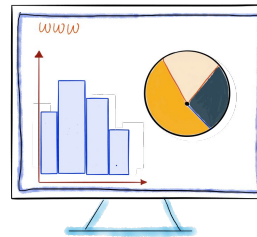


Reproducible Science in practice

tools and ideas



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I am post-doctoral fellow at LAPP-CNRS, France. Member of the ESCAPE and ATLAS groups.

I studied Fundamental Physics and System Engineering in the Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela, with a PhD in Fundamental and Applied Physics from Università di Napoli "Federico II", Italy.

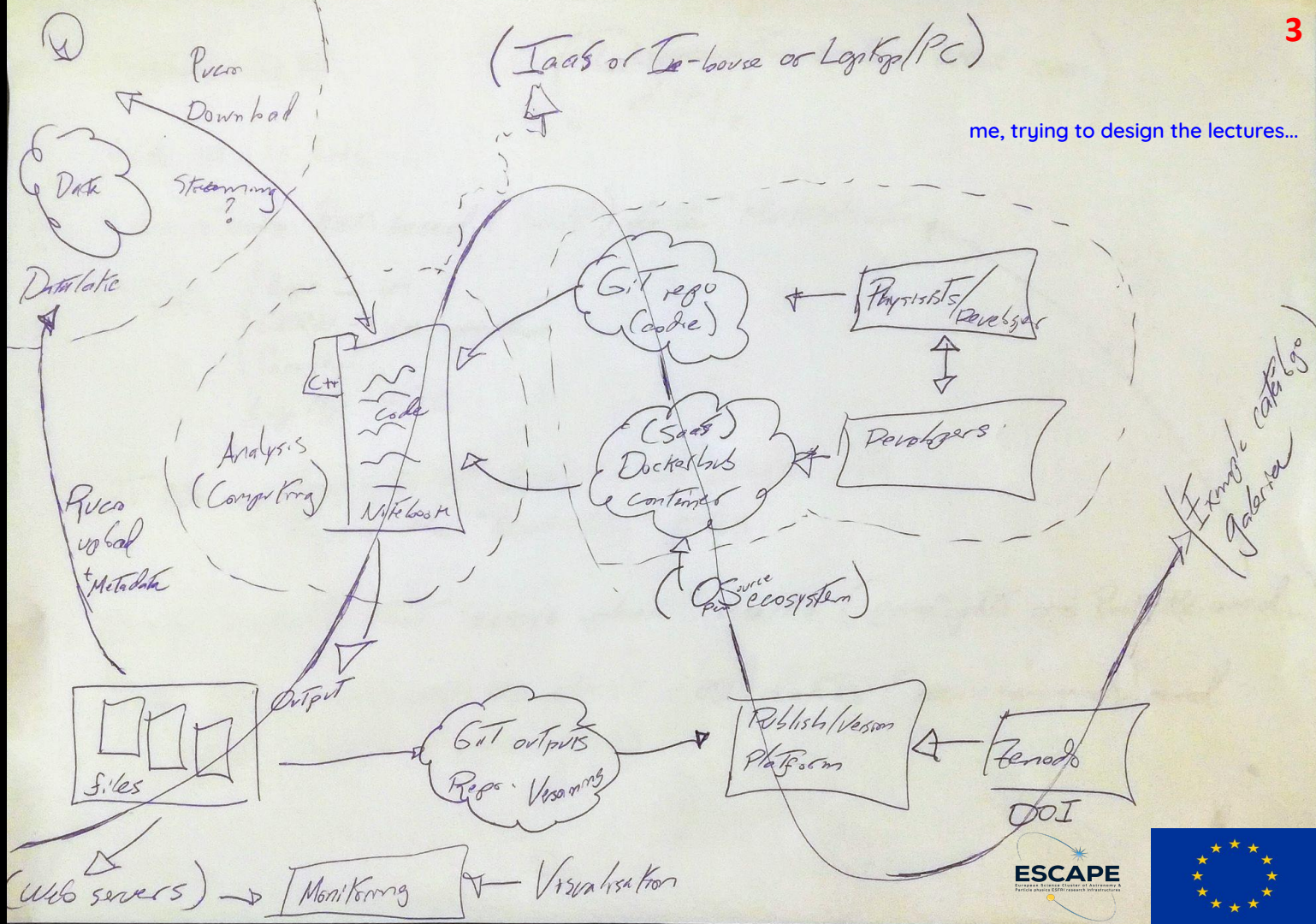
I was previously a postdoctoral fellow at Physics Department at Università di Udine and an Associate at INFN, Italy. Also, an ATLAS TDAQ System Administrator at CERN, Switzerland, and Research Associate at the High Energy, Cosmology and Astroparticle Section at ICTP, Italy.

← **And I do a lot of outreach :)**



me, trying to design the lectures...

Quick reminder: please, don't forget the power of pen & paper



In my view, **reproducibility** refers to a series of principles, techniques, tools and practical considerations that allow the documentation, recording and preservation of data analysis pipelines — enhancing the possibilities of collaborations across borders and increasing the probabilities of replicating results by others (and yourself) in the future.

Reproducibility involves using standard and well-established protocols to ensure that your code will survive outside your computer, the passing of time and that others will be able to use it as a starting point for new analysis.

Another important observation

Generally, there is more than one way to perform an operation, create an object, deal with an issue, solve a problem,...

So, keep that in mind while in this school and during all your professional development :)

Overview of the lectures

Main ideas

A vision of a reproducible analysis

Review of main components of a generic analysis as individual and part of a collaboration

IaaS & SaaS

Let's take a look to this practical concepts and how they are relevant for large (and not so much) data analysis

