ETH zürich

IT Services

Reproducible Scientific Computing and Data Analysis

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Scientific IT Services, ETH Zurich

March 13, 2024

Slides & Materials: *https://siscourses.ethz.ch/reproducible_computing/*

Overview of today’s workshop

Setting the Scene

Managing your Source Code

Managing Dependencies & Computing Environments

Virtualizing Computing Environments

Interactive Computational Notebooks

Reproducible Computing Platforms

Image credit: Open Science Training Handbook

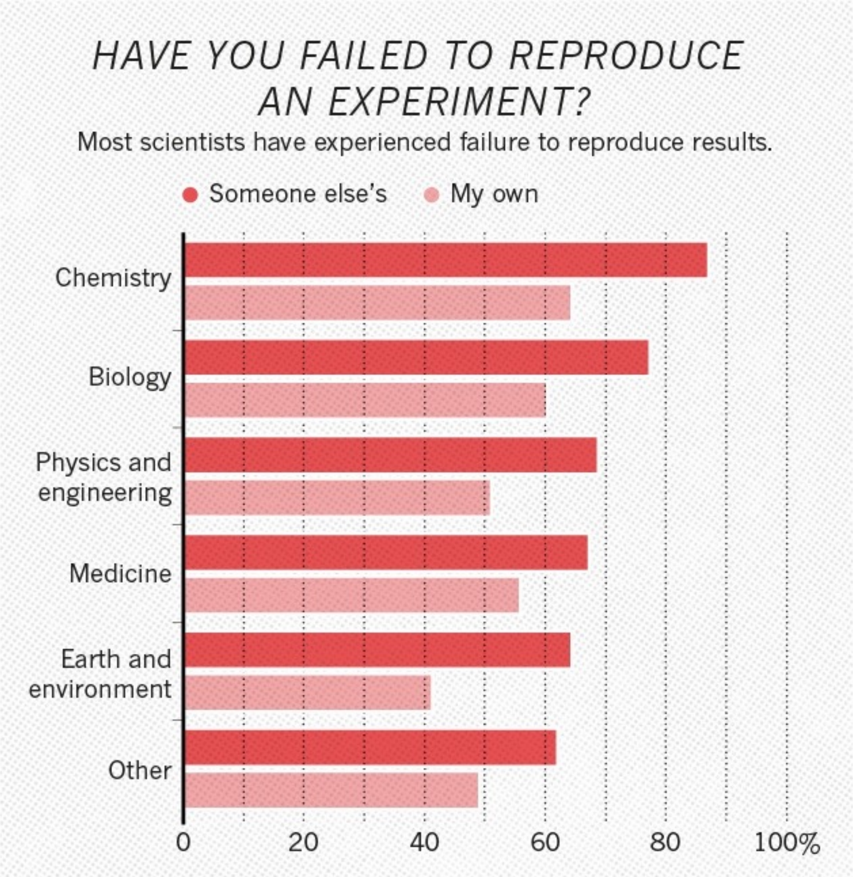
Setting the Scene

The Economist
Washington's lawyer surplus
How to do a nuclear deal with Iran
Investment tips from Nobel economists
Junk bonds are back
The meaning of Sachin Tendulkar
HOW SCIENCE GOEs WRONG
99
Einsteinium

The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE
CONSENSUS STUDY REPORT
Reproducibility and Replicability in Science

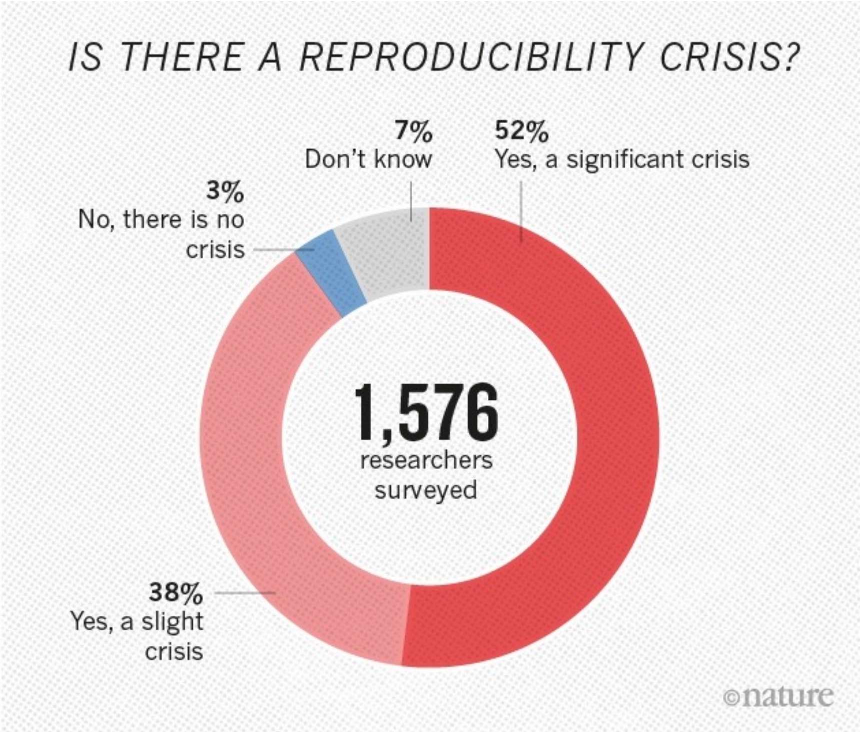
Reproducibility & Replicability in Science

Nature survey on reproducibility across all scientific domains



HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

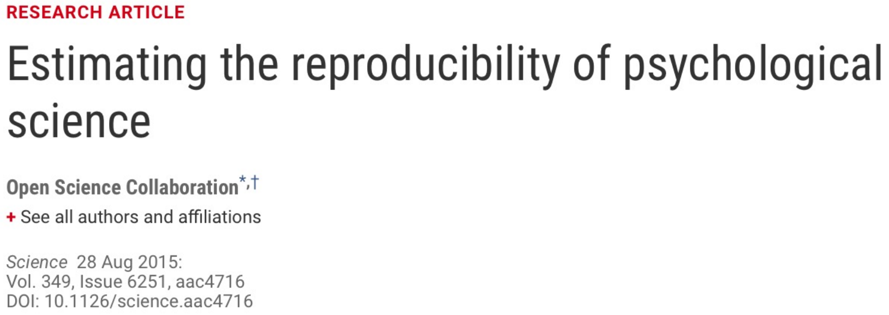
Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.



IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?

[Nature 533, 452–454 (26 May 2016) doi:10.1038/533452a](https://doi.org/10.1038/533452a)

Reproducibility & Replicability in Science



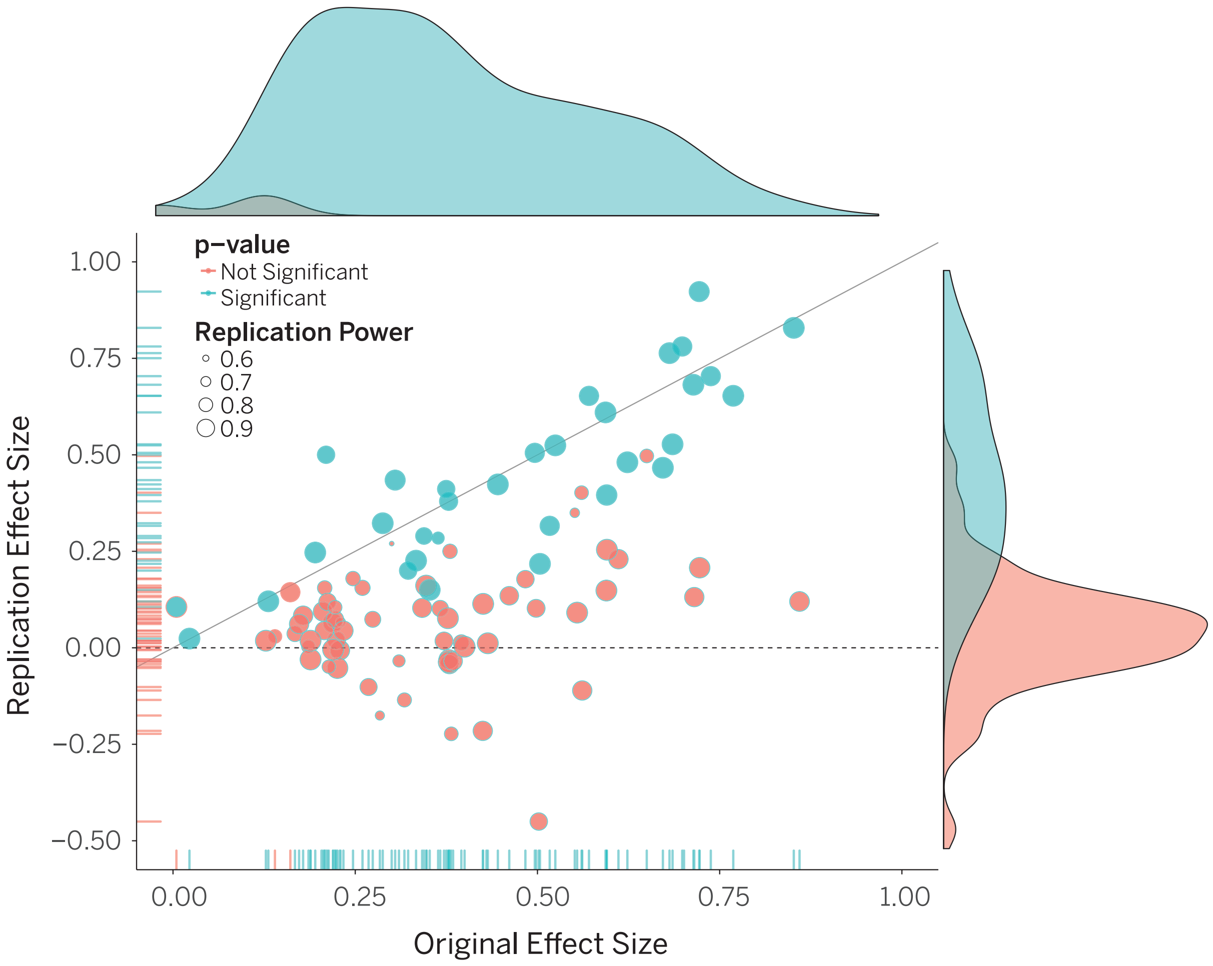
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

Open Science Collaboration*,†

+ See all authors and affiliations

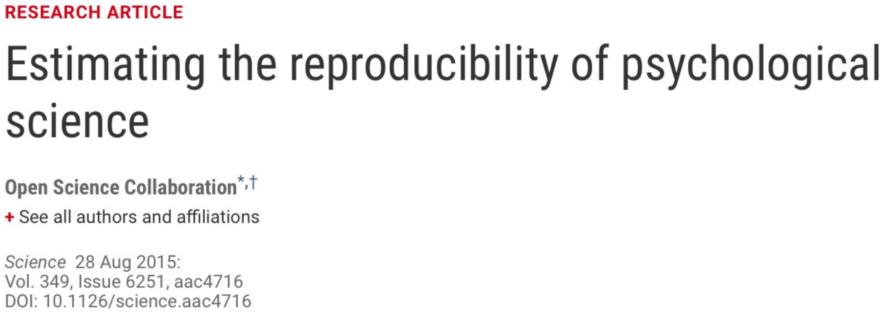
Science 28 Aug 2015:
Vol. 349, Issue 6251, aac4716
DOI: 10.1126/science.aac4716



The *Reproducibility project*

- Replicate 100 experiments published in top psychology journals
- One-half to two-thirds of original findings could not be observed in the replication study

Reproducibility & Replicability in Science



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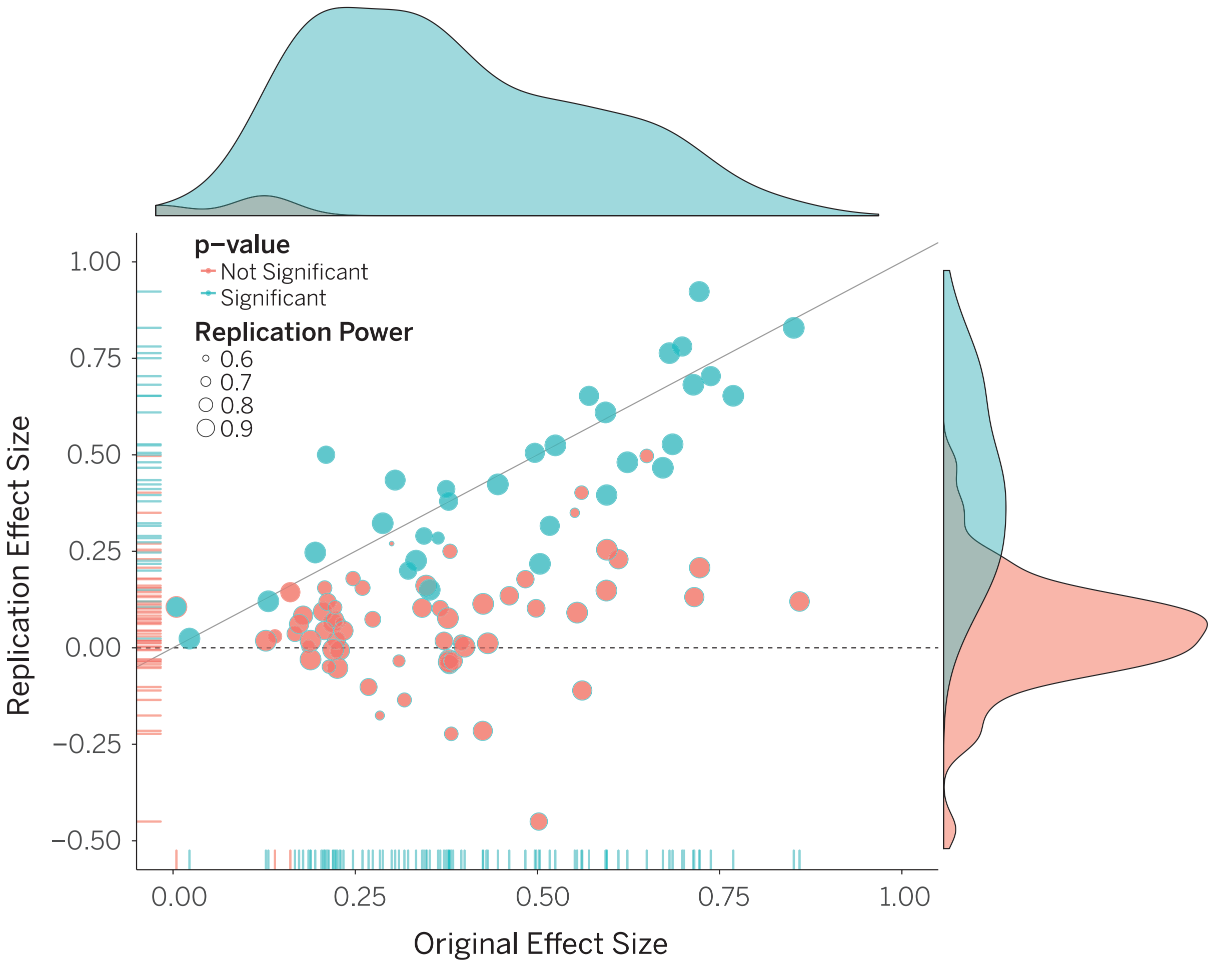


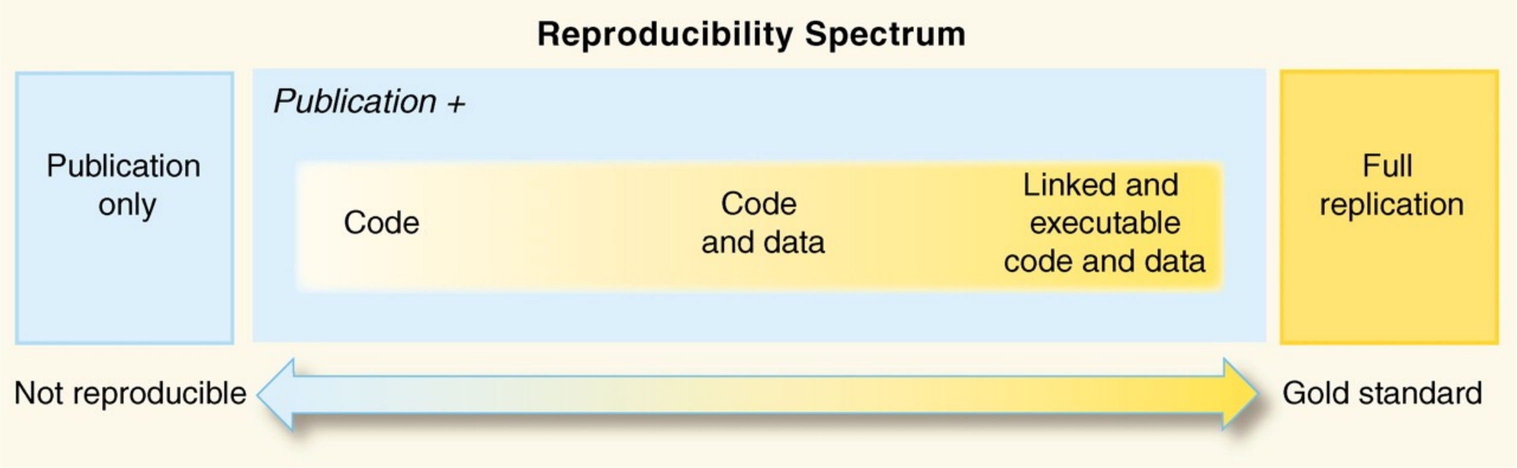
The *Reproducibility project*

- Replicate 100 experiments published in top psychology journals
- One-half to two-thirds of original findings could not be observed in the replication study

Reproducibility & Replicability in Science

Replication:
new data and / or new method in independent study = same finding

Reproducible research:
same data + same method = same results



Reproducibility Spectrum

Publication only

Publication +

Code

Code and data

Linked and executable code and data

Full replication

Not reproducible

Gold standard

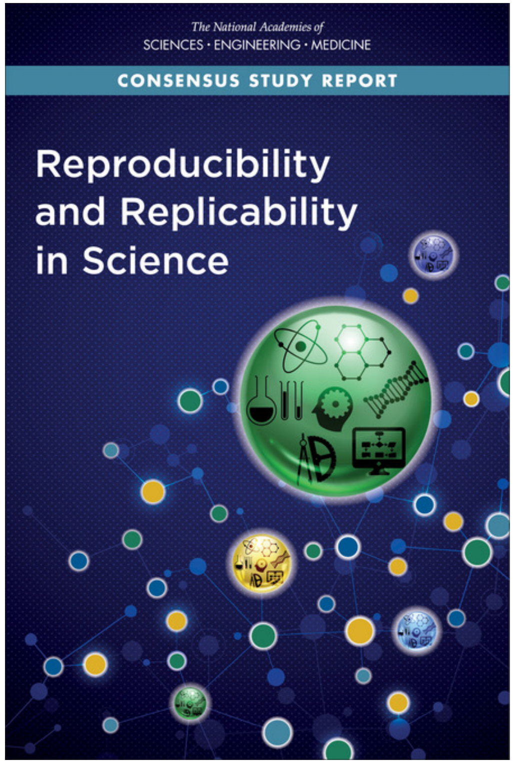
Peng (2011). doi:10.1126/science.1213847

Defining the Scope: Computational Reproducibility

«**Reproducibility** is obtaining consistent results using the same input data, computational steps, methods, and code and conditions of analysis. The term is synonymous with *"computational reproducibility"*... »

«To help ensure the reproducibility of computational results, researchers should **convey clear, specific, and complete information about any computational methods and data products that support their published results in order to enable other researchers to repeat the analysis**, unless such information is restricted by non-public data policies. That information should include the data, study methods, and **computational environment**. »

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2019). https://doi.org/10.17226/25303



The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

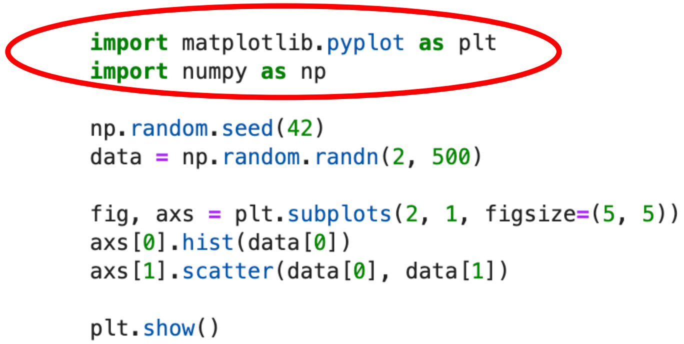
CONSENSUS STUDY REPORT

Reproducibility and Replicability in Science

Reproducibility ≠ Correctness

Computational Reproducibility: What can go wrong?

