Publication of short ML papers.

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- Publication of short ML papers.
- Some challenges:
 - Evaluation of neural networks. They're not "classic" code. Evaluate type of architecture, how the training was conducted (initialization, which datasets. etc).
 Black-box model to check same outputs.
 - Instability of libraries. Use of Python's venv not enough. Other dependencies at OS and hardware levels. Using Docker containers.

3.3 Reviewing Reproducible Research: How?

Main attention points:

- Consider **source code** as part of the publication, not supplementary material
- Different levels of evaluation:
 - Lowest: black box (same inputs → same outputs)
 - ...
 - Highest: deep understanding of the method and checking that the source code matches exactly the implementation.

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- Software is not easy to review.
- Not all researchers are software engineers!
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Special case of neural networks

Focus on the architecture, training, understanding, and generalization.

3.3 Reviewing Reproducible Research: How? (2)

Important point

- Versioning is important!
 - Research source code changes constantly
 - A publication is steady
- Much of the code is publicly available on platforms such as Gitlab, Github, and others

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Need to identify software artifacts at different levels

- DOI is not enough: the pointed object might change (or even disappear!). It's just
 a pointer.
- Need of a persistent and universal archive
- A good candidate: UNESCO's Software Heritage project [DCGZ18]
- SWHID: SoftWare Heritage persistent IDentifiers [DCGZ19]
 - At different levels: contents, directories, revisions, releases, snapshots
 - Points to perpetual objects in an universal archive

A quick review of software and platforms for RR (1)

Scientific Workflows management systems [CBBC+17, Hat17]

- Taverna: open source scientific workflow management system that provides a
 workbench for designing workflows, used in biology, chemistry, meteorology, social
 sciences
- Galaxy: is very popular workflow system in the bioinformatics community and life sciences.
- OpenAlea is an open source scientific workflow system with a visual programming environment that enables users to design, execute and interact with workflows
- Nextflow: is a command-line based workflow system implemented in Groovy (a scripting language for the Java Virtual Machine), developed to simplify the design of complex parallel scientific workflows
- Chimera system: originated in support of data-intensive physics computations as
 a means to capture and automate a complex pipeline of transformations on the
 data by external software

A quick review of software and platforms for RR (2)

Project/Experiment management systems [Jen22]

- Neptune: is a metadata store for any MLOps workflow. It was built for both research and production teams that run a lot of experiments
- Weights & Biases: is a machine learning platform built for experiment tracking, dataset versioning, and model management
- Comet: ML platform that helps data scientists track, compare, explain and optimize experiments and models across the model's entire lifecycle
- Sacred + Omniboard: open-source software that allows machine learning researchers to configure, organize, log, and replicate experiments

A quick review of software and platforms for RR (3)

Project/Experiment management systems

- Tensorboard: visualization toolkit for TensorFlow
- Polyaxon: platform for reproducible and scalable machine learning and deep learning applications
- ClearML: is an open-source platform, a suite of tools to streamline your ML workflow
- Pachyderm: enterprise-grade, open-source data science platform that makes it
 possible for its users to control an end-to-end machine learning cycle
- MLflow: open-source platform that helps manage the whole machine learning lifecycle. This includes experimentation, but also model storage, reproducibility, and deployment

4. Conclusion

4. Conclusions

- Reproducible research is needed for the advancement of science
- The article, the software, and data must be all part of the same publication
- It has a larger impact, but it requires a larger effort too
- Researchers need to be rewarded

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Many initiatives on this direction:

- European: European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
- National: French Plan for Open Science. Discussion: others?
- Centre Borelli: IPOL, OVD-SaaS, MVA track on reproducibility, ... Discussion: what about your research centers?

Thank you for your attention

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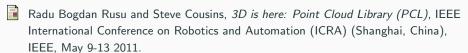


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