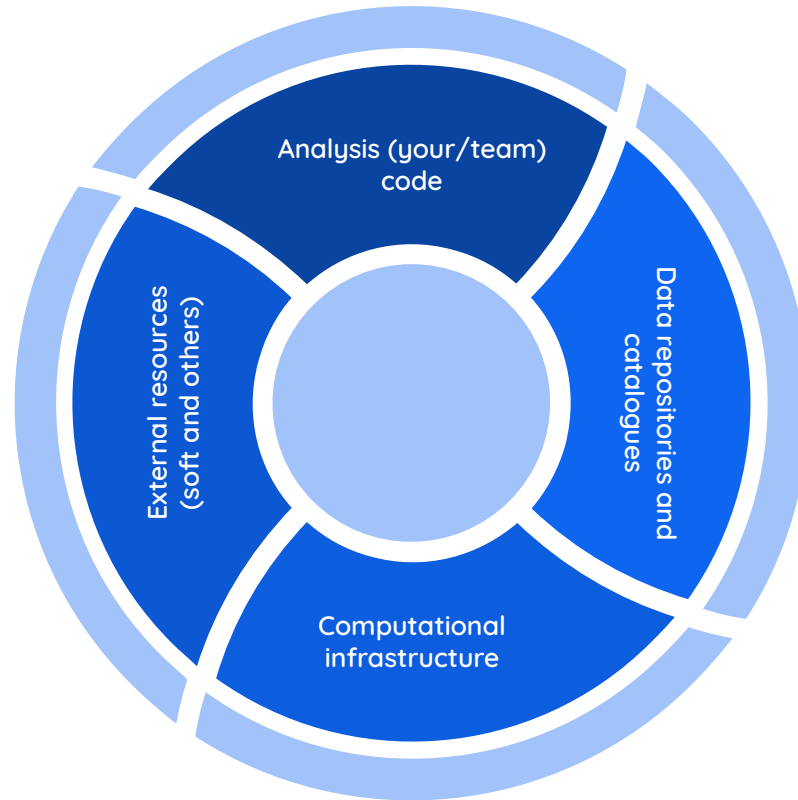
Review on how elements connect

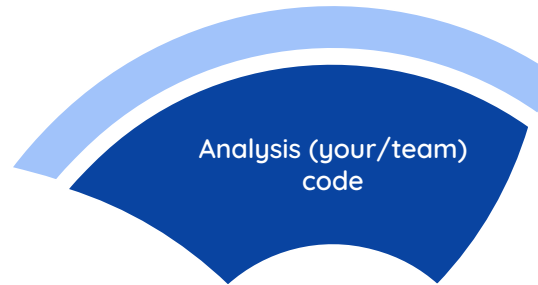
How they interact how so what need to be taken into consideration when designing an analysis pipeline

Tools and tool

Because this lecture was *sold* as a practical chat, we will introduce multiple tools for reproducibility

A vision of a reproducible **analysis**





Analysis Code

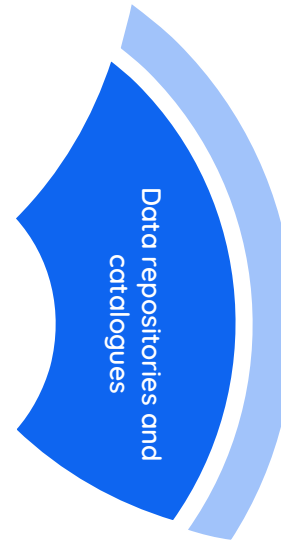
Let's define this one as the code that you write. And the collaboration code too (in the case of an institutional or multinational experiment, for example)

The set of dedicated/custom software, macros and others that as an analyser you co-develop to interact with the data

Data repositories and catalogues

This refers to the storage of the data and the metadata associated
Sometimes such pieces are hosted together. In other cases, they are separated (but connected) in different repositories and even facilities

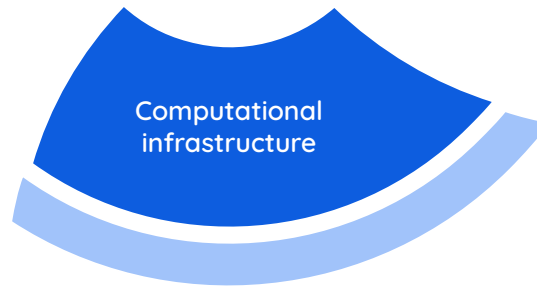
This is the data that your analysis code reads and use to produce a meaningful result, generate new information and conclusions



Computational infrastructure

It refers to the computer power that is used for your code in order to explore and analyse such data

It can be your laptop, but also the remote computational infrastructure that can be used on-demand thanks to being part of an institution or collaboration. Also, when you pay for it (e.g. commercial clouds)

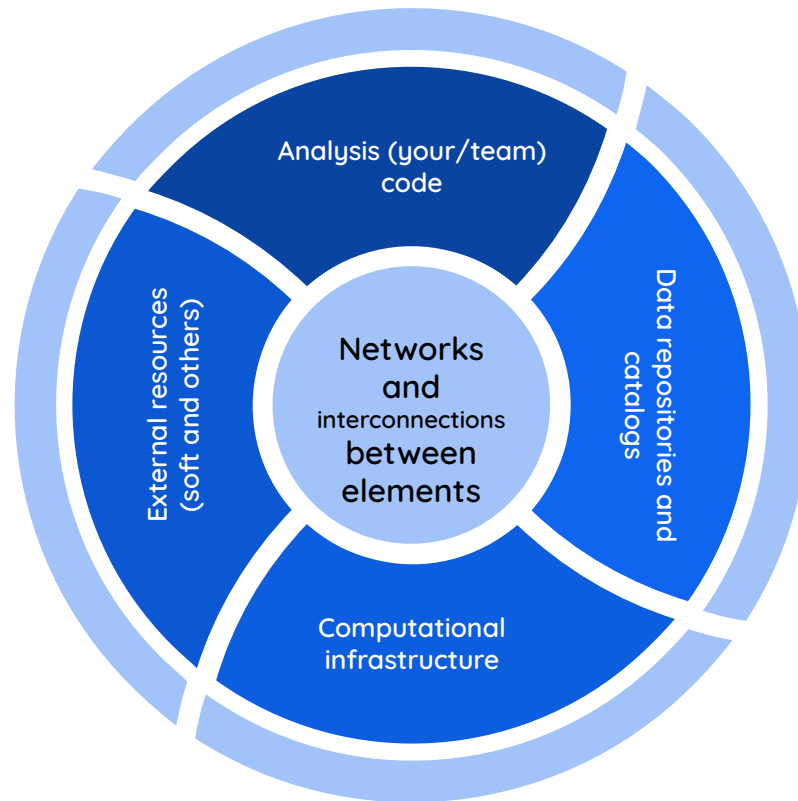




External resources (soft and others)

I can encapsulate those as the software that you import into your code. All the different libraries and external tools that allow your code to perform the needed operations and do the corresponding versioning (i.e. Git)

Also can refer to the platforms to develop soft, like the already mention Jupyter notebooks, online editors, among others



Looking for the elements

Datasets and
metadata.
Repositories,
datalakes, and
other forms of
storage

Analysis code,
dependencies and
related Software as
a Service

Computing
infrastructure
OS, file systems, the
CPU/GPU, etc..
power and
memory to
perform data
analysis

Datasets and
metadata.
Repositories,
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Analysis code,
dependencies and
related Software as
a Service

The diagram consists of three large circles, each with a dashed outer border. The top-left circle is light yellow and contains the text 'Data'. The bottom circle is a darker yellow and contains the text 'Analysis code'. The top-right circle is cyan and contains the text 'Computing infrastructure'. Two curved arrows originate from the right side of the 'Data' circle and point towards the 'Computing infrastructure' circle. A third curved arrow originates from the top of the 'Analysis code' circle and also points towards the 'Computing infrastructure' circle.