- Code only runs on specific **operating system**
  - Examples: Windows / Linux scripts, special programs (e.g. *SigmaPlot*)
- Code has specific **external dependencies**
  - Example: wget https://zenodo.org/record/1234567/files/dataset.zip
- Code has specific **internal dependencies** (libraries, modules etc.)

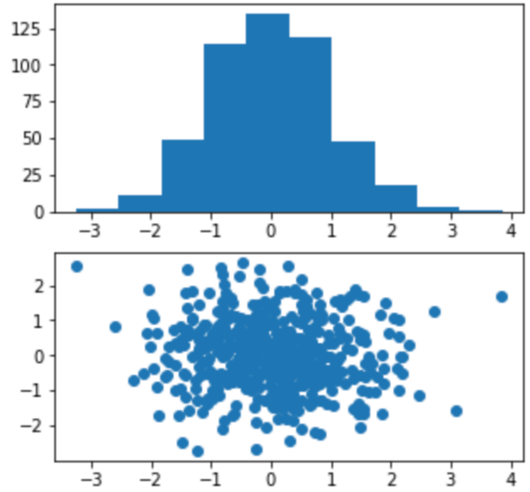


```python
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

np.random.seed(42)
data = np.random.randn(2, 500)

fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(5, 5))
axs[0].hist(data[0])
axs[1].scatter(data[0], data[1])

plt.show()
```



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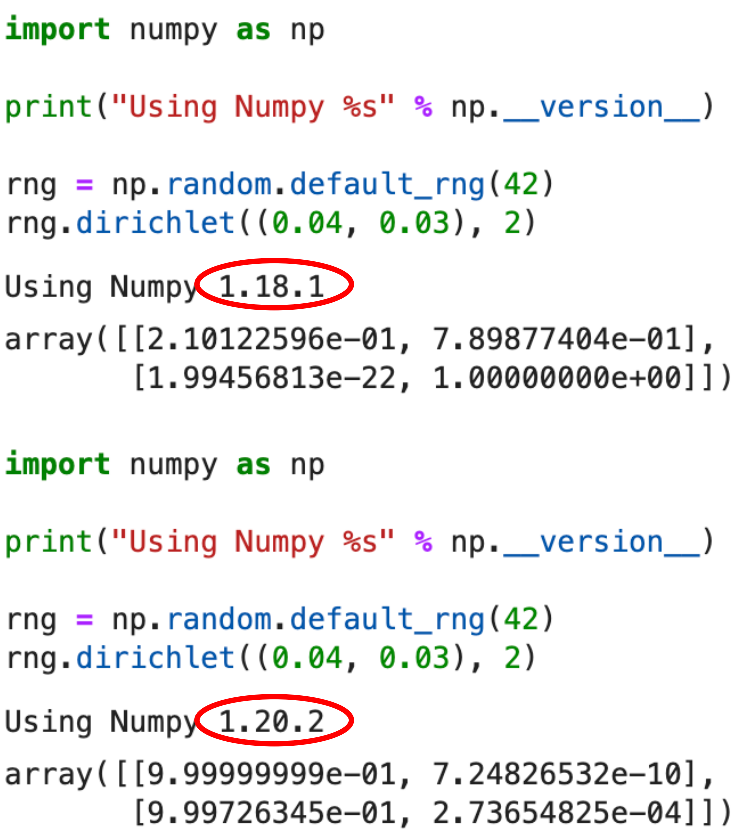
- Code has specific **version dependencies**
- Code may rely on availability of specific **software licenses**
  - Example: fastaread function in the MATLAB Bioinformatics Toolbox



```
import numpy as np

print("Using Numpy %s" % np.__version__)

rng = np.random.default_rng(42)
rng.dirichlet((0.04, 0.03), 2)

Using Numpy 1.18.1

array([[2.10122596e-01, 7.89877404e-01],
       [1.99456813e-22, 1.00000000e+00]])
```

```
import numpy as np

print("Using Numpy %s" % np.__version__)

rng = np.random.default_rng(42)
rng.dirichlet((0.04, 0.03), 2)

Using Numpy 1.20.2

array([[9.99999999e-01, 7.24826532e-10],
       [9.99726345e-01, 2.73654825e-04]])
```

See *https://numpy.org/doc/stable/release/1.19.0-notes.html#changed-random-variate-stream-from-numpy-random-generator-dirichlet*

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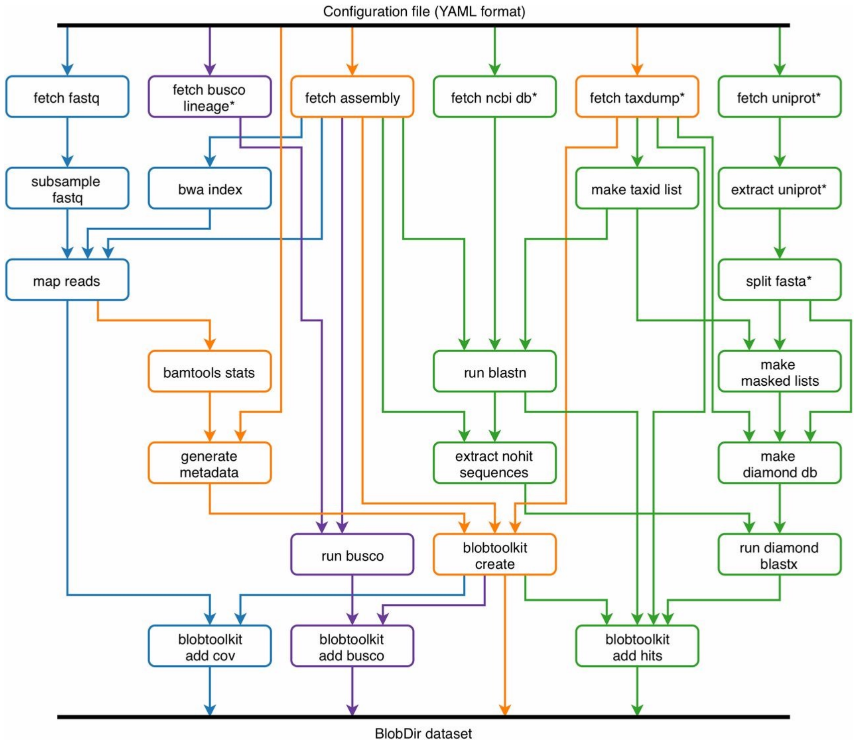
- Code may be **incomprehensible** (complex, undocumented workflows)



Computational Reproducibility: What can go wrong?

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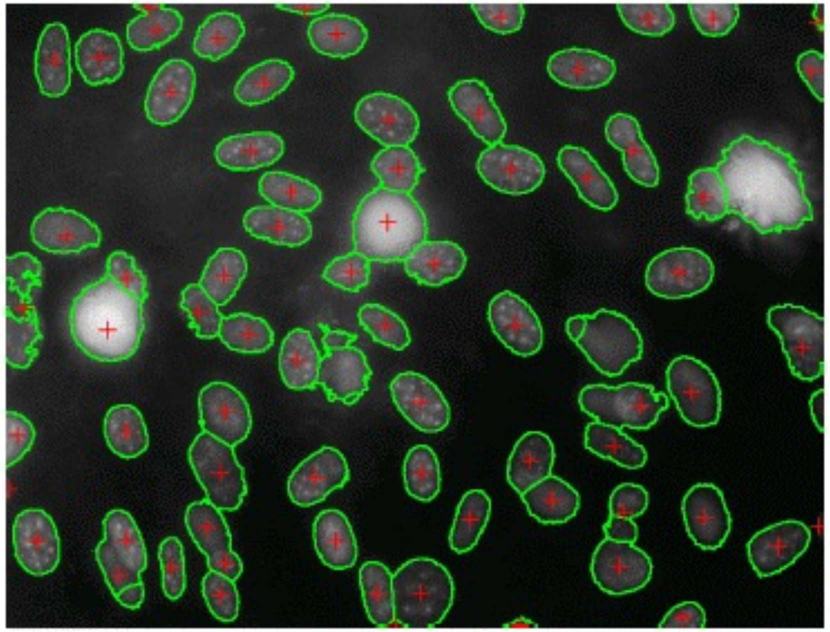
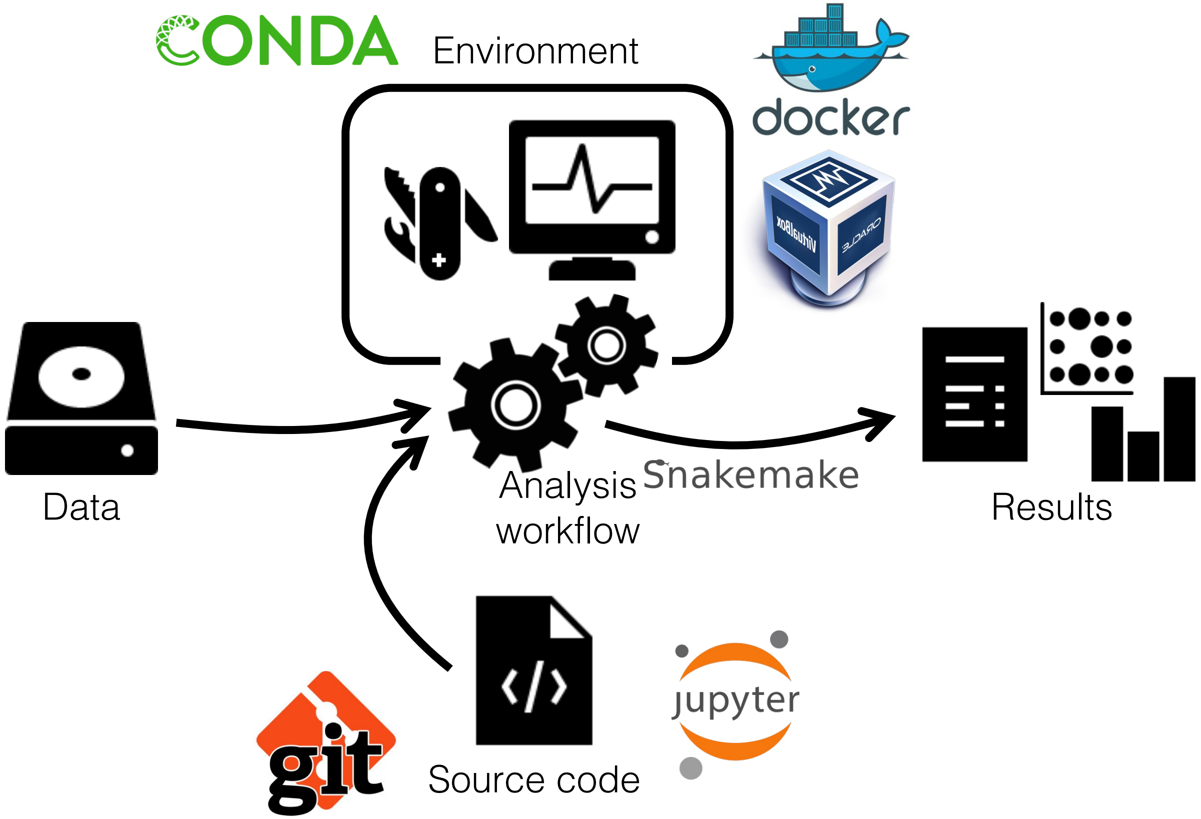
  - Example: fastaread function in the MATLAB Bioinformatics Toolbox
- Code may be **incomprehensible** (complex, undocumented workflows)
- Analysis workflow may rely on **manual steps**



Computational Reproducibility: Pieces of the Puzzle

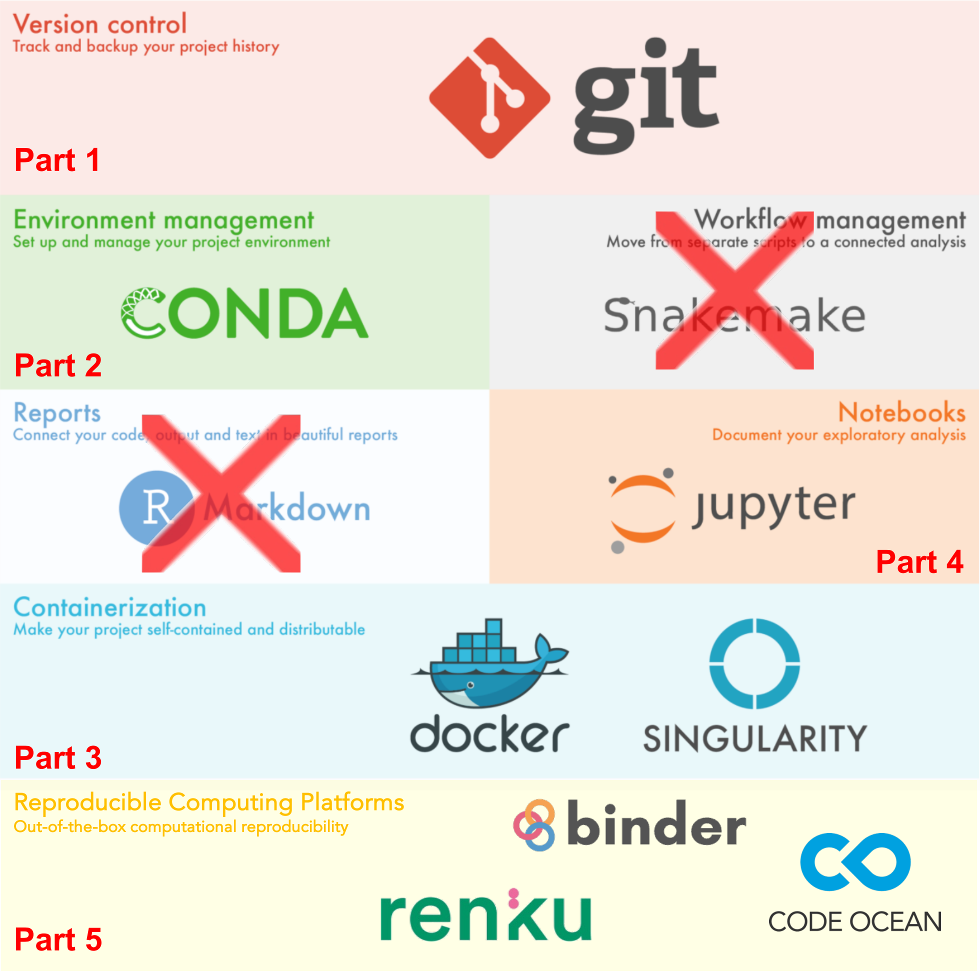
All parts of a computational analysis have to be reproducible!



Slide credit: L. Wigge, R. Ågren & J. Sundh (NBIS & SciLifeLab, Sweden)

Computational Reproducibility: Pieces of the Puzzle

What is covered in today's workshop? And what not?



Version control
Track and backup your project history
Part 1

Environment management
Set up and manage your project environment
Part 2

Workflow management
Move from separate scripts to a connected analysis

Reports
Connect your code, output and text in beautiful reports

Notebooks
Document your exploratory analysis
Part 4

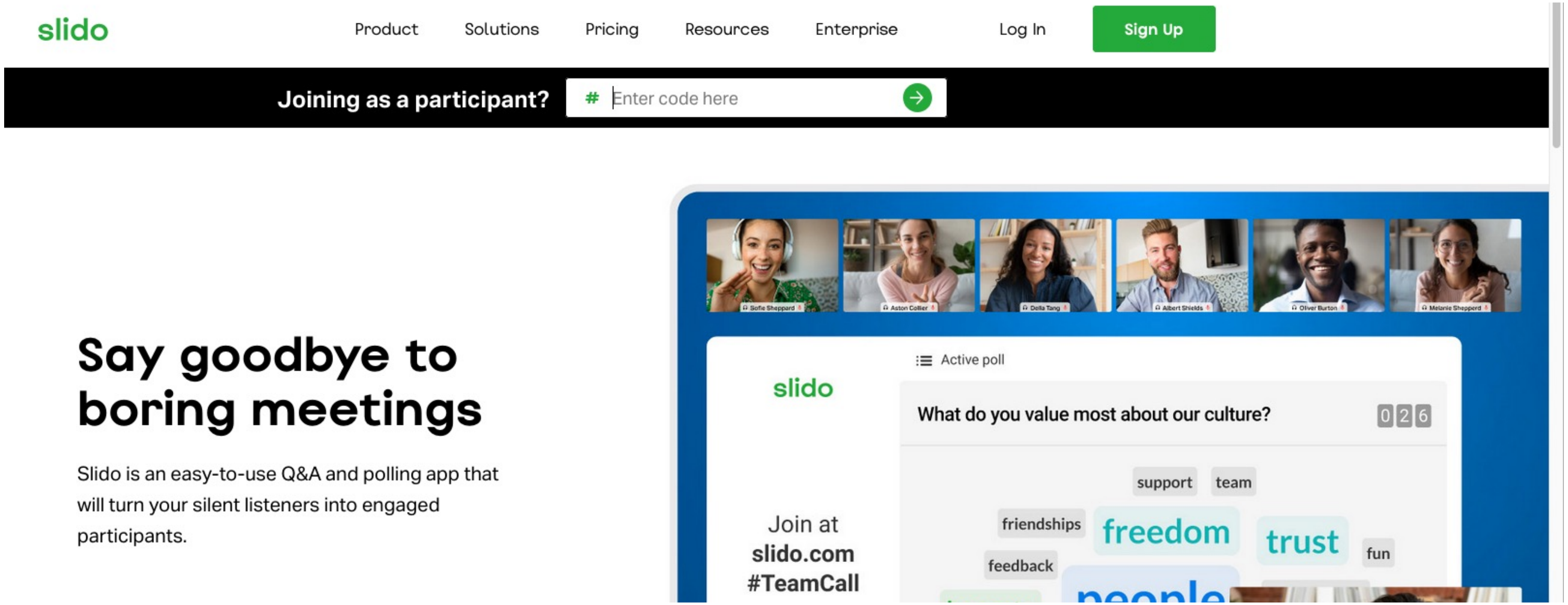
Containerization
Make your project self-contained and distributable
Part 3

Reproducible Computing Platforms
Out-of-the-box computational reproducibility
Part 5

Computational Reproducibility: Questions?

