Knowledge and Information vs Data

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UC Berkeley
March 22, 2018
Merton’s Scientific Norms (1942)

**Communalism**: scientific results are the common property of the community.

**Universalism**: all scientists can contribute to science regardless of race, nationality, culture, or gender.

**Disinterestedness**: act for the benefit of a common scientific enterprise, rather than for personal gain.

**Skepticism**: scientific claims must be exposed to critical scrutiny before being accepted.
Skepticism: Boyle’s ideas

Skepticism requires that the claim can be independently verified,

This in turn requires transparency in the communication of the research process.

Instantiated by Robert Boyle and the Transactions of the Royal Society in the 1660’s.
Today: Technology is driving a re-assessment of transparency

1. Big Data / Data Driven Discovery: high dimensional data, $p >> n$,

2. Computational Power: simulation of the complete evolution of a physical system, systematically varying parameters,

3. Deep intellectual contributions now encoded only in software.

*The software contains “ideas that enable biology…”*

CSHL Keynote; Dr. Lior Pachter, UC Berkeley

“Stories from the Supplement” from the Genome Informatics meeting 11/1/2013
https://youtu.be/5NiFibnbE8o
The digital age in science

Claim 1: Virtually all published discoveries today have a computational component.

Claim 2: There is a mismatch between the traditional scientific process and computation, leading to reproducibility concerns.
Parsing Reproducibility

“Empirical Reproducibility”

“Statistical Reproducibility”

“Computational Reproducibility”

V. Stodden, IMS Bulletin (2013)
Empirical Reproducibility

Sorting Out the FACS: A Devil in the Details

William C. Hines, Ying Su, Irene Kuhn, Kornelia Polyak, and Mina J. Bissell

The reproduction of results is the cornerstone of science; yet, at times, reproducing the results of others can be a difficult challenge. Our two laboratories, one on the East and the other on the West Coast of the United States, decided to collaborate on a problem of mutual interest—namely, the heterogeneity of the human breast. Despite using seemingly identical methods, reagents, and specimens, our two laboratories quite reproducibly were unable to replicate each other’s fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) profiles of primary breast cells. Frustration of studying cells close to their context in vivo makes the exercise even more challenging.

Paired with in situ characterizations, FACS has emerged as the technology most suitable for distinguishing diversity among different cell populations in the mammary gland. Flow instruments have evolved from being able to detect only a few parameters to those now capable of measuring up to—and beyond—an astonishing 50 individual markers per cell (Cheung and Uzt, 2011). As with any exponential increase in data complexity, breast reduction mammoplasties. Molecular analysis of separated fractions was to be performed in Boston (K.P.’s laboratory, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School), whereas functional analysis of separated cell populations grown in 3D matrices was to take place in Berkeley (M.J.B.’s laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, University of California, Berkeley). Both our laboratories have decades of experience and established protocols for isolating cells from primary normal breast tissues as well as the capabilities required for...
Statistical Reproducibility

- False discovery, p-hacking (Simonsohn 2012), file drawer problem, overuse and mis-use of p-values, lack of multiple testing adjustments.
- Low power, poor experimental design, nonrandom sampling,
- Data preparation, treatment of outliers, re-combination of datasets, insufficient reporting/tracking practices,
- inappropriate tests or models, model misspecification,
- Model robustness to parameter changes and data perturbations,
- …
Statistical Reproducibility

In January 2014 Science enacted new manuscript submission requirements:

- a “data-handling plan” i.e. how outliers will be dealt with,
- sample size estimation for effect size,
- whether samples are treated randomly,
- whether experimenter blind to the conduct of the experiment.

Also added statisticians to the Board of Reviewing Editors.
An article about computational science in a scientific publication is not the scholarship itself, it is merely advertising of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete ... set of instructions [and data] which generated the figures.

Querying the Scholarly Record

- Show a table of effect sizes and p-values in all phase-3 clinical trials for Melanoma published after 1994;

- Name all of the image denoising algorithms ever used to remove white noise from the famous “Barbara” image, with citations;

- List all of the classifiers applied to the famous acute lymphoblastic leukemia dataset, along with their type-1 and type-2 error rates;

- Create a unified dataset containing all published whole-genome sequences identified with mutation in the gene BRCA1;

- Randomly reassign treatment and control labels to cases in published clinical trial X and calculate effect size. Repeat many times and create a histogram of the effect sizes. Perform this for every clinical trial published in the 2003 and list the trial name and histogram side by side.