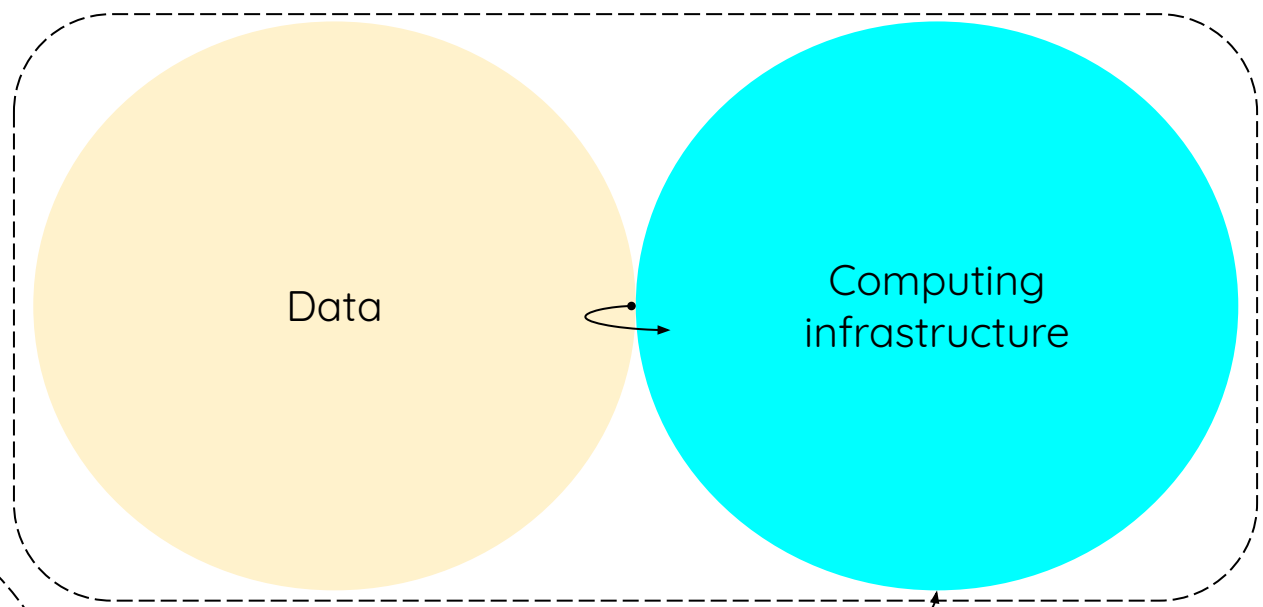
Data

Computing
infrastructure

Analysis code

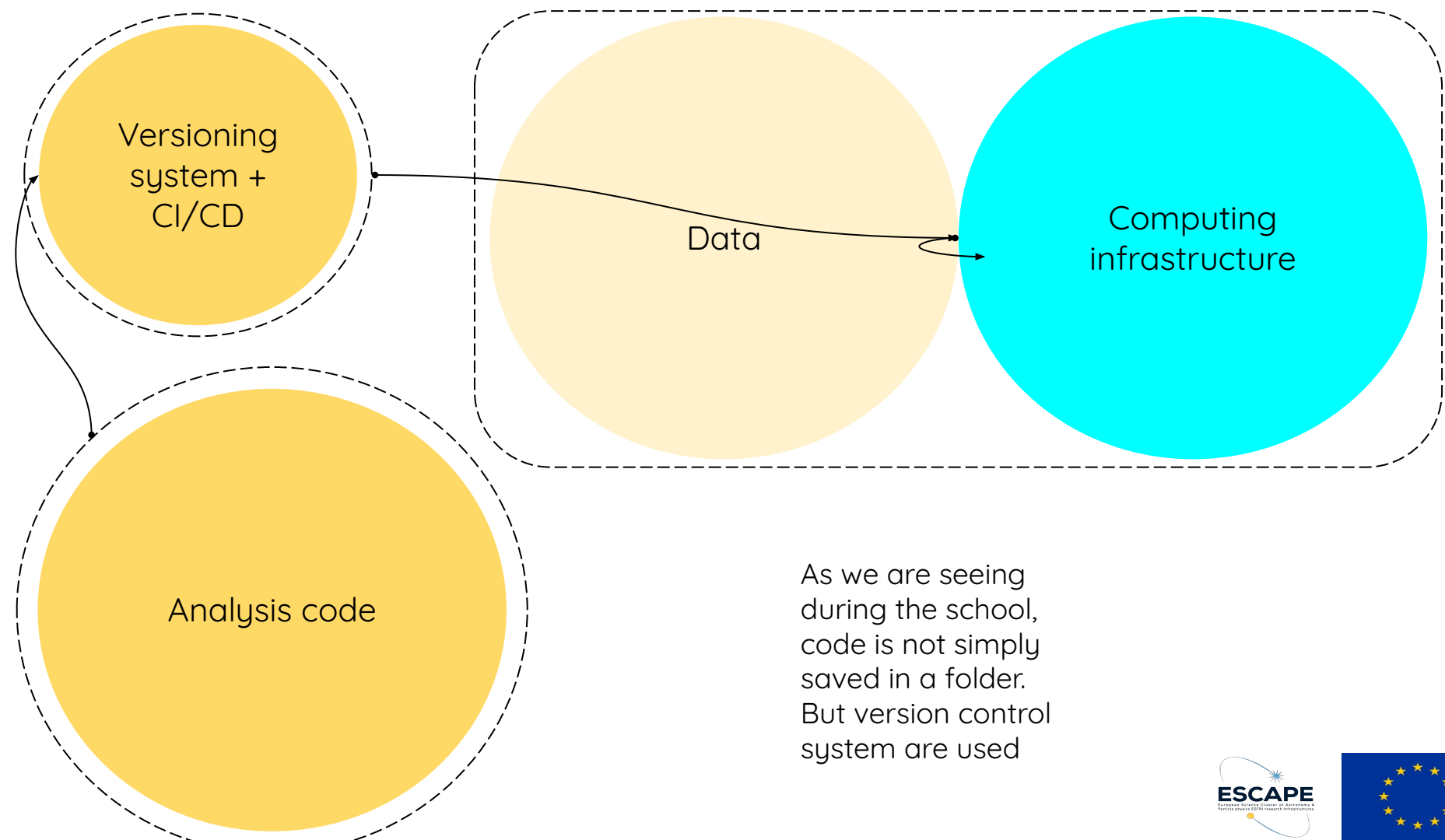
Data and code
move to the
computing

Sometimes data
+ computing are
together