Tell us a bit about yourself

- Go to www.slido.com and enter the event code ***#code24***



Say goodbye to boring meetings

Slido is an easy-to-use Q&A and polling app that will turn your silent listeners into engaged participants.

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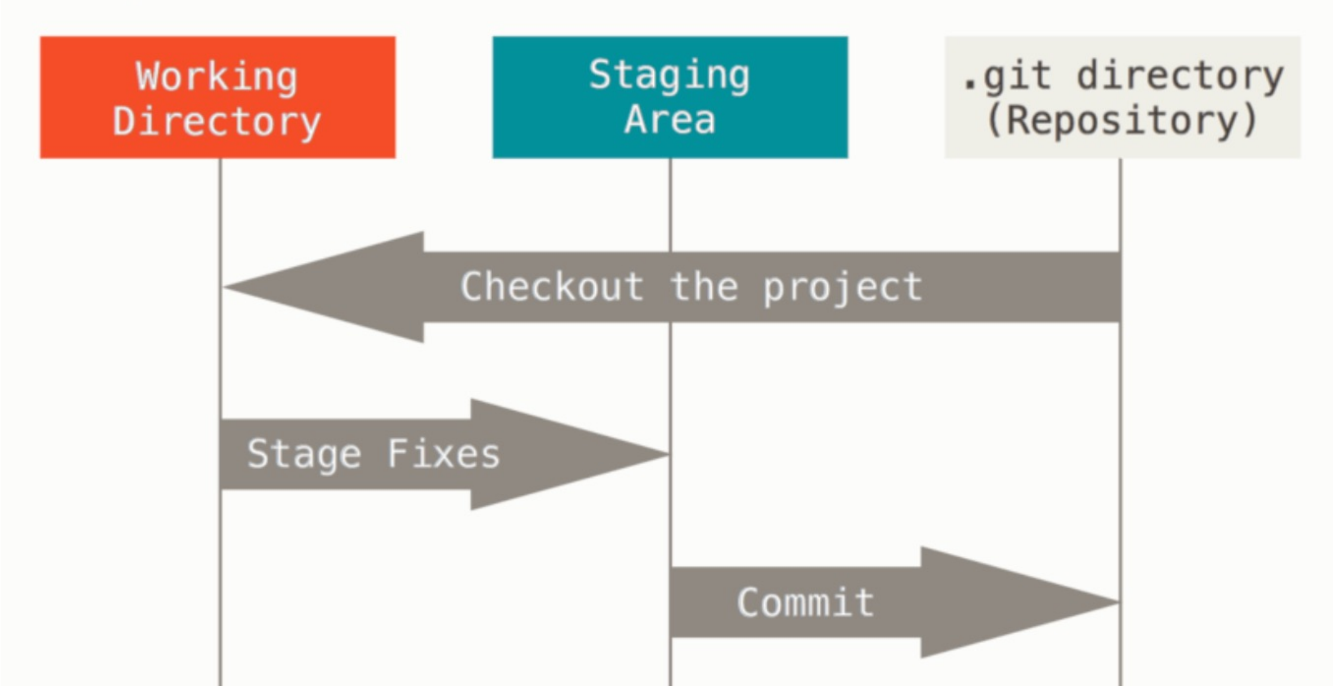
Managing your Source Code

Code Management

- Code management is the process of handling changes in source code
- Proper code management is essential to ensure **reproducible results**
- Professional code management relies on **Version Control Systems** (VCS)
  - Version control: tracking changes made to files over time
  - A VCS is useful for tracking changes in any (text-based) content

- Git is by far the most popular version control system used world-wide in the software community

How do I track the changes in my code with git?



The basic Git workflow

- Modify files in your working tree
- Selectively stage just those changes you want to be part of your next commit, which adds `only` those changes to the staging area
- Make a commit, which takes the files as they are in the staging area and stores that snapshot permanently to your .git directory

[demo]

https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-What-is-Git%3F

Test case : a program that takes in three files and print their content. Text_1.txt contains the string “one”, text_2.txt ”two”, etc

```
git_demo 13:58:33 >>ls
total 32
-rw-r-xr-x  1 nmarounina  staff  49 Mar  7 13:57 print_all.sh
-rw-r--r--  1 nmarounina  staff   4 Mar  7 13:54 text_1.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 nmarounina  staff   4 Mar  7 13:54 text_2.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 nmarounina  staff   6 Mar  7 13:54 text_3.txt
git_demo 13:59:00 >>./print_all.sh
one
two
three
git_demo 13:59:02 >>
```

Start with git :

```
git_demo 13:59:20 >>git init #initialises git

Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/nmarounina/Desktop/git_demo/.git/

git_demo 13:59:24 >>

git_demo 13:59:34 >>git add * #adds all files to the staging

git_demo 13:59:40 >>git status #prints information about the current staging area

On branch main


No commits yet


Changes to be committed:

  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

        new file:   print_all.sh

        new file:   text_1.txt

        new file:   text_2.txt

        new file:   text_3.txt

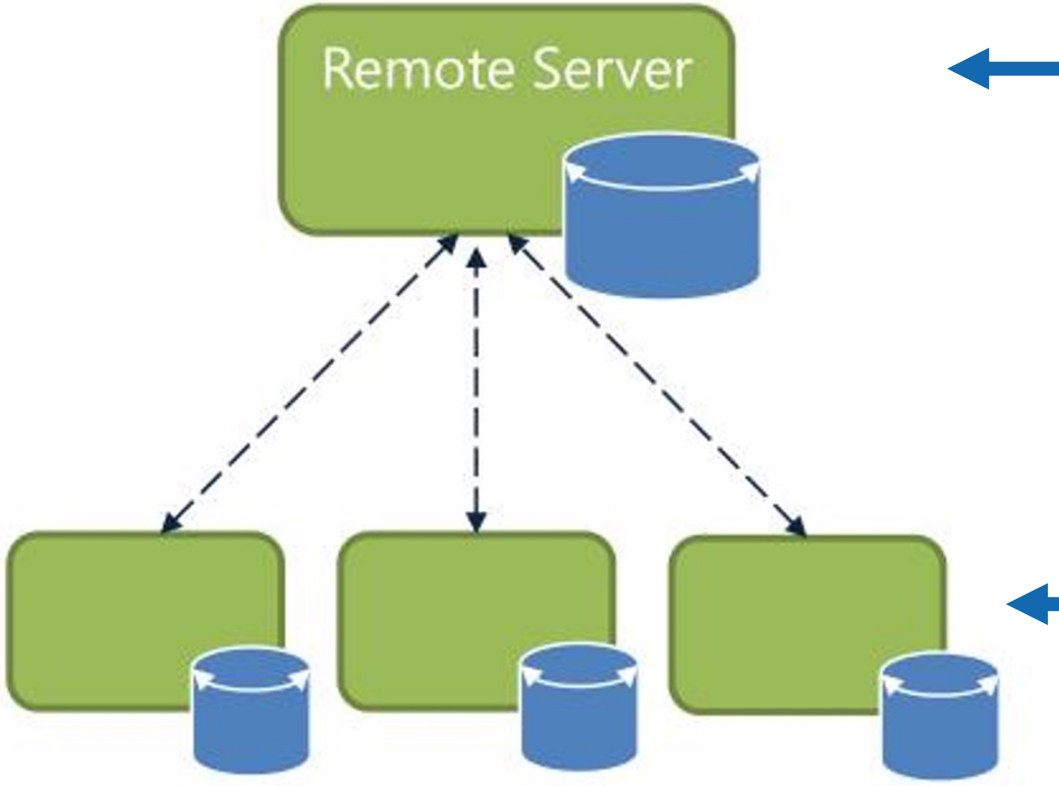

git_demo 13:59:50 >>
```

First commit :

```
git_demo 13:59:52 >>git commit -m "Initial commit” #creating the first commit/snapshot
[main (root-commit) d5badf3] Initial commit
 4 files changed, 5 insertions(+)
 create mode 100755 print_all.sh
 create mode 100644 text_1.txt
 create mode 100644 text_2.txt
 create mode 100644 text_3.txt
git_demo 14:00:16 >>git log #lists all of the commits for this project
commit d5badf3593de0e511005eee061132d77cdde0823 (HEAD -> main)
Author: Nadia Marounina <nmarounina@ethz.ch>
Date:   Thu Mar 7 14:00:10 2024 +0100

    Initial commit
git_demo 14:00:20 >>
```

Git : How to share my code with others ?

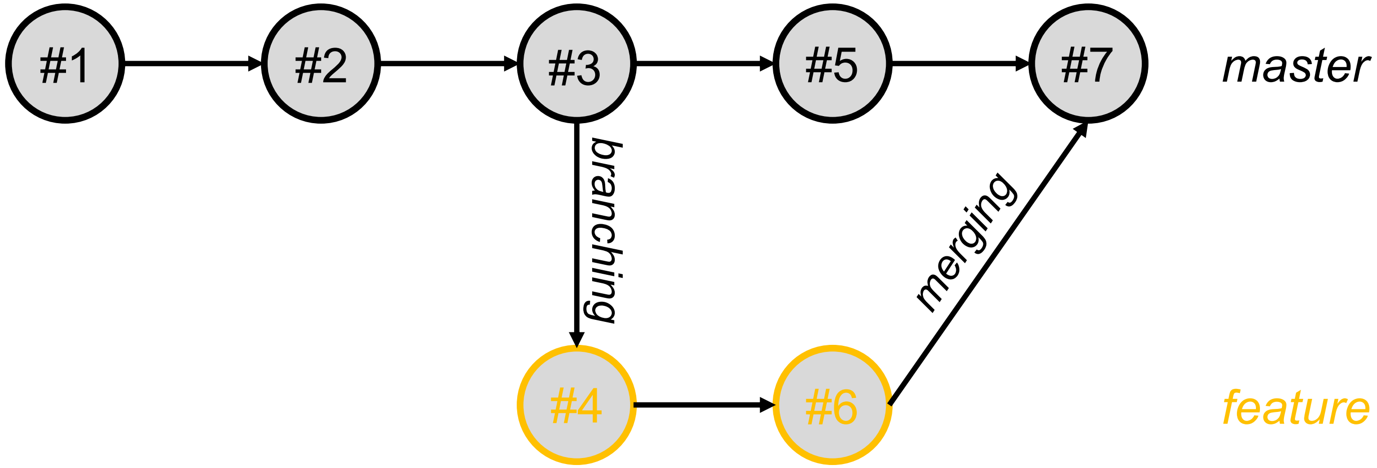


Distributed VCS

GitHub, Gitlab, etc..

Personal workstations

Git branching & merging



Git branches & merges

- The initial / default branch is typically called *master* or *main*
- Git manages branches very efficiently
- When merging merging branches, conflicts must be resolved carefully

[demo]

Creating a new branch:

```
git_demo 14:03:15 >>git branch numbers #creates a new branch named ”numbers”
git_demo 14:04:00 >>git status
On branch main
nothing to commit, working tree clean
git_demo 14:04:03 >>git branch #list all branches for the project
* main
  numbers
git_demo 14:04:35 >>git checkout numbers #switch to the new branch
Switched to branch 'numbers'
git_demo 14:04:53 >>
```

After changing the three text files in the new branch and commiting it again :

```
git_demo 14:04:56 >>vi text_1.txt #vi is a text editor. Here I change ‘one’ to ‘1’…

git_demo 14:05:07 >>vi text_2.txt #... ‘two’ to ‘2’

git_demo 14:05:16 >>vi text_3.txt  #... ‘three’ to ‘3’

git_demo 14:05:29 >>./print_all.sh

1

2

3

git_demo 14:05:37 >>git commit -m "Changed from text to number” #the change has been committed

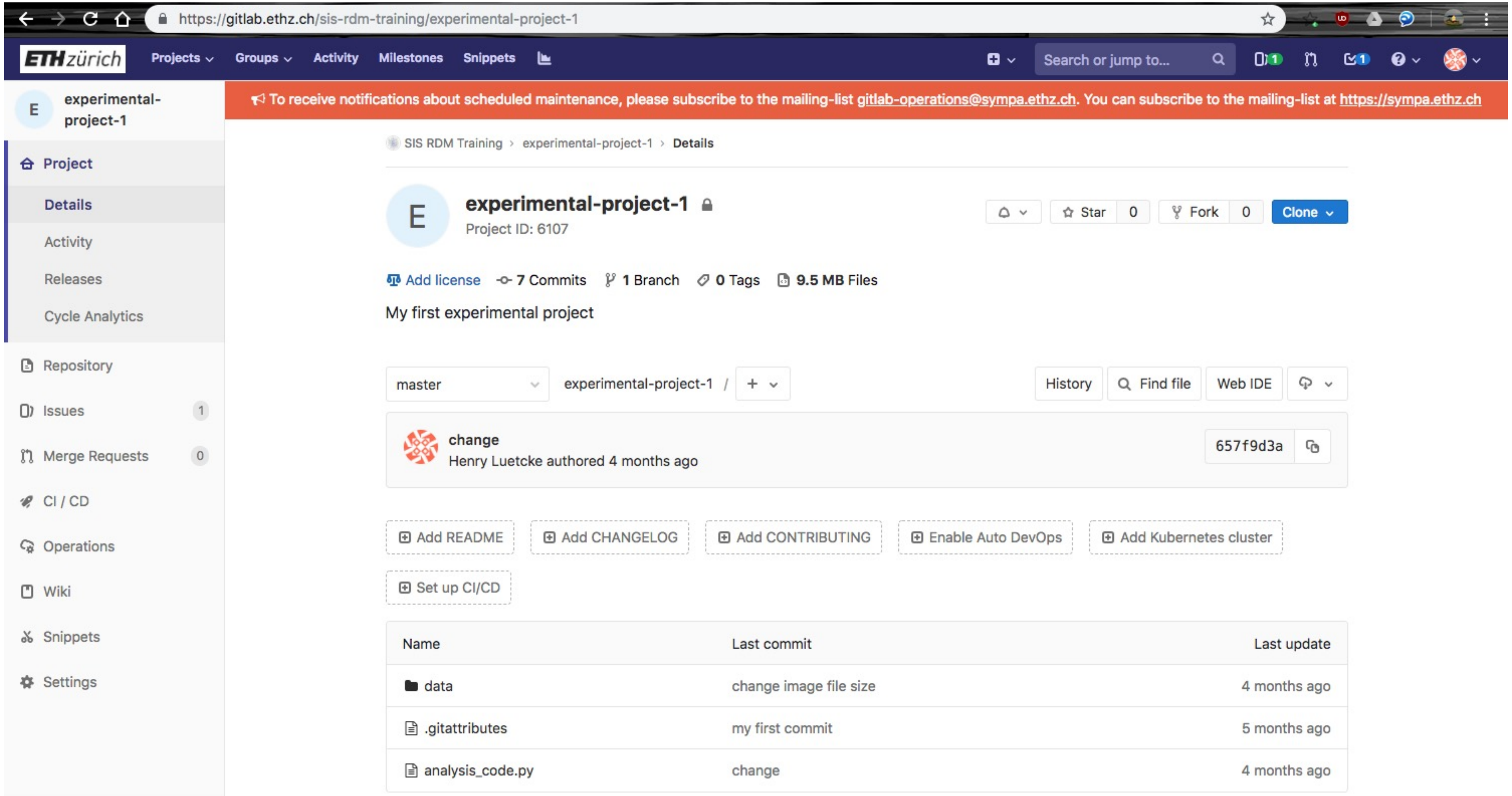
[… output excluded …]

git_demo 14:05:51 >>
```

By switching branches, you change your files in your folder:

```
git_demo 14:06:39 >>git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
git_demo 14:07:29 >>./print_all.sh
one
two
three
git_demo 14:07:40 >>git checkout numbers
Switched to branch 'numbers'
git_demo 14:07:45 >>./print_all.sh
1
2
3
git_demo 14:07:46 >>
```

ETH Zurich GitLab Service



https://gitlab.ethz.ch/sis-rdm-training/experimental-project-1

To receive notifications about scheduled maintenance, please subscribe to the mailing-list gitlab-operations@sympa.ethz.ch. You can subscribe to the mailing-list at https://sympa.ethz.ch

SIS RDM Training › experimental-project-1 › Details

experimental-project-1

Project ID: 6107

Add license · 7 Commits · 1 Branch · 0 Tags · 9.5 MB Files

My first experimental project

master · experimental-project-1 /

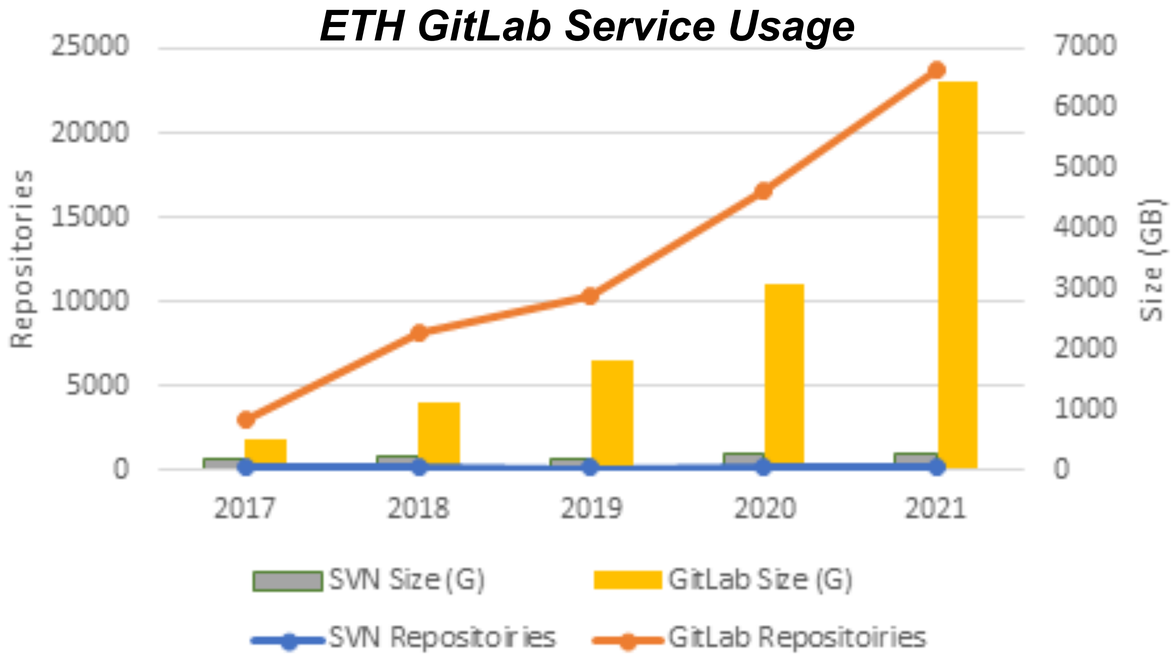
change
Henry Luetcke authored 4 months ago · 657f9d3a