Donoho & Gavish, “Three Dream Applications of Verifiable Computational Results,” CiSE, 2012
"Fostering Integrity in Research"

6: Through their policies and through the development of supporting infrastructure, research sponsors and science, engineering, technology, and medical journal and book publishers should ensure that information sufficient for a person knowledgeable about the field and its techniques to reproduce reported results is made available at the time of publication or as soon as possible after publication.

7: Federal funding agencies and other research sponsors should allocate sufficient funds to enable the long-term storage, archiving, and access of datasets and code necessary for the replication of published findings.

Fostering Integrity in Research, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2017
REPRODUCIBILITY

Enhancing reproducibility for computational methods
Data, code, and workflows should be available and cited

By Victoria Stodden,1 Marcia McNutt,2 David H. Bailey,3 Ewa Deelman,4 Yolanda Gil,4 Brooks Hanson,5 Michael A. Heroux,6 John P.A. Ioannidis,7 Michela Taufer8

Over the past two decades, computational methods have radically changed the ability of researchers from all areas of scholarship to process and analyze data and to simulate complex systems. But with these advances come challenges that are contributing to broader concerns over irreproducibility in the scholarly literature, among them the lack of transparency of the computational methods involved in the process of generating conclusions. We summarize the issues, identify what these computational methods are, and suggest steps to address these challenges. The computational methods we refer to in this article are a broad range of techniques, from simple calculations and laboratory experiments to complex simulations and models. The computational methods are used to analyze data, to simulate complex systems, and to generate findings. They are used in a wide range of sciences, from biology, chemistry, and physics to economics, social science, and engineering. The computational methods are used to analyze data, to simulate complex systems, and to generate findings. They are used in a wide range of sciences, from biology, chemistry, and physics to economics, social science, and engineering.

Access to the computational steps taken to process data and generate findings is as important as access to data themselves.

Reproducibility Enhancement Principles

1: To facilitate reproducibility, share the data, software, workflows, and details of the computational environment in open repositories.

2: To enable discoverability, persistent links should appear in the published article and include a permanent identifier for data, code, and digital artifacts upon which the results depend.

3: To enable credit for shared digital scholarly objects, citation should be standard practice.

4: To facilitate reuse, adequately document digital scholarly artifacts.

5: Journals should conduct a Reproducibility Check as part of the publication process and enact the TOP Standards at level 2 or 3.

6: Use Open Licensing when publishing digital scholarly objects.

7: Funding agencies should instigate new research programs and pilot studies.
# Summary of the eight standards and three levels of the TOP guidelines

Levels 1 to 3 are increasingly stringent for each standard. Level 0 offers a comparison that does not meet the standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Level 0</th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation standards</strong></td>
<td>Journal encourages citation of data, code, and materials—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Journal describes citation of data in guidelines to authors with clear rules and examples.</td>
<td>Article provides appropriate citation for data and materials used, consistent with journal's author guidelines.</td>
<td>Article is not published until appropriate citation for data and materials is provided that follows journal's author guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data transparency</strong></td>
<td>Journal encourages data sharing—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Article states whether data are available and, if so, where to access them.</td>
<td>Data must be posted to a trusted repository. Exceptions must be identified at article submission.</td>
<td>Data must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analytic methods (code) transparency</strong></td>
<td>Journal encourages code sharing—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Article states whether code is available and, if so, where to access them.</td>
<td>Code must be posted to a trusted repository. Exceptions must be identified at article submission.</td>
<td>Code must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research materials transparency</strong></td>
<td>Journal encourages materials sharing—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Article states whether materials are available and, if so, where to access them.</td>
<td>Materials must be posted to a trusted repository. Exceptions must be identified at article submission.</td>
<td>Materials must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design and analysis transparency</strong></td>
<td>Journal encourages design and analysis transparency—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Journal articulates design transparency standards.</td>
<td>Journal requires adherence to design transparency standards for review and publication.</td>
<td>Journal requires and enforces adherence to design transparency standards for review and publication.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Preregistration of studies</strong></td>
<td>Journal says nothing.</td>
<td>Journal encourages preregistration of studies and provides link in article if it exists.</td>
<td>Journal encourages preregistration of studies and provides link in article and certification of meeting preregistration badge requirements.</td>
<td>Journal requires preregistration of studies and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preregistration of analysis plans</strong></td>
<td>Journal says nothing.</td>
<td>Journal encourages preanalysis plans and provides link in article if it exists.</td>
<td>Journal encourages preanalysis plans and provides link in article and certification of meeting registered analysis plan badge requirements.</td>
<td>Journal requires preregistration of studies with analysis plans and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Replication</strong></td>
<td>Journal discourages submission of replication studies—or says nothing.</td>
<td>Journal encourages submission of replication studies.</td>
<td>Journal encourages submission of replication studies and conducts blind review of results.</td>
<td>Journal uses Registered Reports as a submission option for replication studies with peer review before observing the study outcomes.</td>
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Does artifact access on demand work?