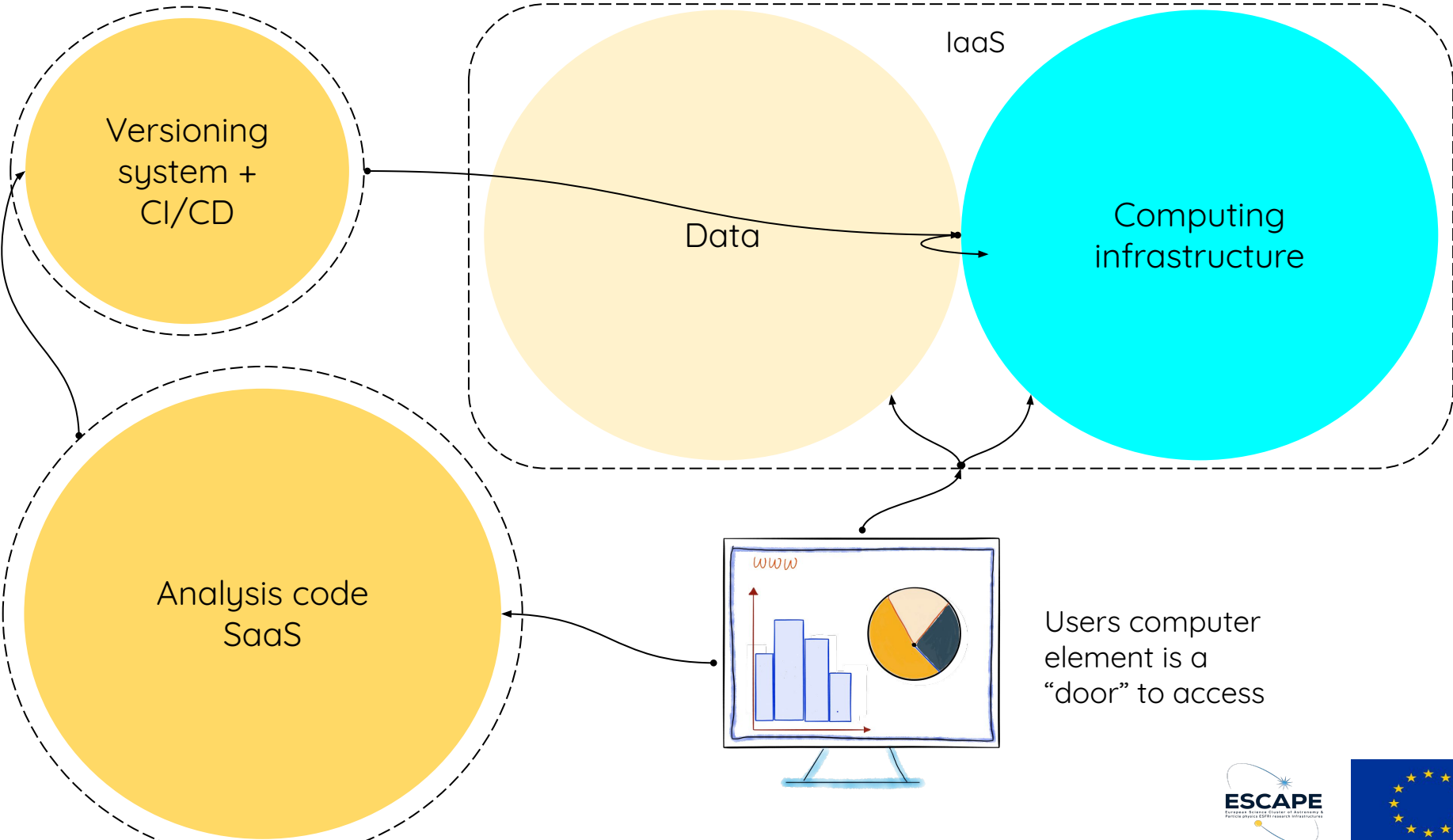


Analysis code

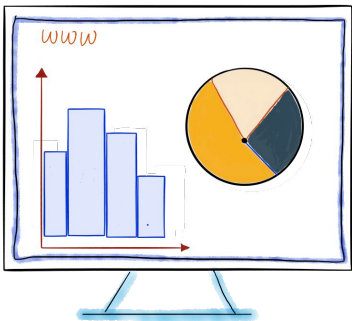
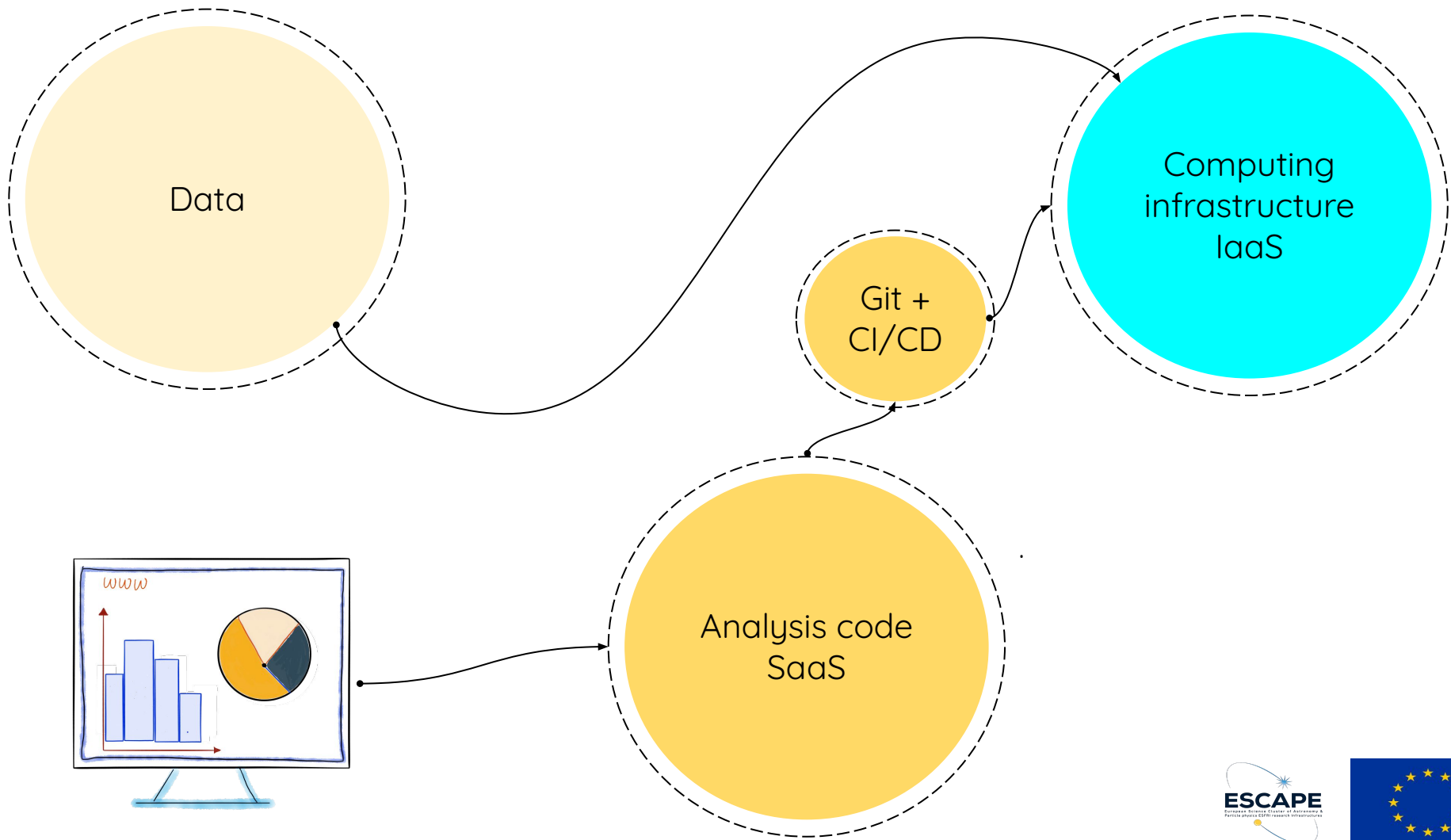
And the code is
distributed
(shipped) to
where they are