Name	Last commit	Last update
data	change image file size	4 months ago
.gitattributes	my first commit	5 months ago
analysis_code.py	change	4 months ago

https://gitlab.ethz.ch

ETH Zurich GitLab Service

- Integrated file, task and documentation management for individuals and / or groups
- Private, group and public repositories
- Built-in light-weight Wiki (protocols, list of materials etc.)
- Free for small repositories (< 2GB), otherwise yearly price of 250 CHF / TB / year
- Local and remote copies (off-site backup)
- Data can be exported (e.g. to Github)
- Built-in Container registry



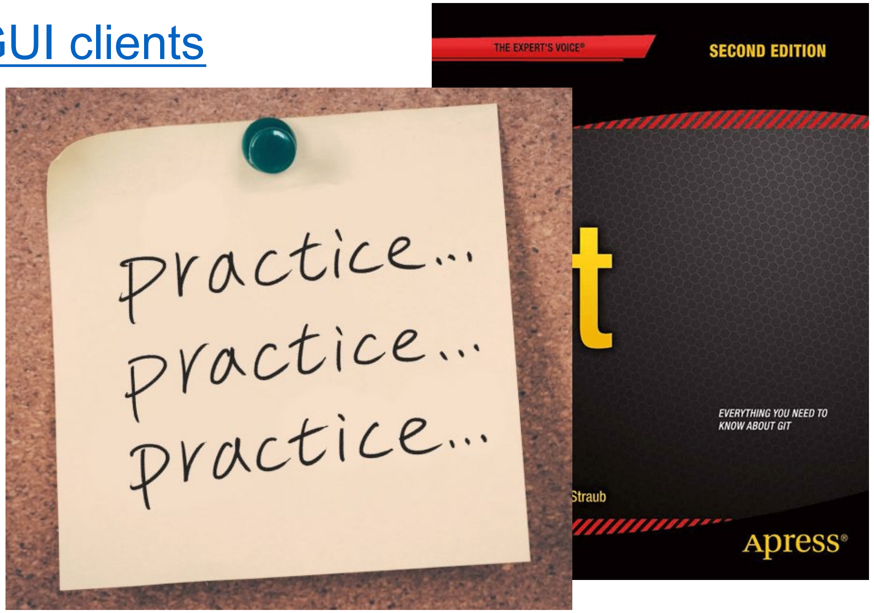
Git – General Recommendations & Resources

Recommendations for working with Git

- Commit early & often
- Provide short but meaningful commit messages
- Do not store large data files in Git repositories
  - e.g. images, movies, binary files
  - Use *.gitignore* file to exclude
  - Or consider tools such as git-lfs or git-annex
- Beware when resolving conflicts during *merge* or *pull* operations
  - A successful merge for Git may not be a successful merge for you

Resources for getting started with Git

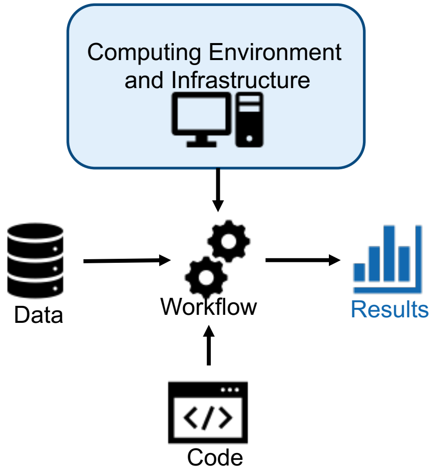
- SIS can provide hands-on Git tutorials / workshops
- Pro Git book by S. Chacon & B. Straub
- Numerous tutorials available on the web / YouTube
  - W3Schools Git tutorial
  - Software Carpentry Git course
  - Git tutorial for scientists
- List of Git GUI clients



Management of source code: Questions?

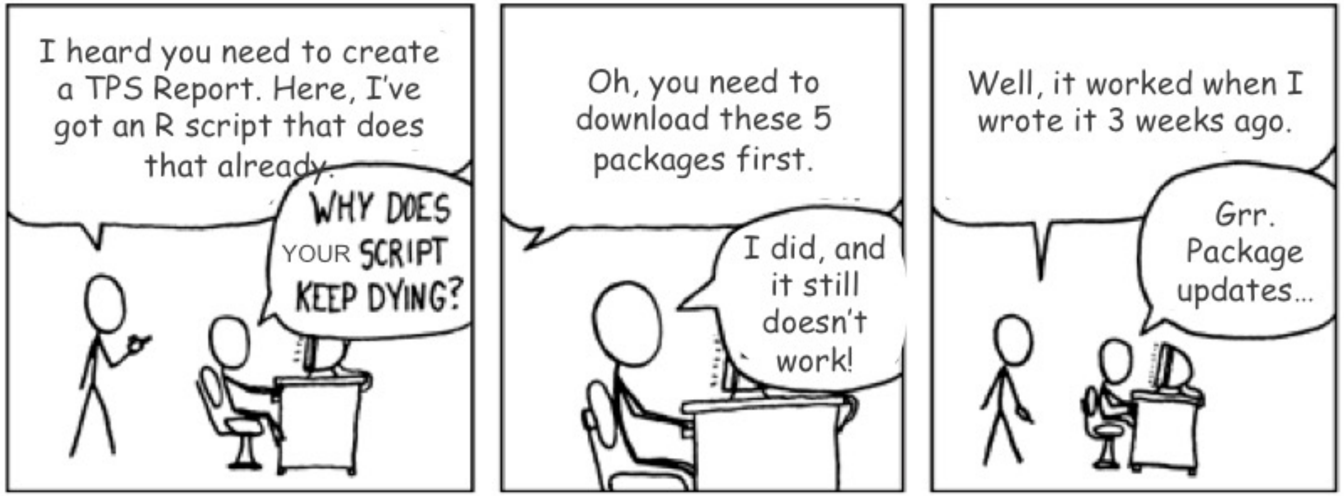
Managing Dependencies & Computing Environments

Reproducible Computing Environment

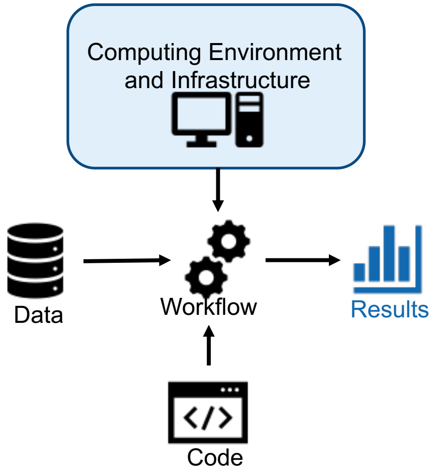


Problem:

Full reproducibility requires the possibility to recreate the system that was originally used to generate the results


I heard you need to create a TPS Report. Here, I've got an R script that does that already.
WHY DOES YOUR SCRIPT KEEP DYING?
Oh, you need to download these 5 packages first.
I did, and it still doesn't work!
Well, it worked when I wrote it 3 weeks ago.
Grr. Package updates...

Reproducible Computing Environment



Problem:

Full reproducibility requires the possibility to recreate the system that was originally used to generate the results

Solution:

Bundle your application and all dependencies

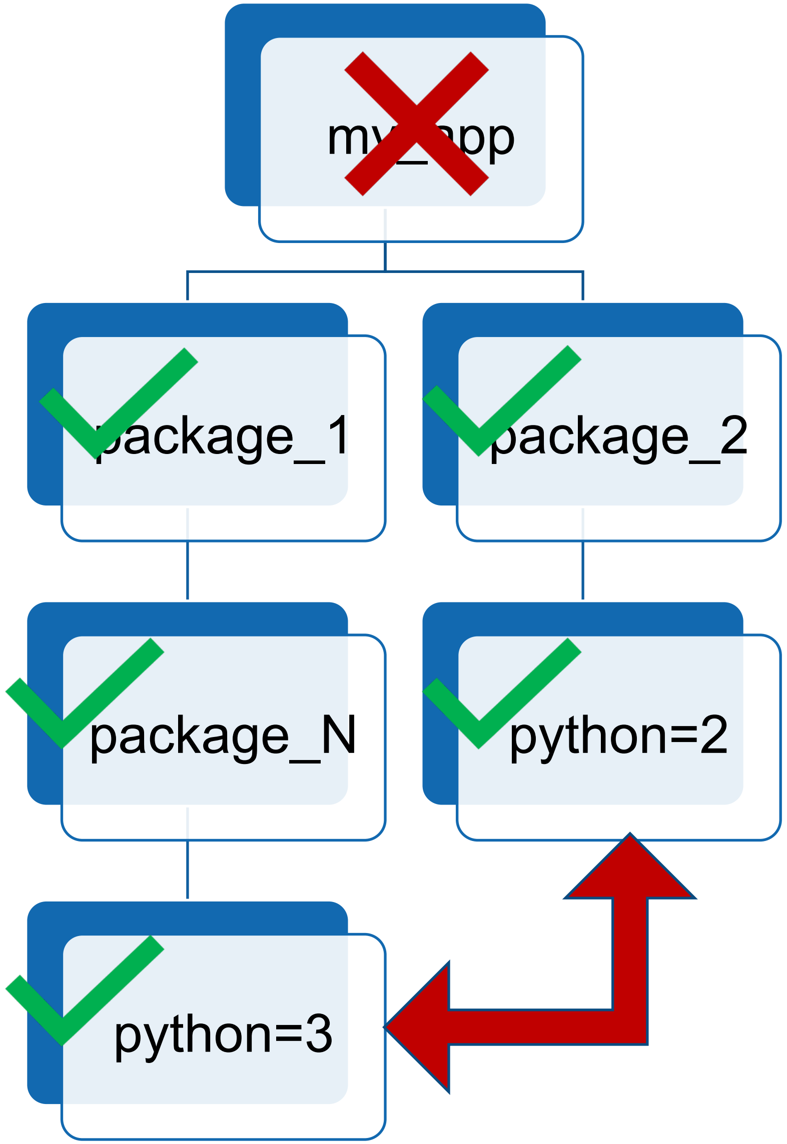
→ Environment Isolation & Dependency management

Tools:

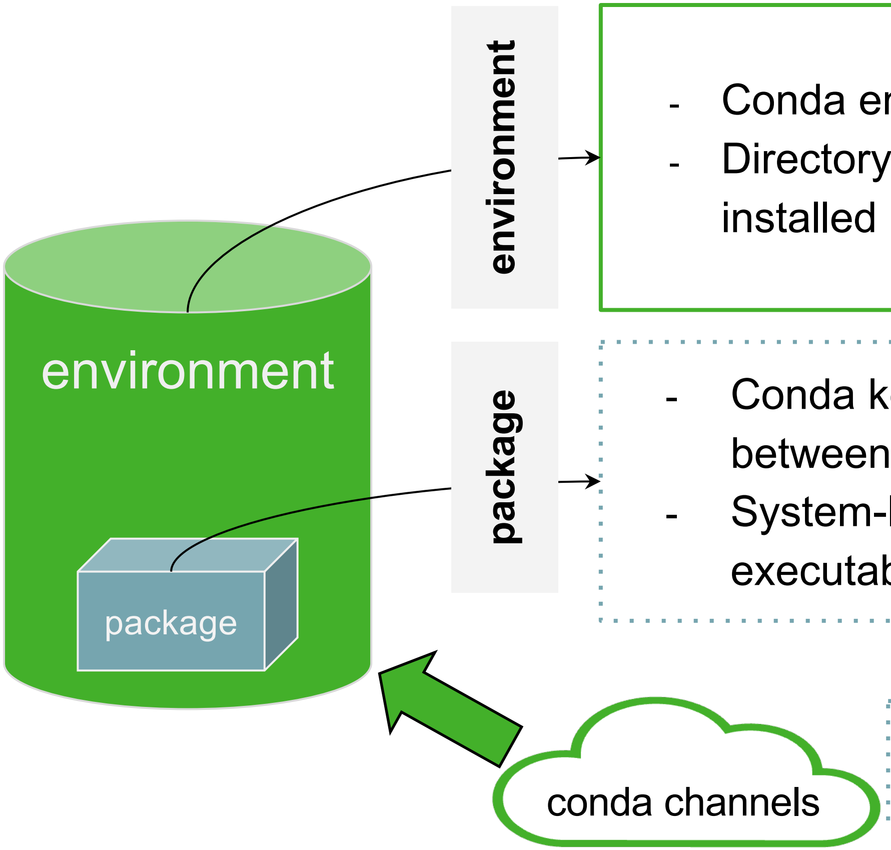
- Application / software level: Conda, pip, virtualenv, renv
- Containerization: Docker
- Virtualization (Virtual Machine, VM): VirtualBox, VMware

Reproducible Environment for R and Python

- Open source: Anaconda and Miniconda
- Commercial support: Anaconda Enterprise
- Multi-platform:
  - Windows, macOS, Linux
- Environment Management System
  - Isolated computing environments on the same system
  - Documentation of the computing environment
- Package Management System
  - Supported programming Languages: Python, R, …
  - System libraries shipped in binary format
  - Resolve dependencies & conflicts between packages



Conda in a Nutshell



- Conda environments are isolated
- Directory containing specific collection of installed Conda packages

- Conda keeps track of the dependencies between packages
- System-level libraries, Python or other modules, executable programs, other components

- Remote directories with packages

environment.yml

```
channels:
- defaults
- conda-forge
dependencies:
- python=3.8
- jupyterlab
```

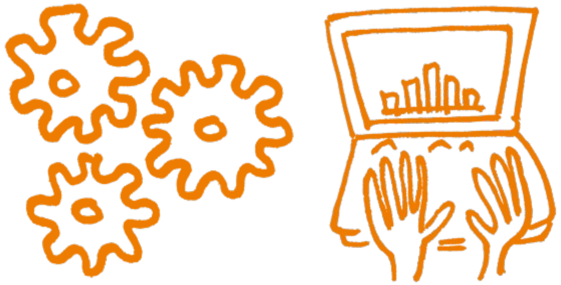
Conda automatically creates an environment file with packages and dependencies

Slide credit: L. Wigge, R. Ågren & J. Sundh (NBIS & SciLifeLab, Sweden)

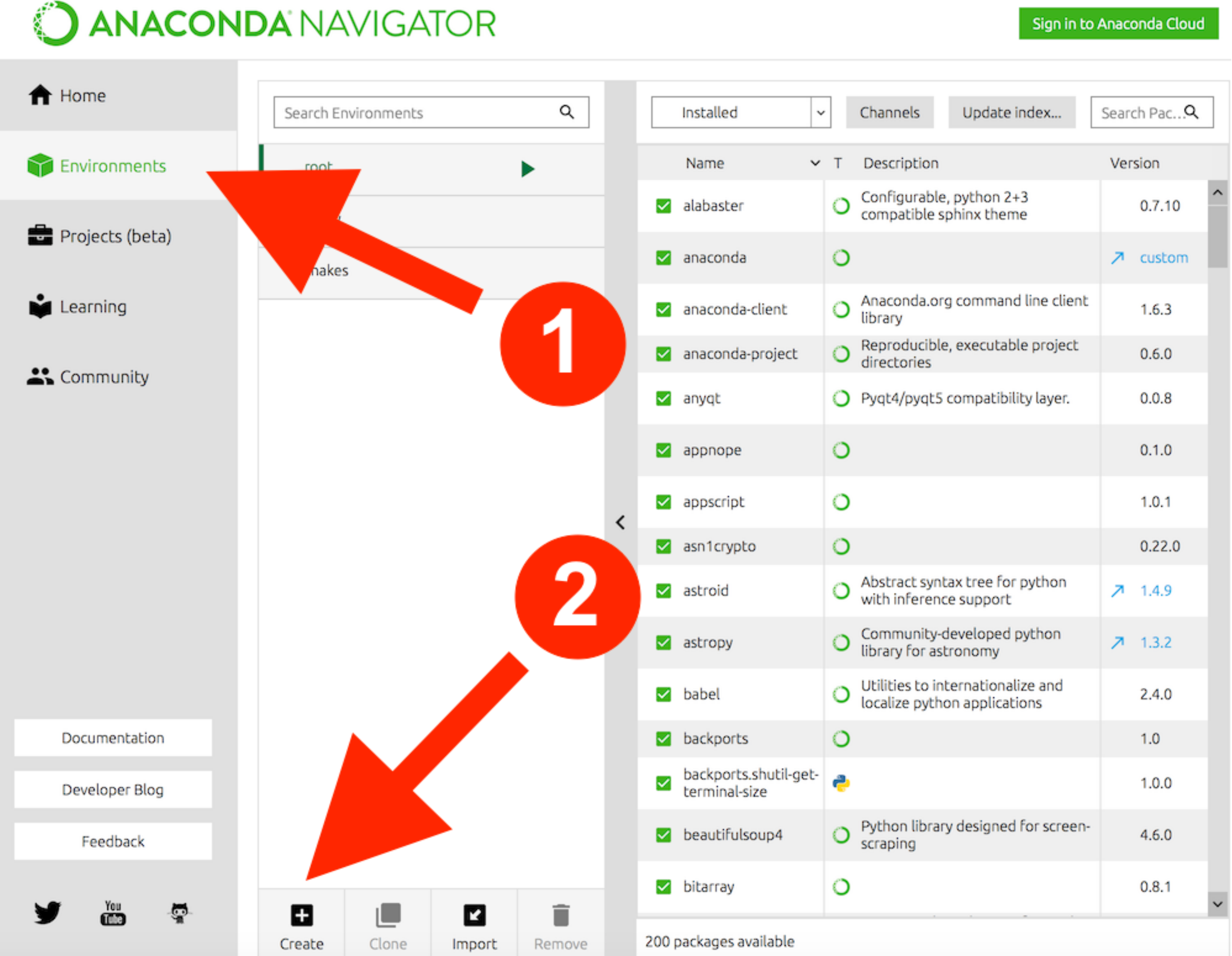
Environment and Package Management Systems

Programming Language	Environment Management System	Package Management System	Comments
Python 2 (not supported)	virtualenv, conda	pip, conda	
Python 3	venv, virtualenv, pipenv poetry, conda	pip, pipenv, poetry, conda	only conda can install different Python versions (pyenv can be used)
R	packrat (soft-deprecated), renv, conda	packrat (soft-deprecated), renv, conda	only conda can install different R versions
Julia	Pkg, conda	Pkg, conda	conda provides outdated Julia versions
Matlab	N/A	Add-on manager, Matlab Package Manager (unofficial)	Matlab's search path determines dependencies

Conda Hands-on Session



https://siscourses.ethz.ch/reproducible_computing/Conda.slidy.html



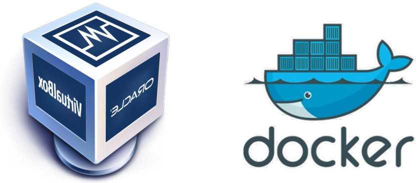
Name	T	Description	Version
☑ alabaster	○	Configurable, python 2+3 compatible sphinx theme	0.7.10
☑ anaconda	○		↗ custom
☑ anaconda-client	○	Anaconda.org command line client library	1.6.3
☑ anaconda-project	○	Reproducible, executable project directories	0.6.0
☑ anyqt	○	Pyqt4/pyqt5 compatibility layer.	0.0.8
☑ appnope	○		0.1.0
☑ appscript	○		1.0.1
☑ asn1crypto	○		0.22.0
☑ astroid	○	Abstract syntax tree for python with inference support	↗ 1.4.9
☑ astropy	○	Community-developed python library for astronomy	↗ 1.3.2
☑ babel	○	Utilities to internationalize and localize python applications	2.4.0
☑ backports	○		1.0
☑ backports.shutil-get-terminal-size			1.0.0
☑ beautifulsoup4	○	Python library designed for screen-scraping	4.6.0
☑ bitarray	○		0.8.1

200 packages available

Conda - What can go wrong?