February 11, 2011:

“All data necessary to understand, assess, and extend the conclusions of the manuscript must be available to any reader of Science. All computer codes involved in the creation or analysis of data must also be available to any reader of Science. After publication, all reasonable requests for data and materials must be fulfilled....”


• Obtained a random sample of 204 scientific articles with computational findings. Asked for the data and code!

Stodden et al., “Journal Policy for Computational Reproducibility,” PNAS, March 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email bounced</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impossible to share</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusal to share</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact to another person</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asks for reasons</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfulfilled promise to follow up</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct back to SOM</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared data and code</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>180</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 articles provided direct access to code/data.
Replicating Computational Findings

- We deemed 56 of the 89 articles for which we had data and code potentially reproducible.

- We chose a random sample of 22 from these 56 to replicate.
Computational Replication Rates

We were able to obtain data and code from the authors of 89 articles in our sample of 204,

- overall artifact recovery rate estimate: 44% with 95% confidence interval [0.36, 0.50]

Of the 56 potentially reproducible articles, we randomly choose 22 to attempt replication, and all but one provided enough information that we were able to reproduce their computational findings.

- overall computational reproducibility estimate: 26% with 95% confidence interval [0.20, 0.32]
When you approach a PI for the source codes and raw data, you better explain who you are, whom you work for, why you need the data and what you are going to do with it.

I have to say that this is a very unusual request without any explanation! Please ask your supervisor to send me an email with a detailed, and I mean detailed, explanation.

The data files remains our property and are not deposited for free access. Please, let me know the purpose you want to get the file and we will see how we can help you.

We do not typically share our internal data or code with people outside our collaboration.

The code we wrote is the accumulated product of years of effort by [redacted] and myself. Also, the data we processed was collected painstakingly over a long period by collaborators, and so we will need to ask permission from them too.

Normally we do not provide this kind of information to people we do not know. It might be that you want to check the data analysis, and that might be of some use to us, but only if you publish your findings while properly referring to us.
Thank you for your interest in our paper. For the [redacted] calculations I used my own code, and there is no public version of this code, which could be downloaded. Since this code is not very user-friendly and is under constant development I prefer not to share this code.

I’m sorry, but our computer code was not written with an eye toward distributing for other people to use. The codes are not documented and we don’t have the time or resources to document them. If you have a particular calculation you would like done and it is not a major extension of what we are presently set up to do, we might be able to run the codes for you.

R is a free software package available at www.r-project.org/ I used R for the [redacted] models. As you probably know, [redacted] and [redacted] are quite complicated. But I don’t have to tell you that given that you are a statistics student! I used Matlab for the geometry.
Our program [redacted] is available here [URL redacted] (documentation and tutorials were included)

If you go to [URL redacted], under the publications, I have a link to the GitHub repository. I don’t know if I have all of the raw simulated data, but I certainly have the processed data used to make the plots. What do you need? All of the simulated data could of course be regenerated from the code.

Please find attached a .zip file called [redacted].zip that has the custom MATLAB [redacted] analysis code. If you run Masterrunfigureone.m this will generate several panels from the paper.

In the next email I will enclose the custom image analysis software. This can also be accessed from [URL redacted] where there is a manual and tutorial.

Please let me know if you have any troubles, or if there is anything else I can help with.
Conclusion

- Differences in types of reproducibility: computational, statistical, empirical.
- Progress on computational reproducibility enabled by standards and community emphasis from a variety of stakeholders.

Scientific Societies

Researchers
(processes)

Publishers
(TOP guidelines)

Regulatory Bodies
(OSTP Memos)

Universities/Institutions
(hiring/promotion)

Funders
(policy)

Universities/Libraries
(empowering w/tools)