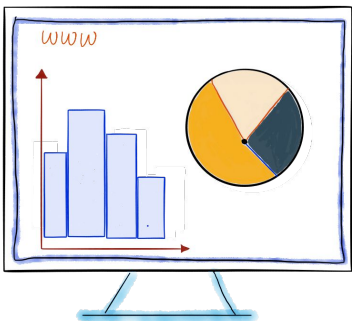
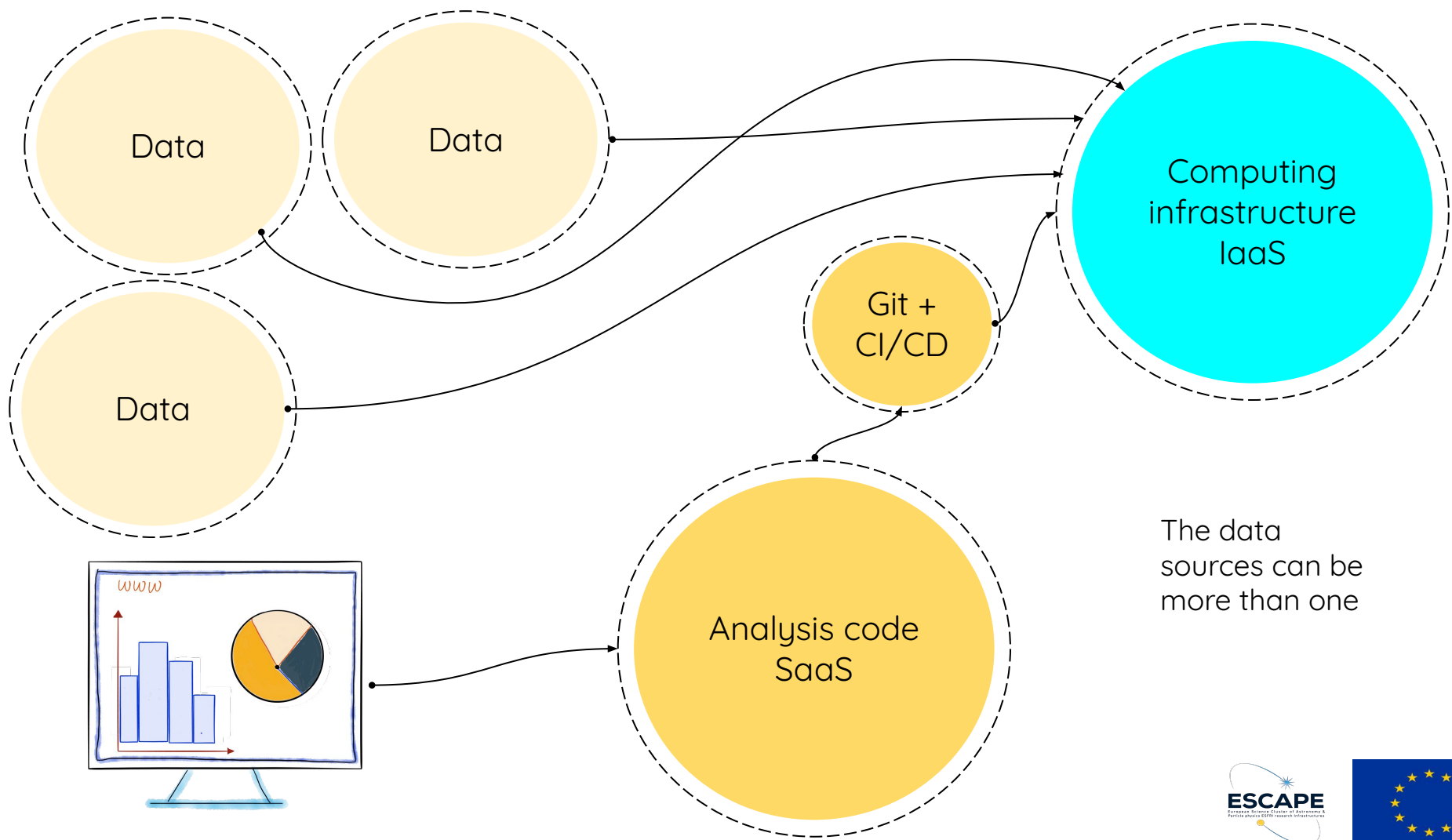
As we are seeing during the school, code is not simply saved in a folder. But version control system are used