- The package metadata (dependency list) is updated (not very likely)
- The package is deleted by the owner
- The package is not available under another platform
- There is no conda package for what you are looking for
- Complex dependencies may fail or take a long time to resolve

Virtualizing Computing Environments



Conda - What can go wrong?

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- **The package is not available under another platform**
- **There is no conda package for what you are looking for**
- Complex dependencies may fail or take a long time to resolve

Reproducible Environment

Problem:

Full reproducibility requires the possibility to recreate the system that was originally used to generate the results

Solution:

Bundle your application and all dependencies

→ Environment Isolation & Dependency management

Tools:

- Application / software level: Conda, pip, virtualenv, renv
- Containerization: Docker
- Virtualization (Virtual Machine, VM): VirtualBox, VMware

Reproducible Environment – Virtual Machines

- A virtual machine (VM) is an operating system (“guest”) that runs inside another computing environment (“host”).

- **Advantages:**
  - Allows multiple OS environments on a single physical computer
  - VMs are widely available and are easy to manage, maintain and distribute
  - Offers application provisioning and disaster recovery options

- **Drawbacks:**
  - They are not as efficient as a physical computer because the hardware resources are distributed in an indirect way.
  - Multiple VMs running on a single physical machine can deliver unstable performance

Source: https://searchservervirtualization.techtarget.com/definition/virtual-machine

Reproducible Environment – Containerization

- ***Container**:* Operating system level **virtualization method** for running software without launching an entire virtual machine
- In simpler words: containers allow you to **package** your software / pipeline with the **dependencies** inside a **reproducible**, easy to **share**, **runnable** file

Reproducible Environment – Containerization

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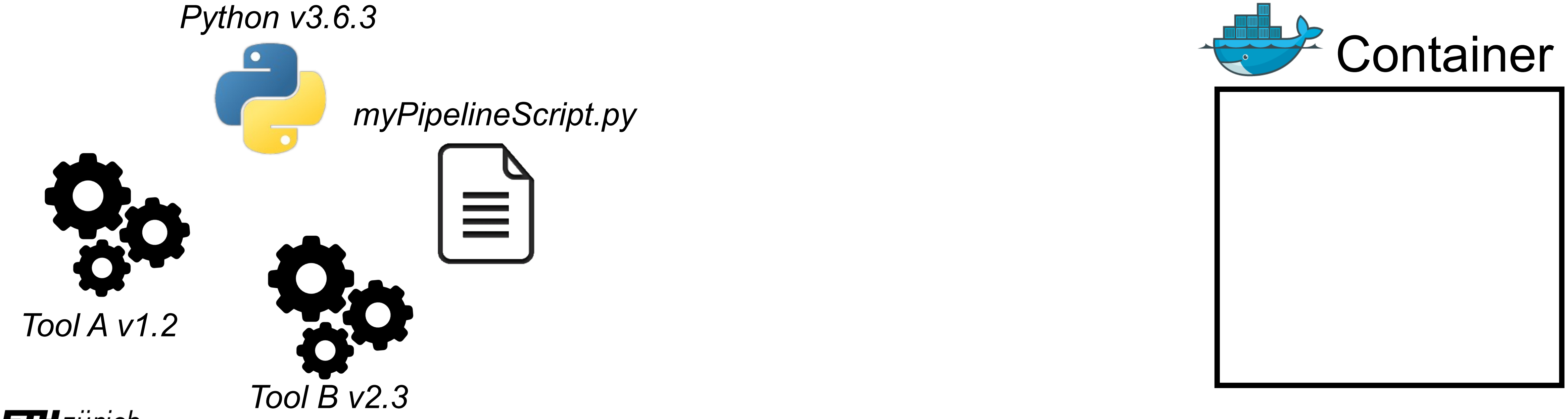
- Example: **Docker containers**



Reproducible Environment – Containerization

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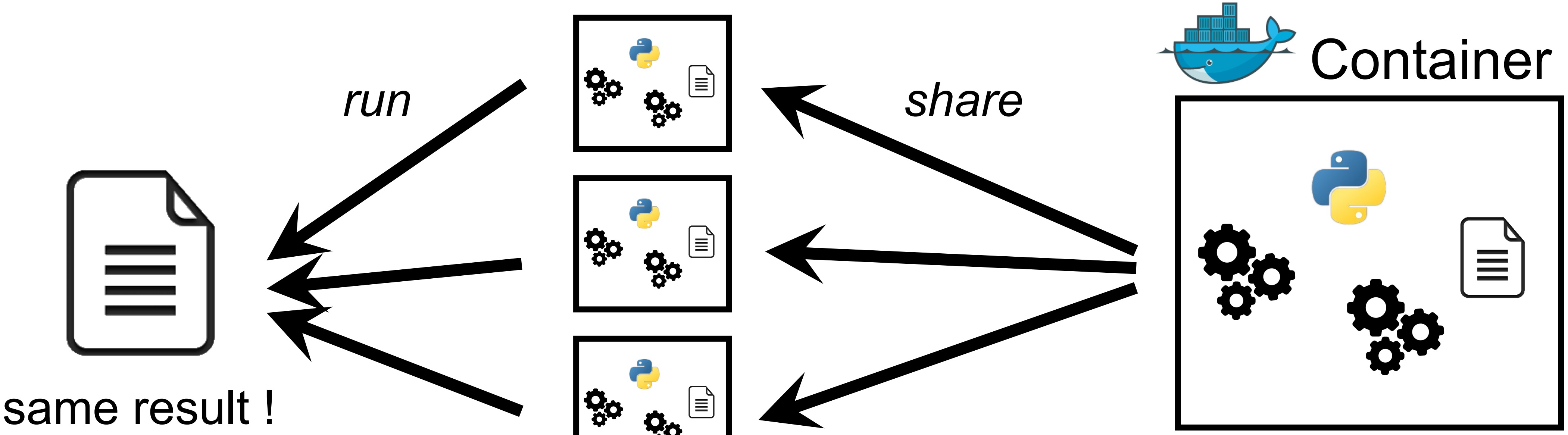
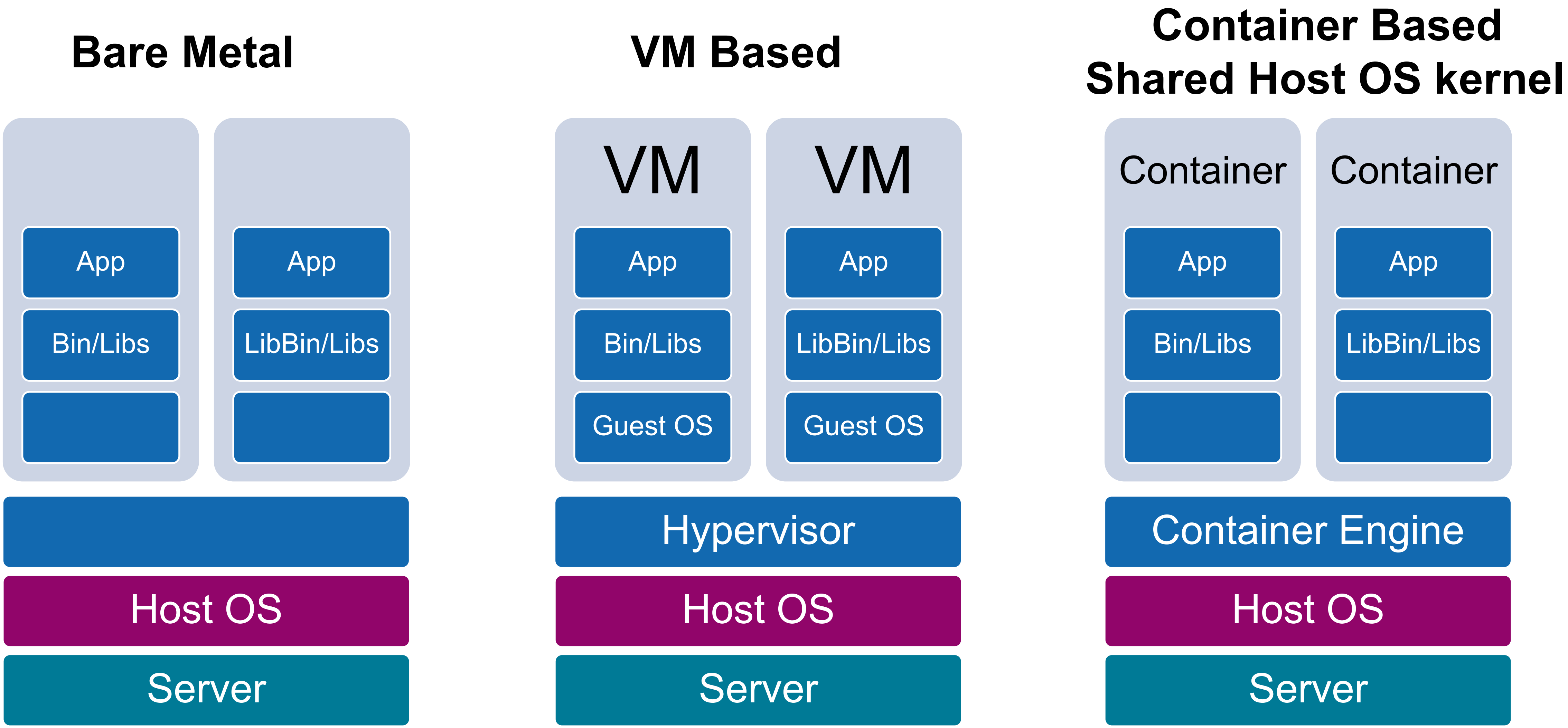


Bare Metal, Virtual Machine (VM) and Container (Docker)

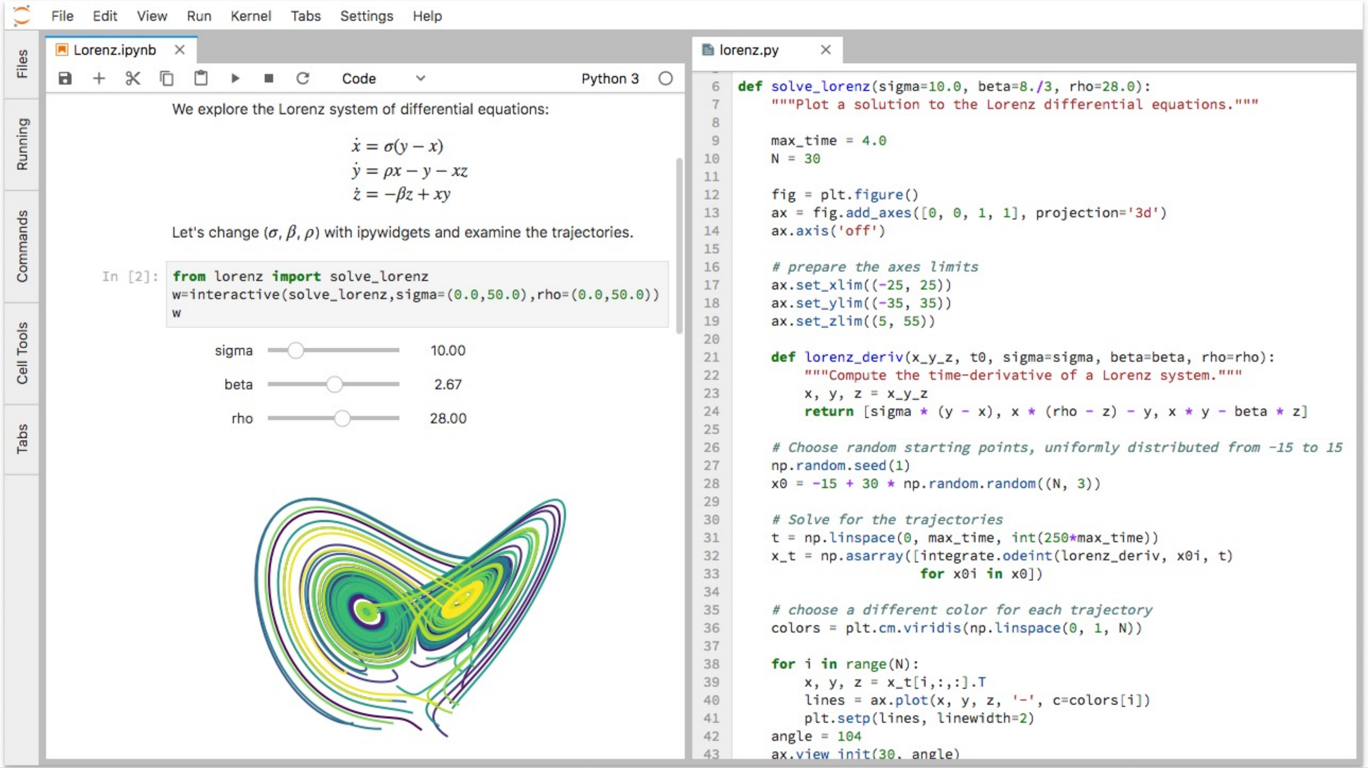


Virtual Machines vs Containers

	VMs (Virtual Box)	Containers (Docker)
Use case	Complex Apps (GUI, …)	Data Analysis Scripts, Simple Apps, Microservices, Continuous Integration
Virtualization	Hardware-level	OS-level
Size	GB	MB
Startup time	Minutes	Seconds
Guest OS	Windows, macOS, Linux	Primarily Linux-based
Host OS	Windows, macOS, Linux	Linux, Windows 10 / macOS with hypervisor
Overhead (RAM, CPU)	High - reduced performance	Low - close to native performance
Security	Better (fully isolated)	Poorer (shared kernel)
How to use	Easy if you know to install OS	New things to learn
Getting started	www.virtualbox.org/manual/ch01.html	https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

Reproducible computational environment: Questions?

jupyter



We explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$$
$$\dot{y} = \rho x - y - xz$$
$$\dot{z} = -\beta z + xy$$

Let's change (σ, β, ρ) with ipywidgets and examine the trajectories.

```
In [2]: from lorenz import solve_lorenz
        w=interactive(solve_lorenz,sigma=(0.0,50.0),rho=(0.0,50.0))
        w
```

sigma 10.00

beta 2.67

rho 28.00

```
def solve_lorenz(sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
    """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential equations."""

    max_time = 4.0
    N = 30

    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
    ax.axis('off')

    # prepare the axes limits
    ax.set_xlim((-25, 25))
    ax.set_ylim((-35, 35))
    ax.set_zlim((5, 55))

    def lorenz_deriv(x_y_z, t0, sigma=sigma, beta=beta, rho=rho):
        """Compute the time-derivative of a Lorenz system."""
        x, y, z = x_y_z
        return [sigma * (y - x), x * (rho - z) - y, x * y - beta * z]

    # Choose random starting points, uniformly distributed from -15 to 15
    np.random.seed(1)
    x0 = -15 + 30 * np.random.random((N, 3))

    # Solve for the trajectories
    t = np.linspace(0, max_time, int(250*max_time))
    x_t = np.asarray([integrate.odeint(lorenz_deriv, x0i, t)
                      for x0i in x0])

    # choose a different color for each trajectory
    colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 1, N))

    for i in range(N):
        x, y, z = x_t[i,:,:].T
        lines = ax.plot(x, y, z, '-', c=colors[i])
        plt.setp(lines, linewidth=2)
    angle = 104
    ax.view_init(30, angle)
```

MATLAB Live Editor

RStudio®

WolframAlpha NOTEBOOK EDITION™

Interactive Computational Notebooks

Interactive Notebooks

- Applications that combine documentation, code, input and output generated by the code, e.g. graphs, plots (*Nature 515, 151–152*)
- Useful for exploratory data analysis, sharing and reproducibility

RStudio

- Open source + commercial edition
- Mainly for development in R but other languages supported

jupyter

- Open source
- > 40 languages supported (Python, R, Julia, Matlab, IDL, etc.)

WolframAlpha
NOTEBOOK EDITION™

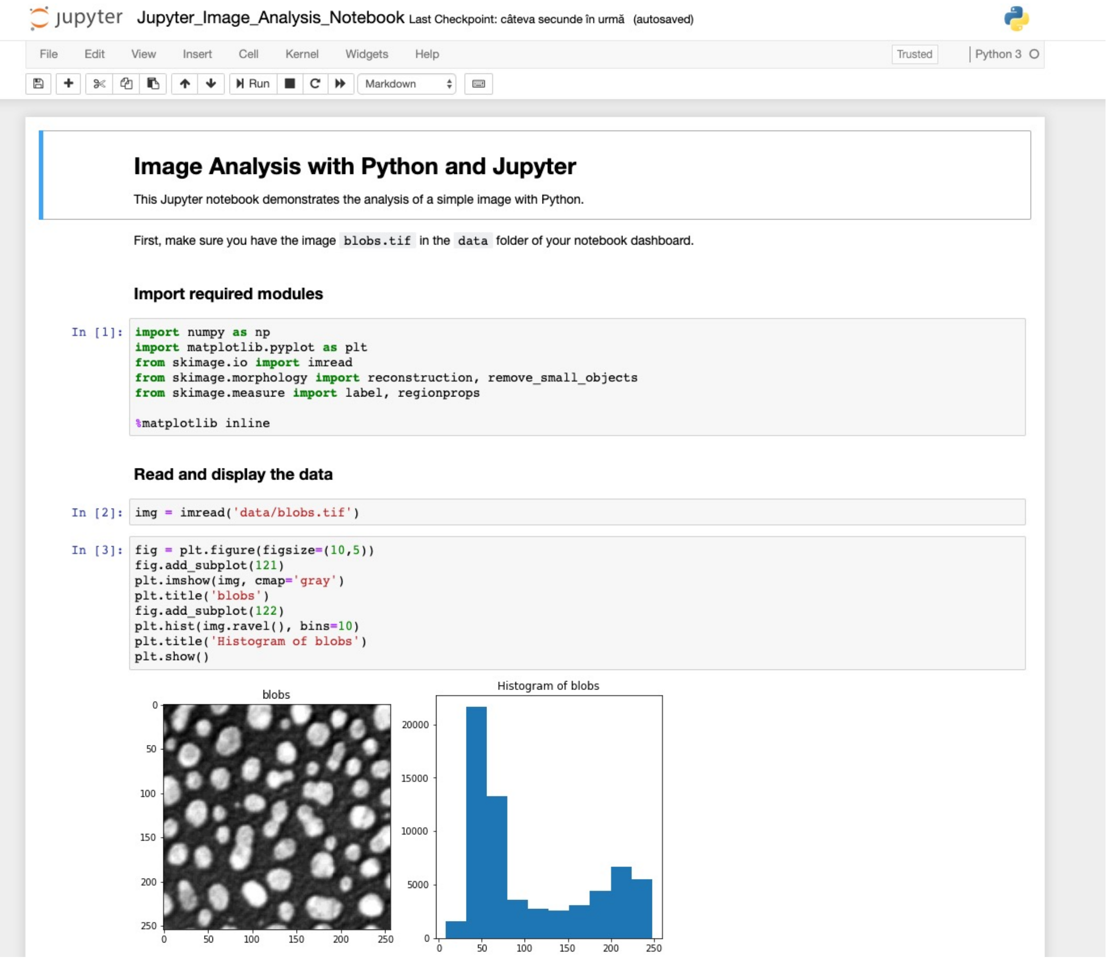
- Commercial
- Used in mathematical fields

MATLAB

- Commercial
- Used in scientific, engineering, mathematical fields

Interactive Notebooks: Jupyter

- **Jupyter notebook:** web-based interactive computational environment



jupyter
Jupyter_Image_Analysis_Notebook Last Checkpoint: câteva secunde în urmă (autosaved)
File
Edit
View
Insert
Cell
Kernel
Widgets
Help
Trusted
Python 3 ○
Run
Markdown

Image Analysis with Python and Jupyter

This Jupyter notebook demonstrates the analysis of a simple image with Python.

