# Reproducibility in Practice: A Panel Discussion STM Innovations 3 December 2019, London



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## Publishers are faced with a tremendous opportunity ...

- Reproducibility in the sciences is moving from an academic conversation to a reality – albeit slowly
  - The literature dates back to the mid-90s
  - Action has been limited, but we are on the cusp of step-wise advances
- The U.S. National Academies of Science created an AdHoc Committee in 2017 to address Reproducibility in Science
  - The AdHoc was in response to a request from the U.S. Congress
  - 234-page report delivered in June 2018

## Recommendations of the National Academies include several roles for publishers

- Publishers have a golden opportunity to be a key enabler of Reproducibility
  - "Publishers can have a strong influence on behavior"
  - "assess the reproducibility of a manuscript's results before the manuscript is published"
  - "Shifting rewards and incentives will require thoughtful changes on the part of research institutions, working with funders and publishers"
  - The effectiveness of solutions "depends on whether they are clear, easy to follow, and harmonized across funders and publishers"
- Our panel today will look at the problem form several perspectives

### Download the National Academies full report

https://sites.nationalacademies.org/sites/reproducibility-in-science/index.htm



### Reproducibility vs Replicability

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

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

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, Reproducibility and Replicability in Science: <a href="https://www.nap.edu/catalog/25303/reproducibility-and-replicability-in-science">https://www.nap.edu/catalog/25303/reproducibility-and-replicability-in-science</a>

## Reproducibility Badging Effort

- A NISO workgroup to define a recommended practice
- Group formed in March 2019
  - Group composed of Researchers, publishers, librarians
- Recommended practice (hopefully) out for public comment by mid-December 2019

## 17 workgroup members representing wide range of stakeholders











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## Proposed Badge 1: Open Research Objects

- This badge signals that all relevant author-created digital objects used in the research (including data and code) are permanently archived in a public repository that assigns a global identifier and guarantees persistence.
- Note: This is akin to author-supplied supplemental materials, shared under a standard public license such as an OSI-approved license for code and a Creative Commons license or publicdomain dedication for data and other materials.
- Corresponds to the ACM "Artifacts Available" badge, and to the combined COS "Open Data" and "Open Materials" (pertaining to digital objects) badges.

## Badge 2: Research Objects Reviewed

- This badge signals that all relevant author-created digital objects used in the research (including data and code) were reviewed according to the criteria provided by the badge issuer. The badge metadata should link to the award criteria.
- Note: A publication may be awarded the Research Objects
  Reviewed badge, while not being eligible for the Open Research
  Objects badge, and vice-versa.
- This badge corresponds to the ACM "Artifacts Evaluated" badge.

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## Badge 3: Results Reproduced

• An additional step was taken or facilitated by badge issuer (e.g., publisher, trusted third-party certifier) to regenerate computational results, using the author-created research objects. (*Results Reproduced* assumes that that the research objects were also reviewed).

## Proposed Badge 4: Findings replicated

- This badge signals that an independent study, aimed at answering the same scientific question, has obtained consistent results leading to the same findings (potentially using new artifacts or methods). The badge links to the persistent identifier for that secondary publication. This badge is awarded by the publisher of the original work that is being badged.
- **Note:** Partially replicable findings, where an independent effort has been made to regenerate the findings, but has not succeeded, should be made visible in some way in the scholarly record, but we don't recommend a badge in this instance. -
- A replication study is published separately, linking to the original study via citation. Best practice for journals is to accept replication studies for publication, as a separate article type.

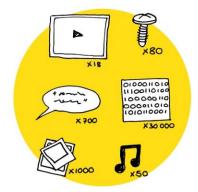
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"Typically we remove huge chunks of what was done in order to communicate through formats that we have predetermined are the appropriate formats"

Kristen Ratan, Coko Foundation ALPSP Conference Sept 2017

https://youtu.be/oIPWNebn-Yo?t=IhI8m0s

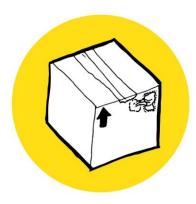
#### TRADITIONAL MEDIA



Media is captured using traditional tools.



A linear programme is produced from the media.

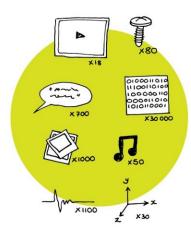


The programme is broadcast to everyone.

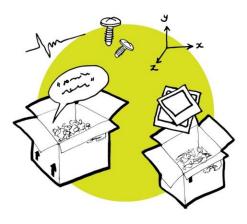


The same content is played back on all devices, resulting in compromises for some experiences.

### **OBJECT BASED MEDIA**



Media is captured using new and traditional tools. Metadata is produced and recorded.



These are packaged as a collection of objects.



The objects are broadcast to everyone, accompanied by the metadata, which describes all the ways in which the objects can be assembled.



Individual devices in the home assemble objects according to the metadata, producing the best experience for the viewer in the context of their devices, environment, and preference.