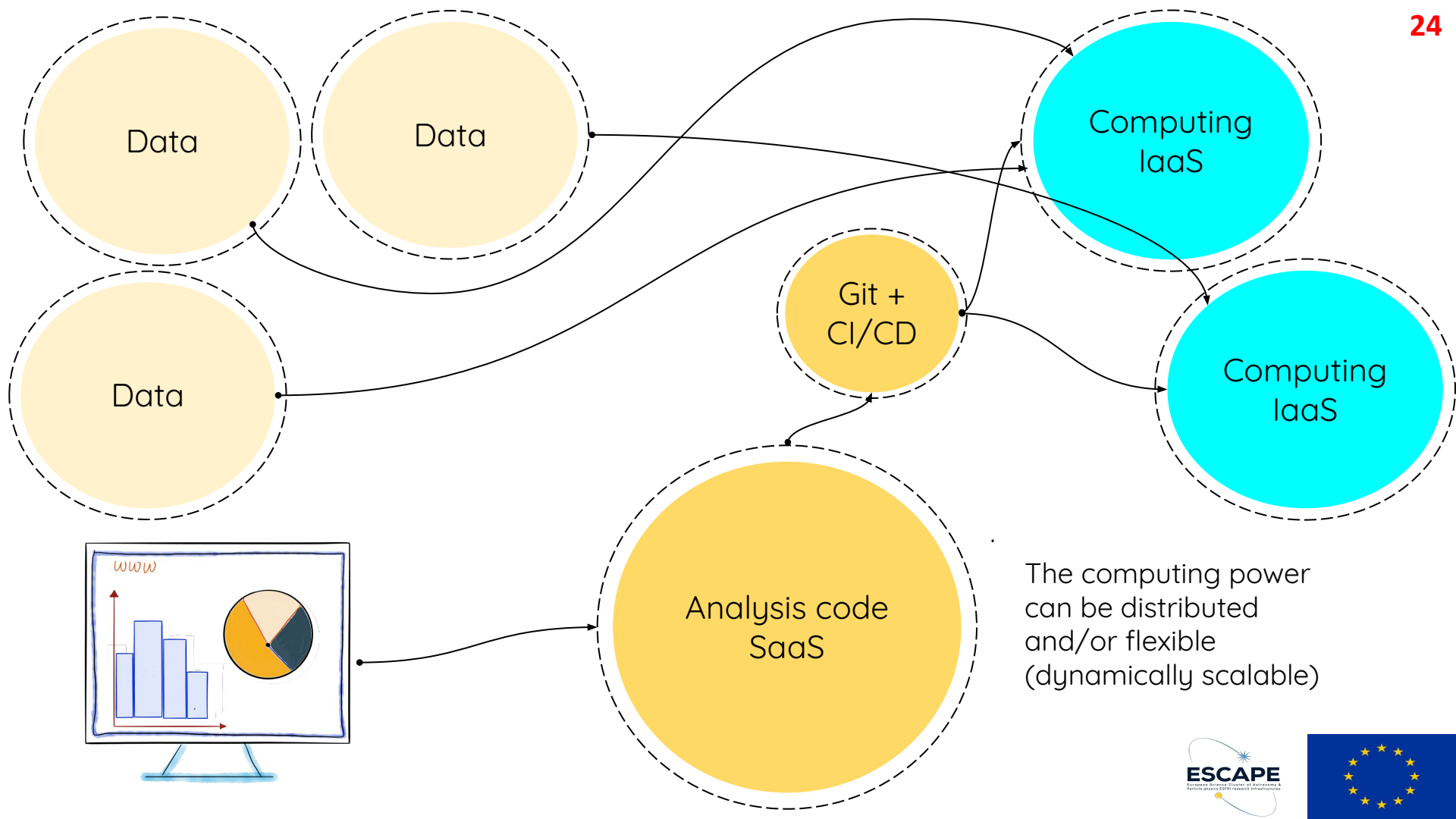


Users computer element is a "door" to access

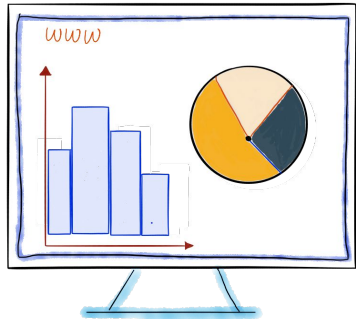


Elements and examples





The computing power can be distributed and/or flexible (dynamically scalable)