First, make sure you have the image `blobs.tif` in the `data` folder of your notebook dashboard.

Import required modules

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from skimage.io import imread
from skimage.morphology import reconstruction, remove_small_objects
from skimage.measure import label, regionprops

%matplotlib inline
```

Read and display the data

In [2]:

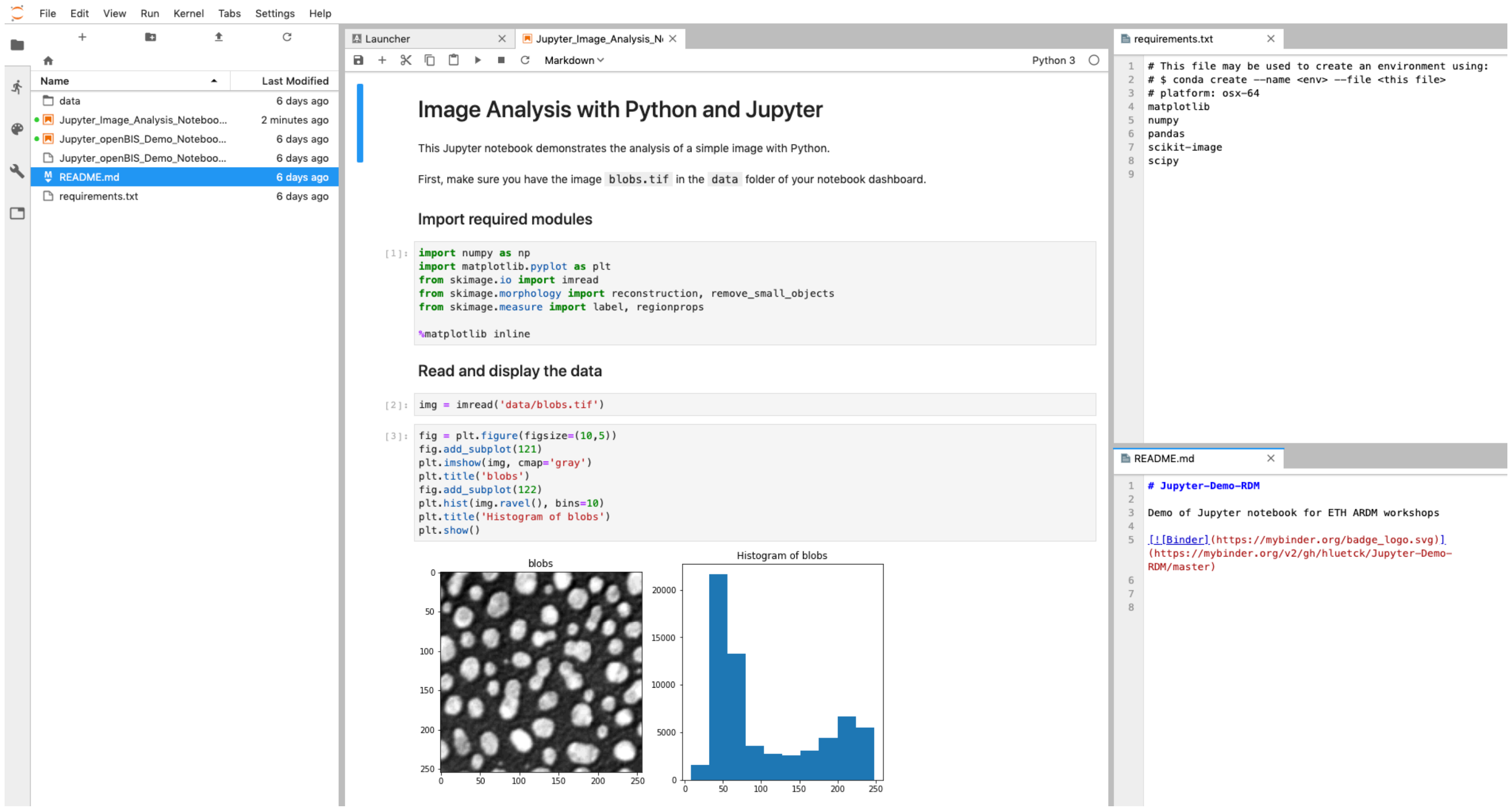
```
img = imread('data/blobs.tif')
```

In [3]:

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
fig.add_subplot(121)
plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
plt.title('blobs')
fig.add_subplot(122)
plt.hist(img.ravel(), bins=10)
plt.title('Histogram of blobs')
plt.show()
```

Interactive Notebooks: Jupyter

- **Jupyter notebook:** web-based interactive computational environment
- **JupyterLab:** next-generation for Jupyter notebooks (and more)



Name	Last Modified
data	6 days ago
Jupyter_Image_Analysis_Noteboo...	2 minutes ago
Jupyter_openBIS_Demo_Noteboo...	6 days ago
Jupyter_openBIS_Demo_Noteboo...	6 days ago
README.md	6 days ago
requirements.txt	6 days ago

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     plt.title('Histogram of blobs')
     plt.show()
```

requirements.txt

```
# This file may be used to create an environment using:
# $ conda create --name <env> --file <this file>
# platform: osx-64
matplotlib
numpy
pandas
scikit-image
scipy
```

README.md

```
# Jupyter-Demo-RDM

Demo of Jupyter notebook for ETH ARDM workshops

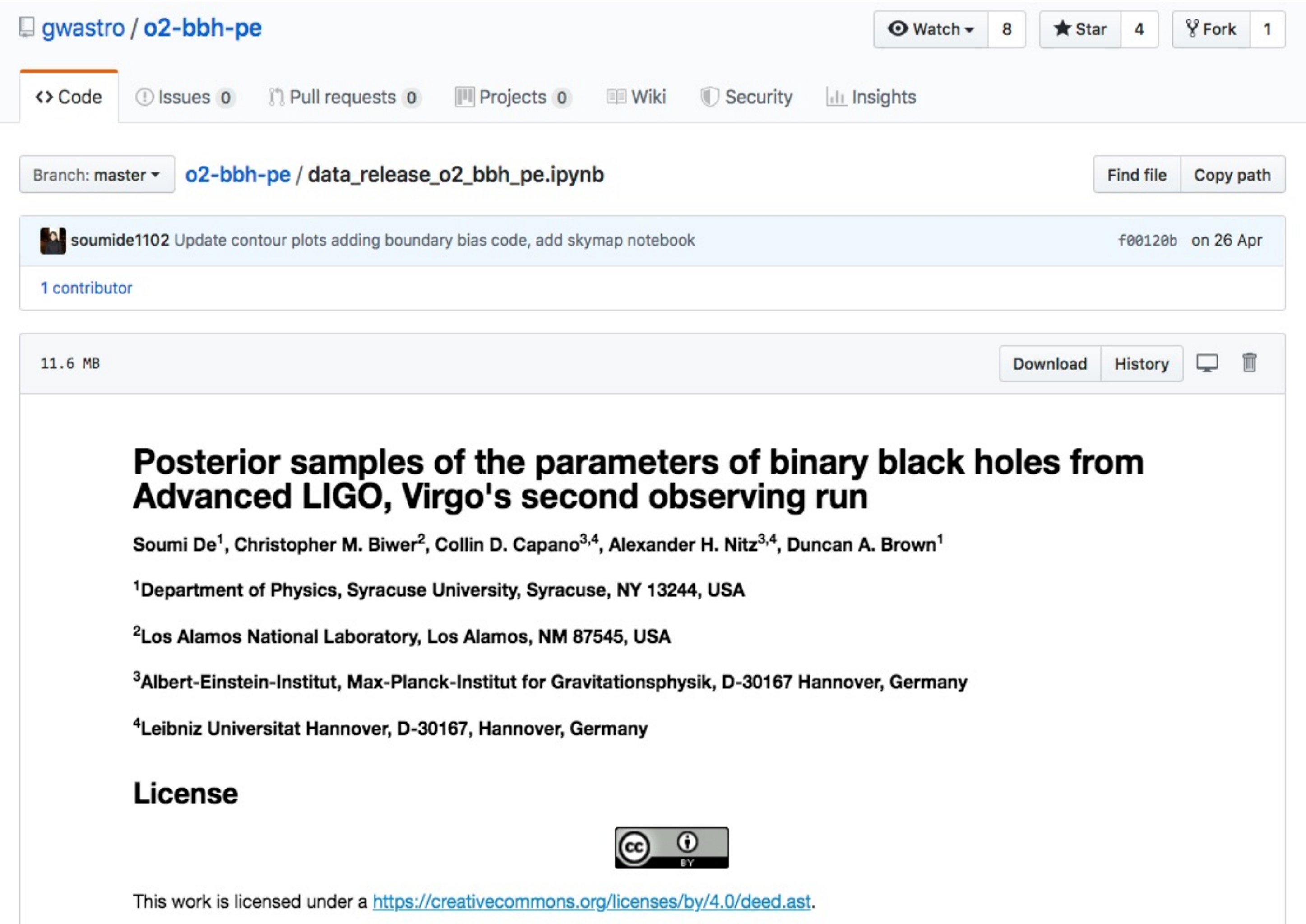
[![Binder](https://mybinder.org/badge_logo.svg)](https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/hluetck/Jupyter-Demo-RDM/master)
```

Interactive Notebooks: Jupyter

- **Jupyter notebook:** web-based interactive computational environment
- **JupyterLab:** next-generation for Jupyter notebooks (and more)
- Dozens of programming languages supported (core: Julia, Python, R)
- Extensions to build simple user interfaces (sliders, buttons etc.)
- Notebook export in various formats (HTML, PDF, Python …)
- Integration with ETH scientific computing infrastructure
  (see https://gitlab.ethz.ch/sfux/Jupyter-on-Euler-or-Leonhard-Open and https://jupyter.euler.hpc.ethz.ch/hub/)
- **JupyterHub:** multi-user version of the notebook for research labs

Interactive Notebooks: Jupyter [demo]

Gravitational wave physics



soumide1102 Update contour plots adding boundary bias code, add skymap notebook f00120b on 26 Apr

1 contributor

Posterior samples of the parameters of binary black holes from Advanced LIGO, Virgo's second observing run

Soumi De[1], Christopher M. Biwer[2], Collin D. Capano[3,4], Alexander H. Nitz[3,4], Duncan A. Brown[1]

[1]Department of Physics, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, USA

[2]Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA

[3]Albert-Einstein-Institut, Max-Planck-Institut for Gravitationsphysik, D-30167 Hannover, Germany

[4]Leibniz Universitat Hannover, D-30167, Hannover, Germany

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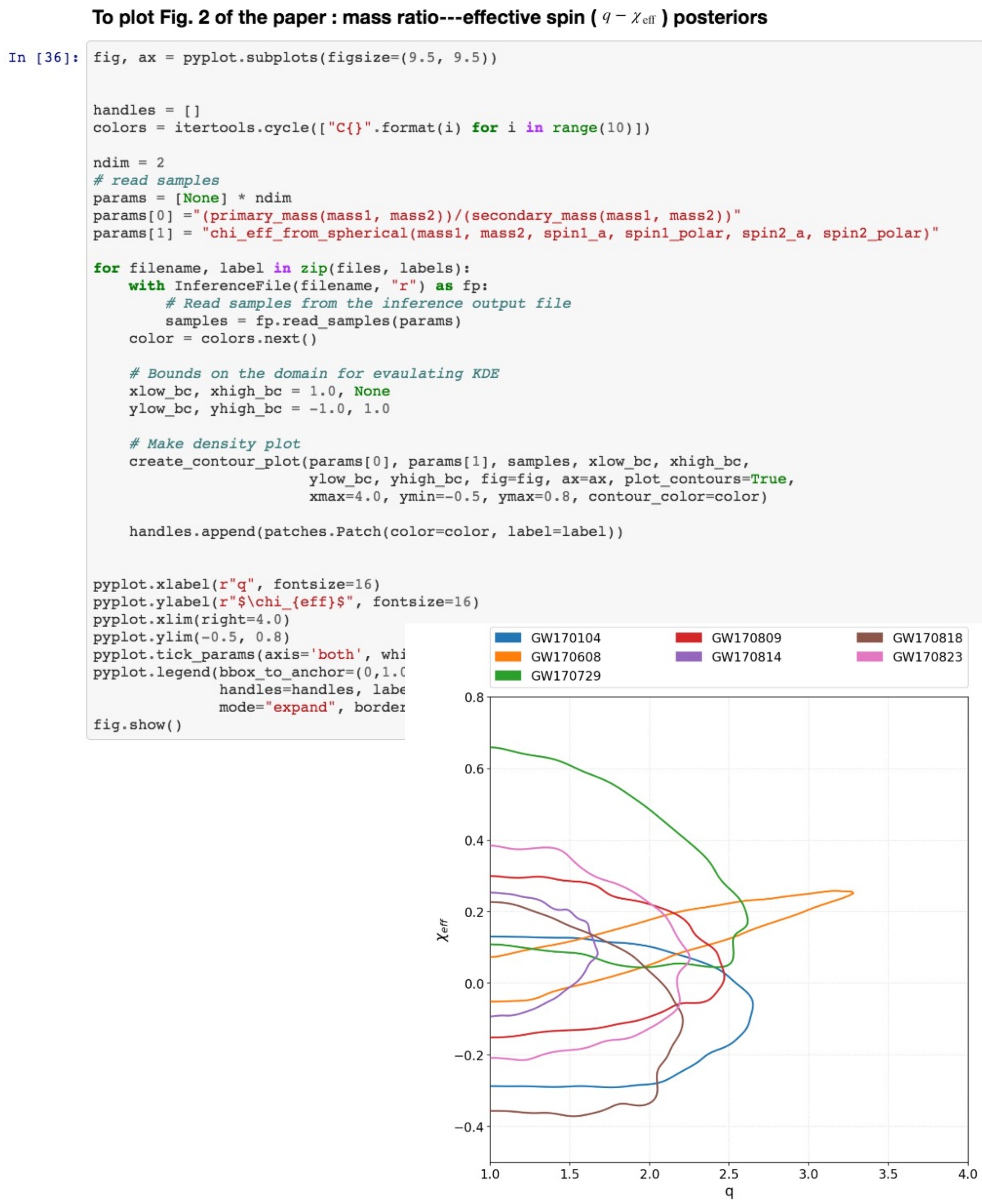


To plot Fig. 2 of the paper : mass ratio---effective spin ($q - \chi_{\rm eff}$) posteriors

In [36]:

```
fig, ax = pyplot.subplots(figsize=(9.5, 9.5))


handles = []
colors = itertools.cycle(["C{}".format(i) for i in range(10)])

ndim = 2
# read samples
params = [None] * ndim
params[0] ="(primary_mass(mass1, mass2))/(secondary_mass(mass1, mass2))"
params[1] = "chi_eff_from_spherical(mass1, mass2, spin1_a, spin1_polar, spin2_a, spin2_polar)"

for filename, label in zip(files, labels):
    with InferenceFile(filename, "r") as fp:
        # Read samples from the inference output file
        samples = fp.read_samples(params)
    color = colors.next()

    # Bounds on the domain for evaulating KDE
    xlow_bc, xhigh_bc = 1.0, None
    ylow_bc, yhigh_bc = -1.0, 1.0

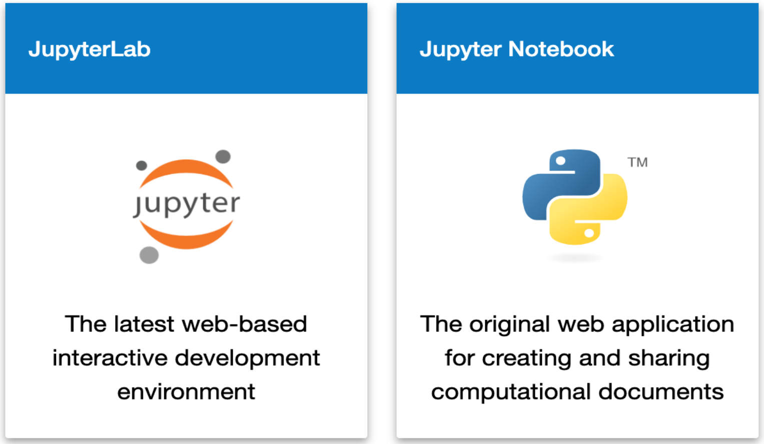
    # Make density plot
    create_contour_plot(params[0], params[1], samples, xlow_bc, xhigh_bc,
                        ylow_bc, yhigh_bc, fig=fig, ax=ax, plot_contours=True,
                        xmax=4.0, ymin=-0.5, ymax=0.8, contour_color=color)

    handles.append(patches.Patch(color=color, label=label))


pyplot.xlabel(r"q", fontsize=16)
pyplot.ylabel(r"$\chi_{eff}$", fontsize=16)
pyplot.xlim(right=4.0)
pyplot.ylim(-0.5, 0.8)
pyplot.tick_params(axis='both', whi
pyplot.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0,1.0
              handles=handles, labe
              mode="expand", border
fig.show()
```

Options for running Jupyter

- Local installation on your computer
- Dedicated JupyterHub server (e.g. running on virtual machine in the cloud or on Euler)
- Public cloud-based offerings
  - Renku: https://renkulab.io/
  - MyBinder: https://mybinder.org/
  - Google cloud: https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks
- To get started
  - https://jupyter.org/try



JupyterLab

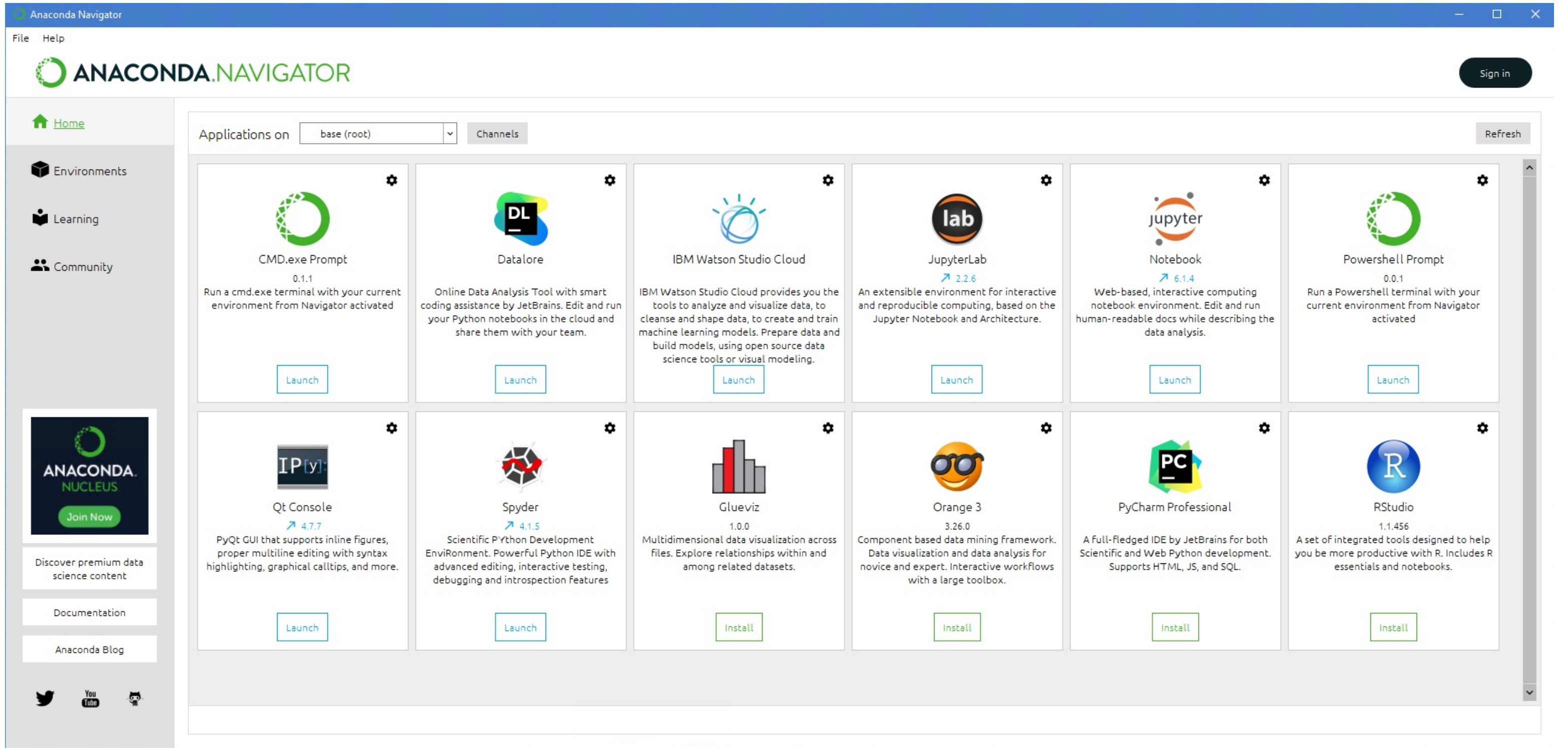
The latest web-based interactive development environment

Jupyter Notebook

The original web application for creating and sharing computational documents

Local installation of Jupyter

- **Option 1: Anaconda**
  - Installs Jupyter, Python, R and many other packages
  - Start JupyterLab or Notebook from Anaconda Navigator



CMD.exe Prompt
0.1.1
Run a cmd.exe terminal with your current environment from Navigator activated

Datalore
Online Data Analysis Tool with smart coding assistance by JetBrains. Edit and run your Python notebooks in the cloud and share them with your team.

IBM Watson Studio Cloud
IBM Watson Studio Cloud provides you the tools to analyze and visualize data, to cleanse and shape data, to create and train machine learning models. Prepare data and build models, using open source data science tools or visual modeling.

JupyterLab
↗ 2.2.6
An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture.

Notebook
↗ 6.1.4
Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.

Powershell Prompt
0.0.1
Run a Powershell terminal with your current environment from Navigator activated

Qt Console
↗ 4.7.7
PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more.

Spyder
↗ 4.1.5
Scientific PYthon Development EnviRonment. Powerful Python IDE with advanced editing, interactive testing, debugging and introspection features

Glueviz
1.0.0
Multidimensional data visualization across files. Explore relationships within and among related datasets.

Orange 3
3.26.0
Component based data mining framework. Data visualization and data analysis for novice and expert. Interactive workflows with a large toolbox.

PyCharm Professional
A full-fledged IDE by JetBrains for both Scientific and Web Python development. Supports HTML, JS, and SQL.

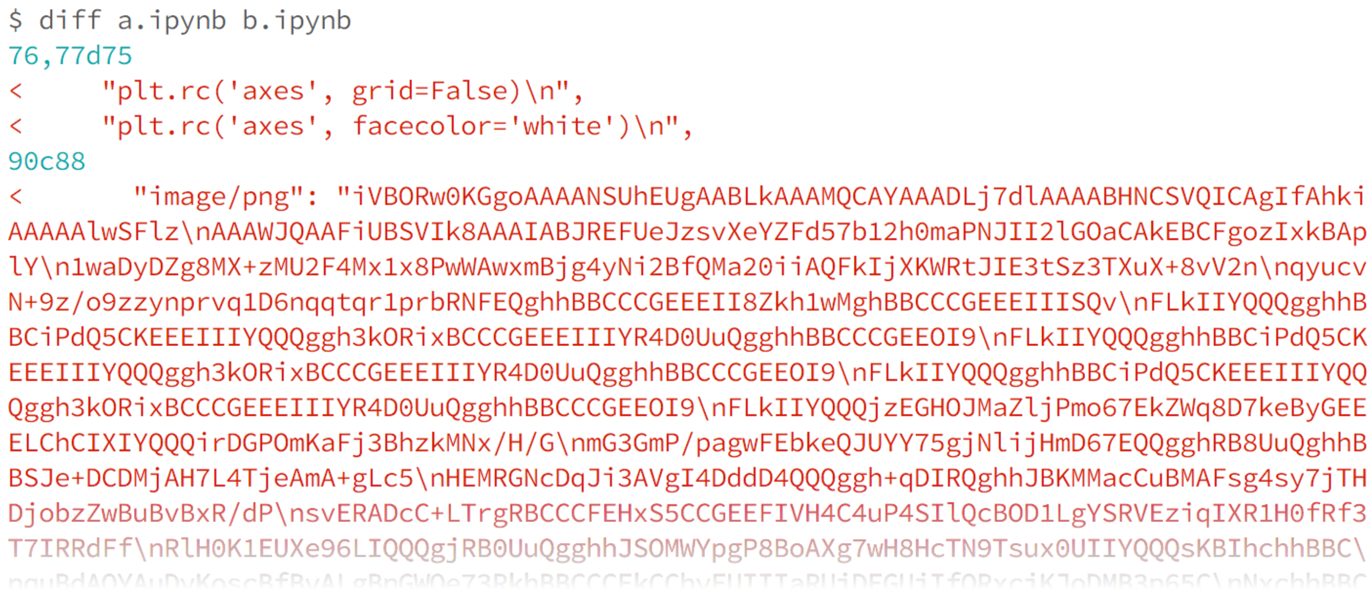
RStudio
1.1.456
A set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R. Includes R essentials and notebooks.

Local installation of Jupyter

- **Option 1: Anaconda**
  - Installs Jupyter, Python, R and many other packages
  - Start JupyterLab or Notebook from Anaconda Navigator
- **Option 2: Miniconda**
  - conda install -c conda-forge jupyterlab
  - Start JupyterLab: jupyter-lab
  - Start Notebook: jupyter-nbclassic
- **Option 3: Python only**
  - pip install --upgrade pip wheel
  - pip install --upgrade jupyterlab
  - Start Lab / Notebook: jupyter-lab / jupyter-nbclassic

Interactive Notebooks – what can go wrong?

- **Versioning**
  - Version control of even moderately complex NBs is challenging
  - Tracking NB history is harder than for traditional source code
  - Some tools may help (e.g. *nbdime*, *Jupytext*)



```
$ diff a.ipynb b.ipynb
76,77d75
<     "plt.rc('axes', grid=False)\n",
<     "plt.rc('axes', facecolor='white')\n",
90c88
<       "image/png": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAABLkAAAMQCAYAAADLj7dlAAAABHNCSVQICAgIfAhki
AAAAAlwSFlz\nAAAWJQAAFiUBSVIk8AAAIABJREFUeJzsvXeYZFd57b12h0maPNJII2lGOaCAkEBCFgozIxkBAp
lY\n1waDyDZg8MX+zMU2F4Mx1x8PwWAwxmBjg4yNi2BfQMa20iiAQFkIjXKWRtJIE3tSz3TXuX+8vV2n\nqyucv
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BCiPdQ5CKEEEIIIYQQQggh3kORixBCCCGEEEIIIYR4D0UuQgghBBCCCGEEOI9\nFLkIIYQQQgghBBCiPdQ5CK
EEEIIIYQQQggh3kORixBCCCGEEEIIIYR4D0UuQgghBBCCCGEEOI9\nFLkIIYQQQgghBBCiPdQ5CKEEEIIIYQQ
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BSJe+DCDMjAH7L4TjeAmA+gLc5\nHEMRGNcDqJi3AVgI4DddD4QQQggh+qDIRQghhJBKMMacCuBMAFsg4sy7jTH
DjobzZwBuBvBxR/dP\nsvERADcC+LTrgRBCCCFEHxS5CCGEEFIVH4C4uP4Sl1QcBOD1LgYSRVEziqIXR1H0fRf3
T7IRRdFf\nRlH0K1EUXe96LIQQQgjRB0UuQgghhJSOMWYpgP8BoAXg7wH8cTN9Tsux0UIIYQQQsKBIhchhBBC\
nquBdAOYAuDyKoscBfByALgBnGWOe73RkhBBCCCFkCChyFUTTTaRUiDFGUiTfORxciKJoDMB3n65C\nNxchhBBC
```

Chattopadhyay et al. *(2020). What's Wrong with Computational Notebooks?*
doi:10.1145/3313831.3376729

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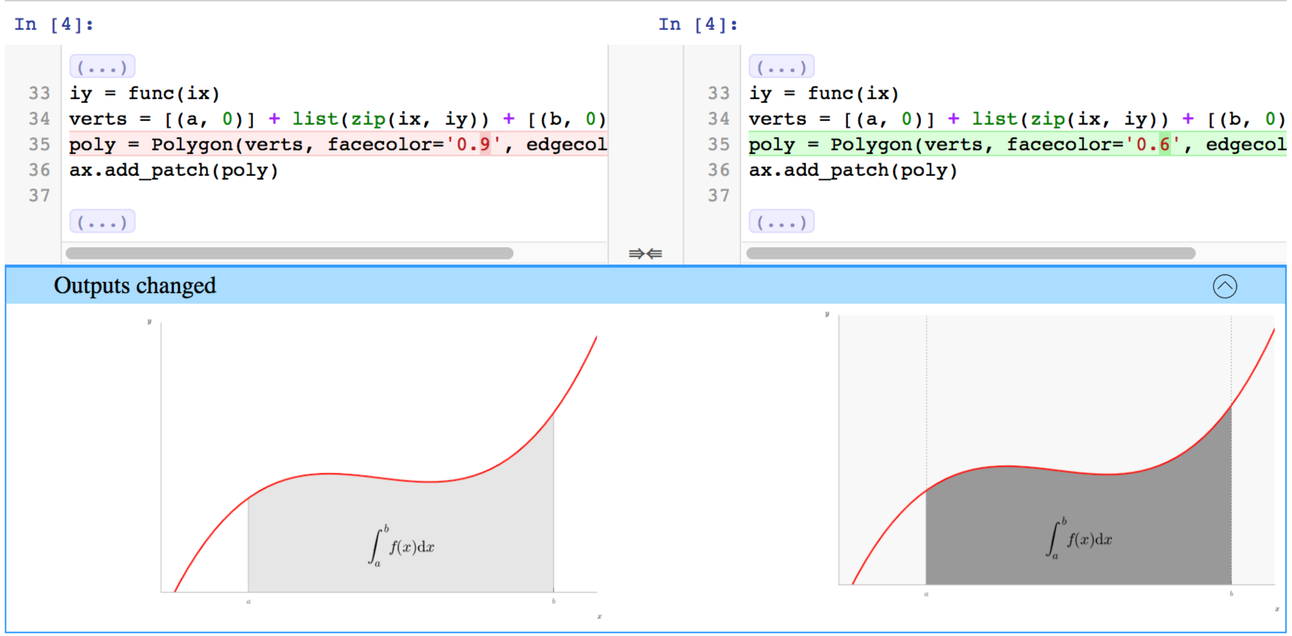


```
In [4]:
(...)
iy = func(ix)
verts = [(a, 0)] + list(zip(ix, iy)) + [(b, 0)
poly = Polygon(verts, facecolor='0.9', edgecol
ax.add_patch(poly)

(...)
```

```
In [4]:
(...)
iy = func(ix)
verts = [(a, 0)] + list(zip(ix, iy)) + [(b, 0)
poly = Polygon(verts, facecolor='0.6', edgecol
ax.add_patch(poly)