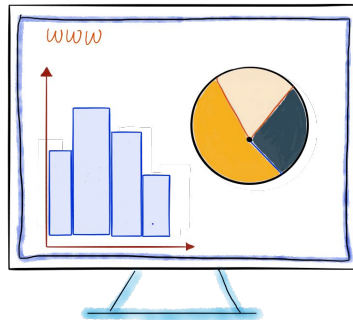


Data

Analysis code
SaaS

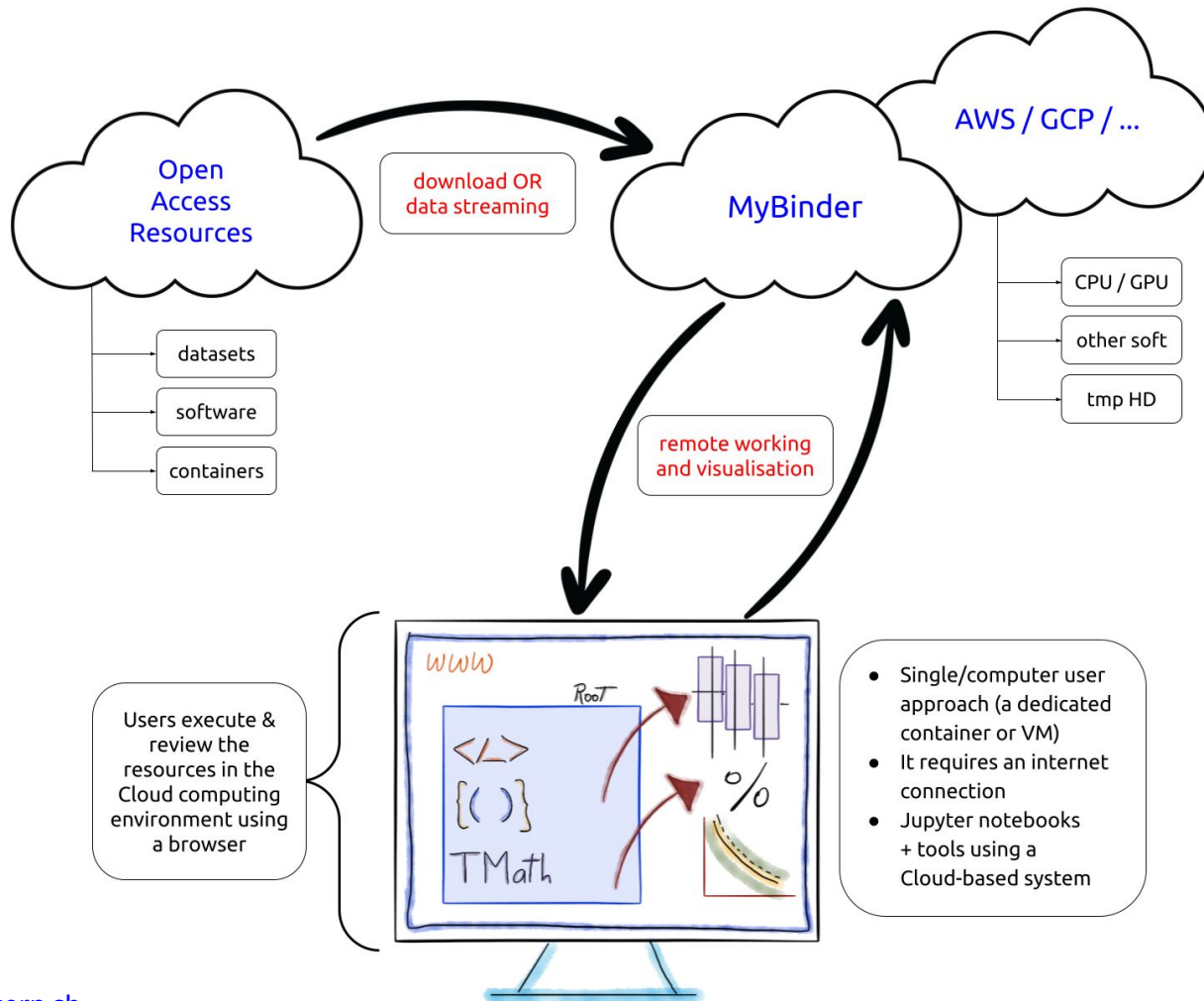
Git +
CI/CD

Computing
IaaS

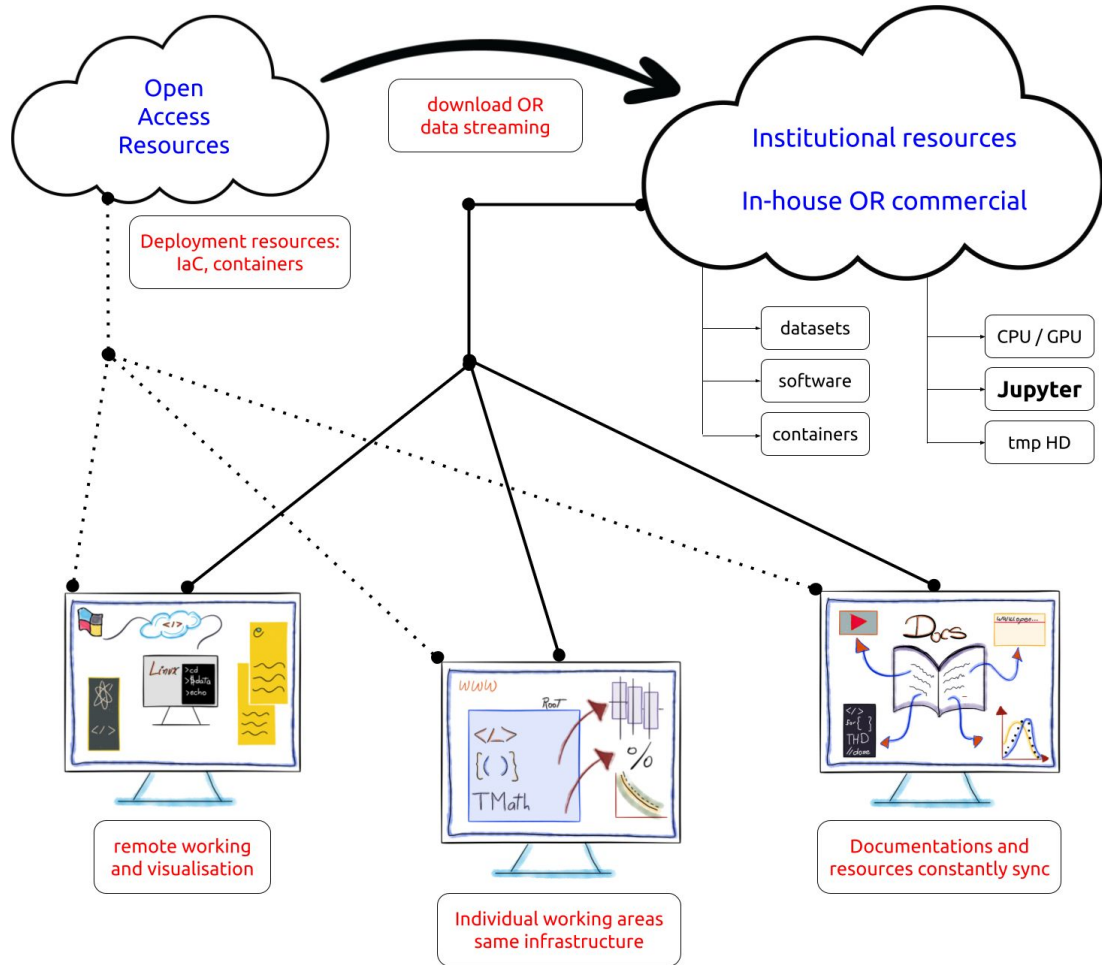


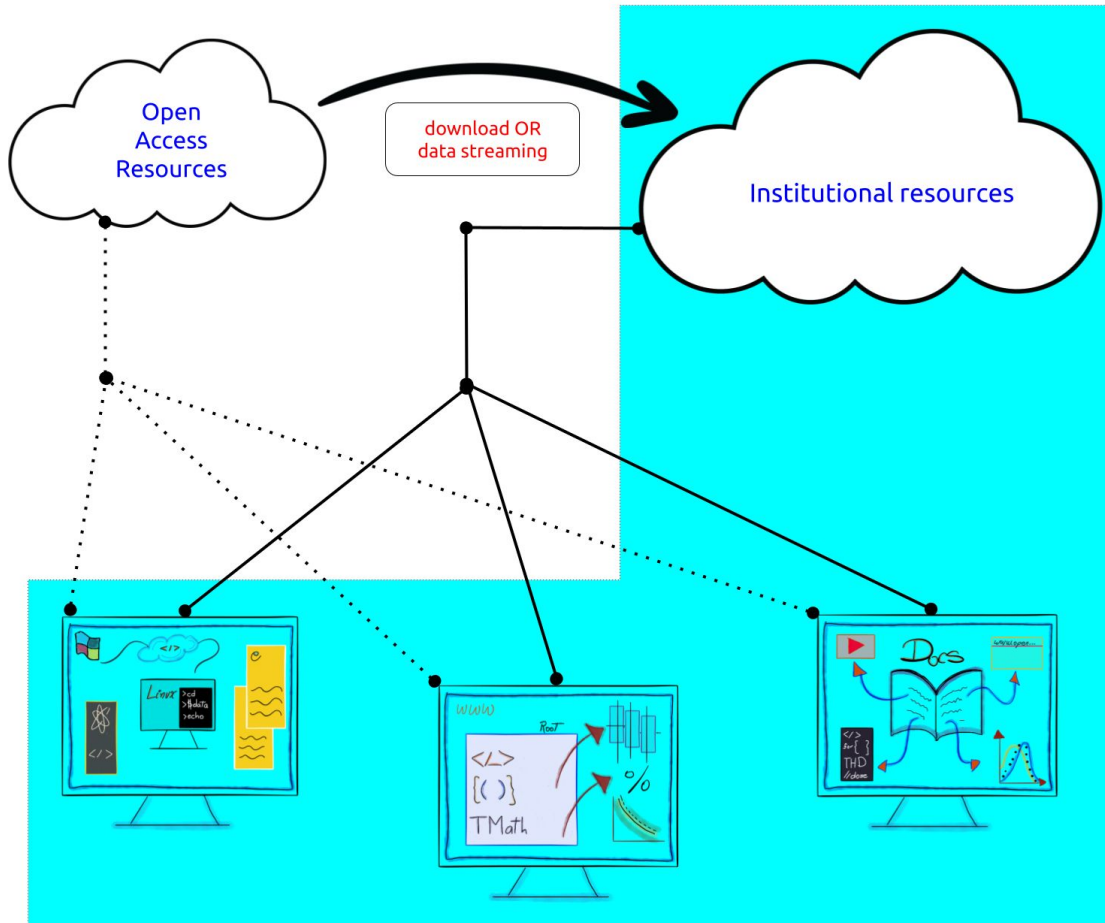
Of course, we can identify more pieces and also increase the granularity, but let's evaluate this group