(...)
```

Chattopadhyay et al. *(2020). What's Wrong with Computational Notebooks?* *doi:10.1145/3313831.3376729*

Interactive Notebooks – what can go wrong?

- **Versioning**
  - Version control of even moderately complex NBs is challenging
  - Tracking NB history is harder than for traditional source code, especially with “classical” git
  - Some jupyter-targeted tools may help (e.g. *nbdime*)
- **Reproducibility**
  - Interactive working mode can result in hard-to-reproduce notebooks
  - Discipline is needed! Regular pruning & refactoring; *“Restart kernel & Run all”* is your friend
- **Collaboration**
  - Collaborative editing : has not been possible until recently. Must be done in JupyterHub or cloud.
- **Security**
  - Data confidentiality & access controls may be problematic

Chattopadhyay et al. *(2020). What's Wrong with Computational Notebooks?*
doi:10.1145/3313831.3376729

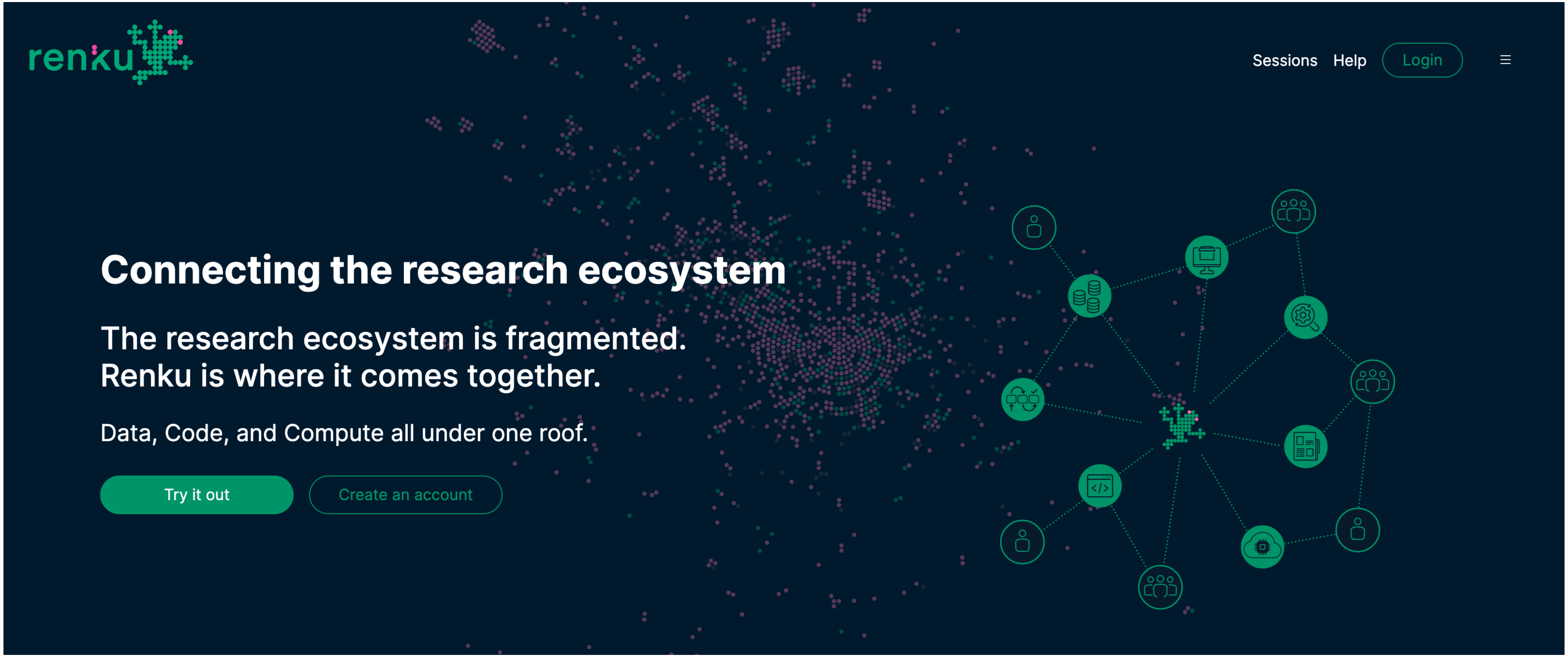
Reproducible Computing Platforms

Reproducible Computing Platforms

- Integrated, **web-based** solutions for **reproducible** and **collaborative** data analysis and **computing**
- Usually built upon **proven open-source technologies** (Git, Conda, Docker etc.)
- Technical **complexity hidden** from user (or made easily accessible)
- Platforms provide **low entry barrier** access to fully reproducible computing
- **Commercial platforms**
  - Examples: Code Ocean, Google Colaboratory, …
  - Costs are incurred by usage of underlying cloud infrastructure (storage, compute, data transfer!)
  - Beware of data ownership, licensing issues and general T&Cs
- **Community platforms**
  - Examples: mybinder, Renkulab.io
  - Usually free of charge but resources are limited

Reproducible Computing Platforms: *renkulab.io*

- Renkulab is a **platform for reproducible data science** from the Swiss Data Science Center (SDSC)



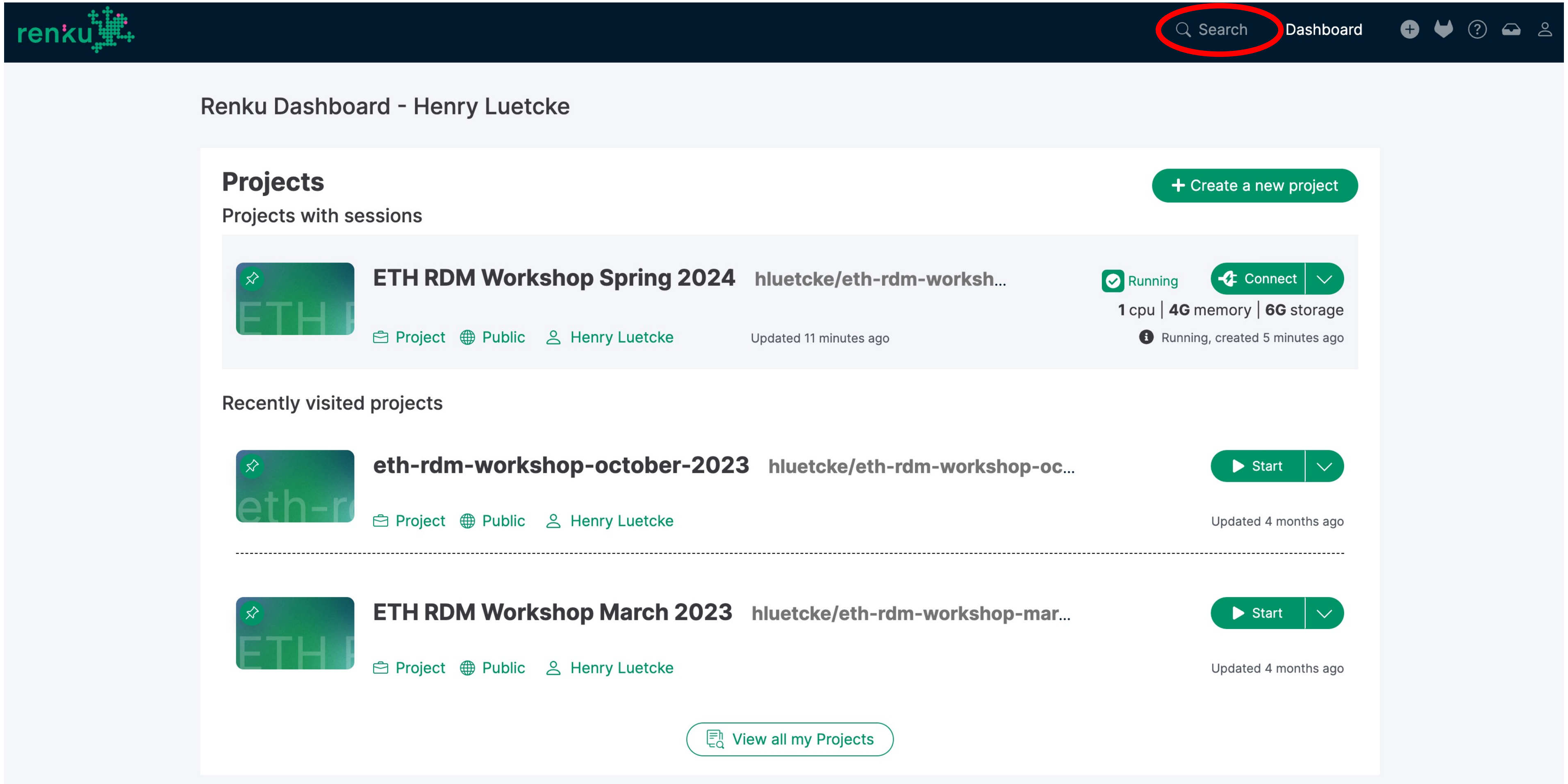
Connecting the research ecosystem

The research ecosystem is fragmented.
Renku is where it comes together.

Data, Code, and Compute all under one roof.

Reproducible Computing Platforms: *renkulab.io*

- Renkulab is a **platform for reproducible data science** from the Swiss Data Science Center (SDSC)
- First, login to Renkulab (use your SWITCH Edu-ID or register for a new account)
- After login, go to the Project search and search for *eth-rdm-workshop-spring-2024*



Renku Dashboard - Henry Luetcke

Projects

Projects with sessions

ETH RDM Workshop Spring 2024 hluetcke/eth-rdm-worksh...
Project · Public · Henry Luetcke
Updated 11 minutes ago
Running
1 cpu | 4G memory | 6G storage
Running, created 5 minutes ago

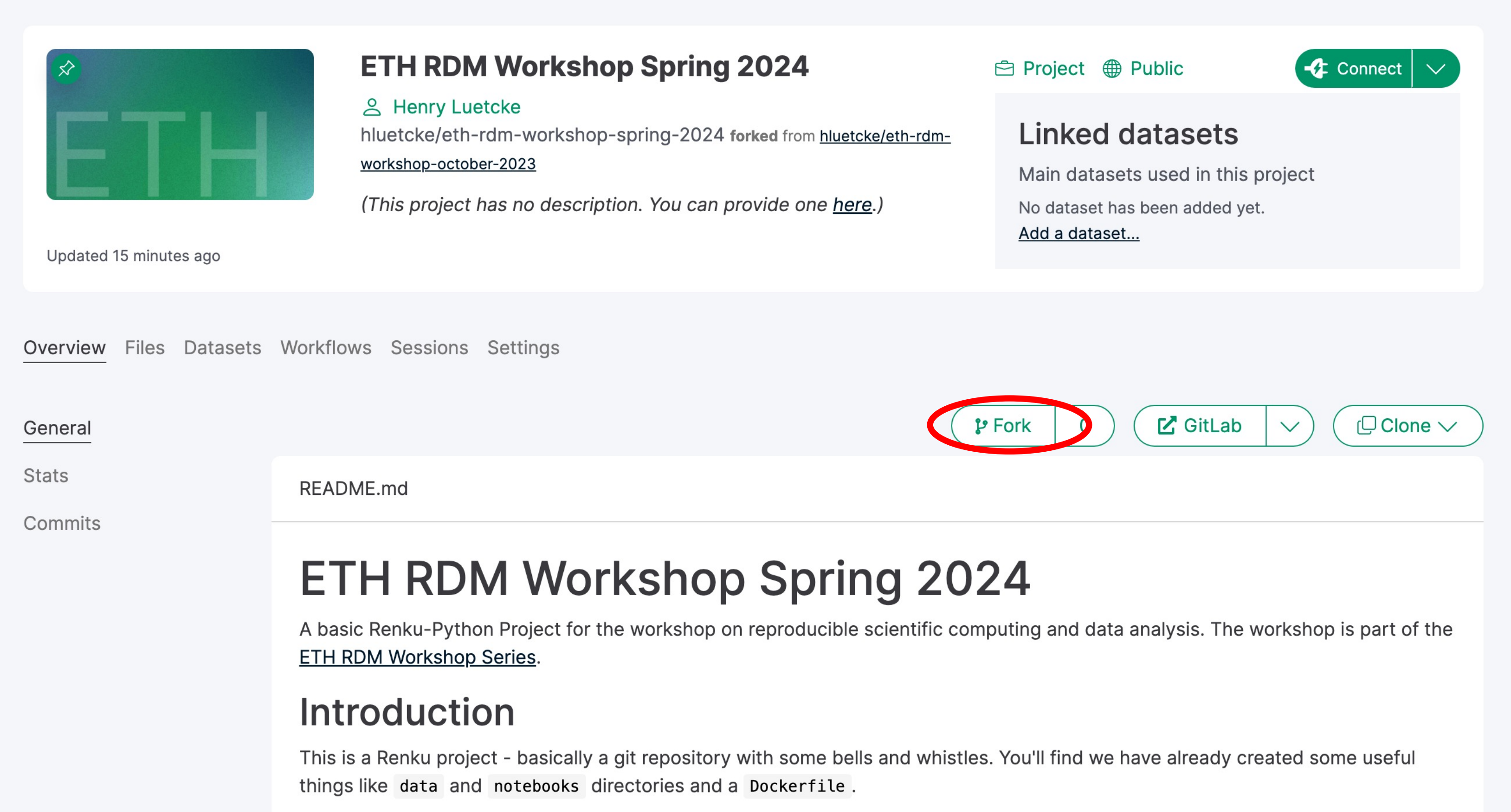
Recently visited projects

eth-rdm-workshop-october-2023 hluetcke/eth-rdm-workshop-oc...
Project · Public · Henry Luetcke
Updated 4 months ago

ETH RDM Workshop March 2023 hluetcke/eth-rdm-workshop-mar...
Project · Public · Henry Luetcke
Updated 4 months ago

Reproducible Computing Platforms: *renkulab.io*

- Renkulab is a **platform for reproducible data science** from the Swiss Data Science Center (SDSC)
- First, login to Renkulab (use your SWITCH Edu-ID or register for a new account)
- After login, go to the Project search and search for *eth-rdm-workshop-spring-2024*
- Select the project called *eth-rdm-workshop-spring-2024* and fork it to your account



ETH RDM Workshop Spring 2024

Henry Luetcke

hluetcke/eth-rdm-workshop-spring-2024 **forked** from hluetcke/eth-rdm-workshop-october-2023

(This project has no description. You can provide one here.)

Updated 15 minutes ago

Linked datasets

Main datasets used in this project

No dataset has been added yet.

Add a dataset...

README.md

ETH RDM Workshop Spring 2024

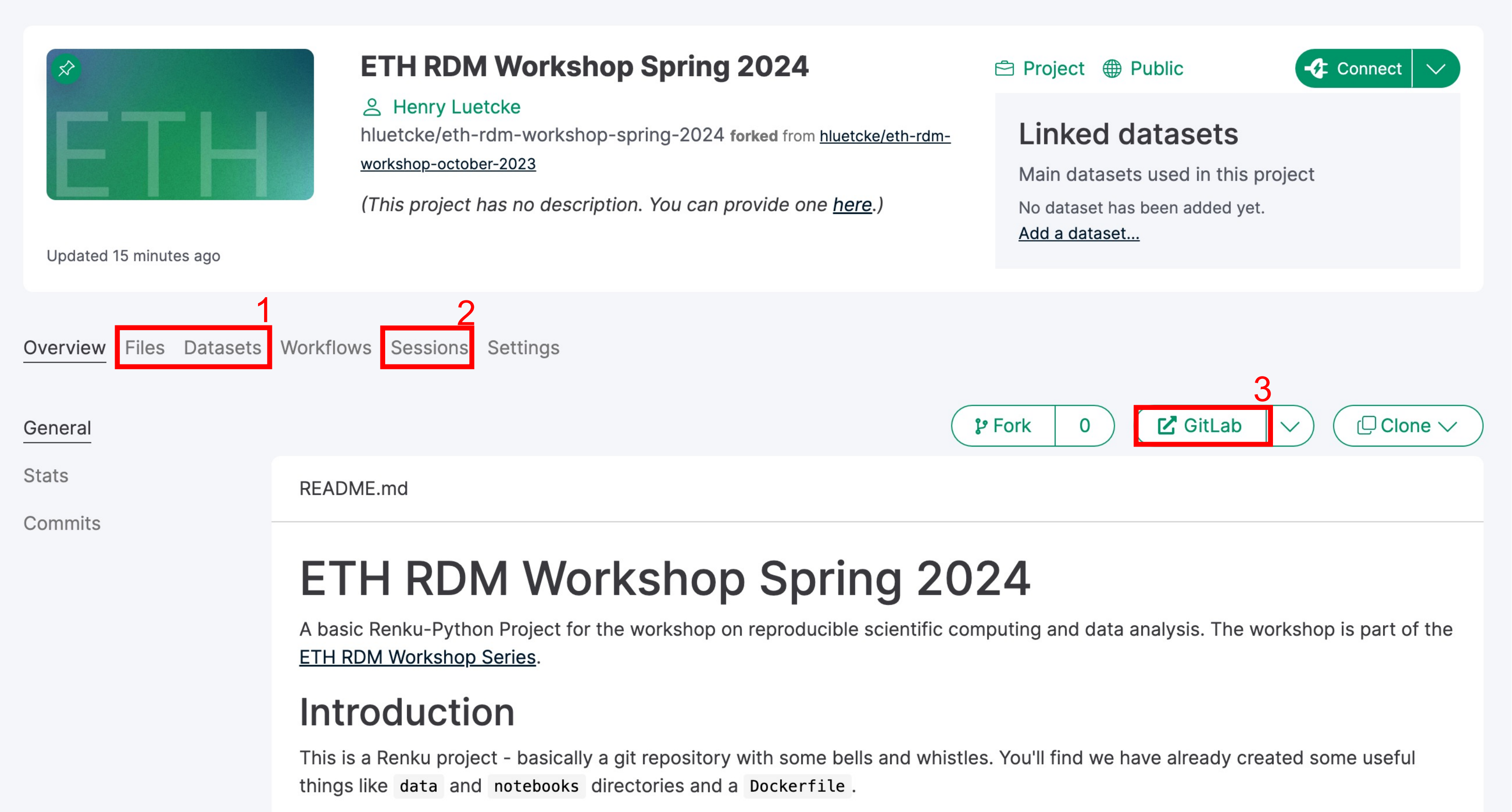
A basic Renku-Python Project for the workshop on reproducible scientific computing and data analysis. The workshop is part of the ETH RDM Workshop Series.

Introduction

This is a Renku project - basically a git repository with some bells and whistles. You'll find we have already created some useful things like `data` and `notebooks` directories and a `Dockerfile`.

Reproducible Computing Platforms: *renkulab.io*

- In the short demo, we will focus on 3 aspects of the platform related to reproducibility:
  - Files and datasets (1)
  - Compute sessions (2)
  - Integration with Gitlab (3)



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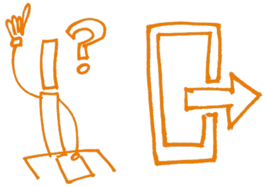
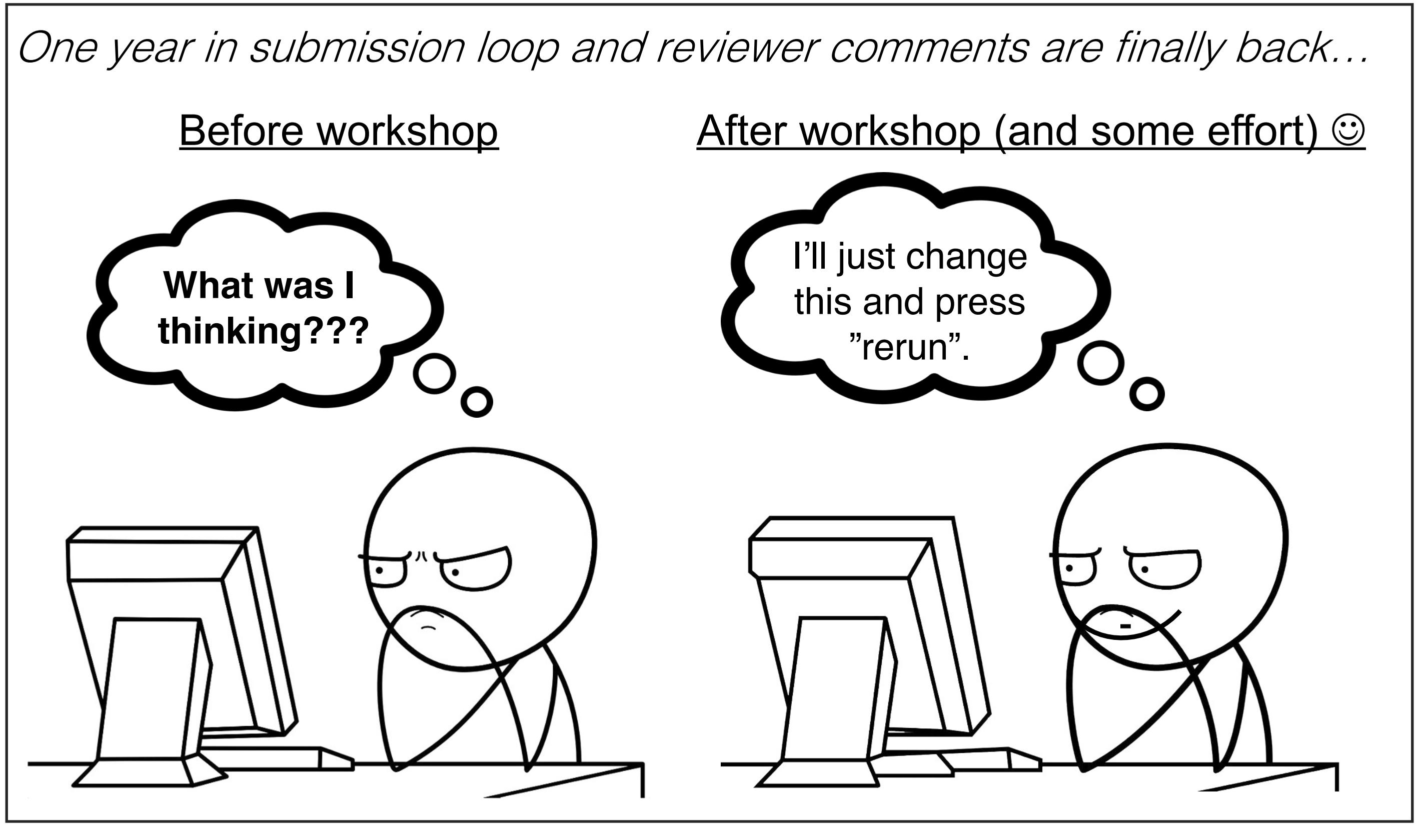
- For a more in-depth introduction, please see SDSC's First Steps Tutorial

Wrap-up & Discussion



What’s in it for me?



One year in submission loop and reviewer comments are finally back…

Before workshop

After workshop (and some effort) ☺

At the start of the project

- Forced to think about scope and limitations
- Improved structure and organization

During the project

- Easier to rerun experiments and analysis
- Closer interaction between collaborators
- Much of the manuscript "writes itself"

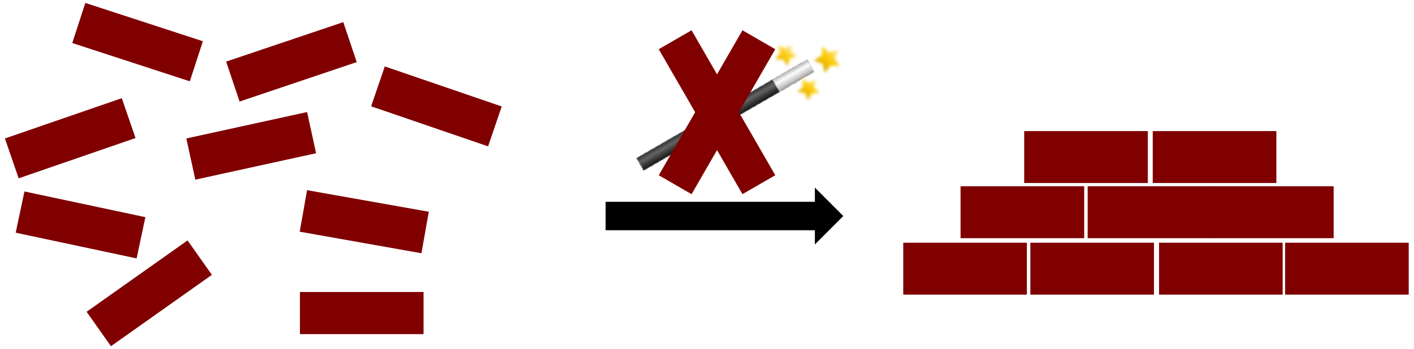
After the end of the project

- Faster resumption of research by others (or your future self), thereby increasing the impact of your work
- Increased visibility in the scientific community

Slide credit: L. Wigge, R. Ågren & J. Sundh (NBIS & SciLifeLab, Sweden)

What’s in it for me?

- Aim for improvement, not perfection!
- RDM requires **WORK** & **TIME**, but the time spent on this is an **investment** for the future!



Contact us for consultations / trainings on: data management, version control, reproducible computational workflows or data science support

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https://sis.id.ethz.ch/

Feedback: https://www.umfrageonline.ch/c/scientificcomputing

Any final questions on what we have discussed this morning?