Software & Infrastructure as a **Service**

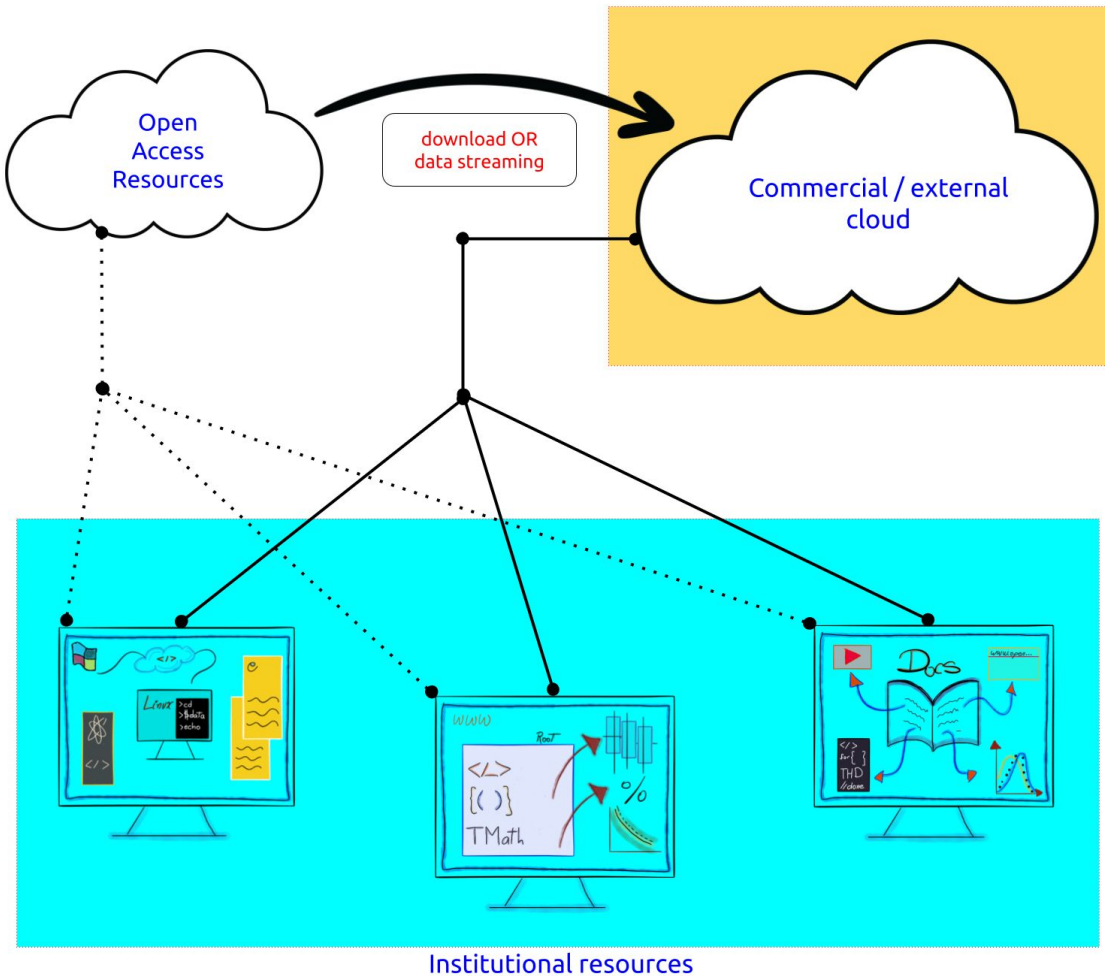


A pictorial description of the usage of resources in an offline environment. Tools like the VM and analysis frameworks provide a self-contained setup.

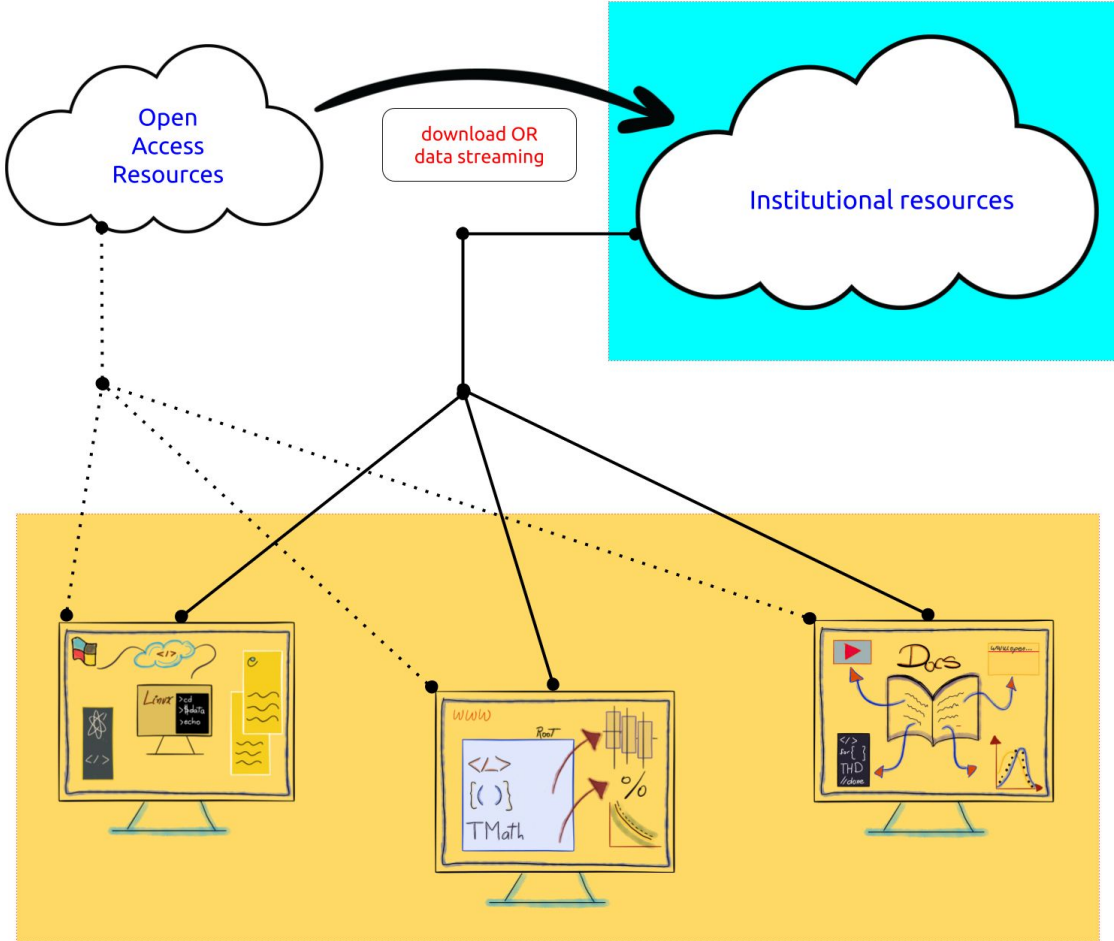




Institutional resources



Institutional resources



External users / public