



The Virtues of Data Transparency

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Elements of the scientific method

1. Characterizations
2. Hypothesis development
3. Predictions from the hypothesis
4. Experiments
5. Evaluation and improvement
6. **(Independent) Confirmation**



Reproducibility and Independent Verification

- Reproducibility and Independent Verification:
 - Part of rigorous implementation of the scientific method.
 - Specifically: Confirming or refuting results.
- Human tendency:
 - Rush through results collection (ahead of a paper deadline).
 - Gravitate toward results that support hypothesis.
- Evidence of reproducibility and independent verification is largely missing in many major journals.



SIAM SISC, 2010

Volume 32, Issue 3, Articles 1-10

- *Higher Order Multidimensional Upwind Convection Schemes for Flow in Porous Media on Structured and Unstructured Quadrilateral Grids*, Sadok Lamine and Michael G. Edwards
- Discrete Differential Forms for $(1+1)$ -Dimensional Cosmological Space-Times, Ronny Richter and Jörg Frauendiener
- *A Phase-Field Model and Its Numerical Approximation for Two-Phase Incompressible Flows with Different Densities and Viscosities*, Jie Shen and Xiaofeng Yang
- *Analysis of Block Parareal Preconditioners for Parabolic Optimal Control Problems*, Tarek P. Mathew, Marcus Sarkis, and Christian E. Schaerer
- *Weighted Matrix Ordering and Parallel Banded Preconditioners for Iterative Linear System Solvers*, Murat Manguoglu, Mehmet Koyutürk, Ahmed H. Sameh, and Ananth Grama
- *Blendenpik: Supercharging LAPACK's Least-Squares Solver*, Haim Avron, Petar Maymounkov, and Sivan Toledo
- *Optimal Control of Parameter-Dependent Convection-Diffusion Problems around Rigid Bodies*, Timo Tonn, Karsten Urban, and Stefan Volkwein
- *An Entropy Adjoint Approach to Mesh Refinement*, Krzysztof J. Fidkowski and Philip L. Roe
- *High Order Numerical Methods to Three Dimensional Delta Function Integrals in Level Set Methods*, Xin Wen
- *Moving Least Squares via Orthogonal Polynomials*, Michael Carley



Reproducible Results?

- All 10 presented computational results.
- Only 3 mentioned the software environment used.
- Of those, 2 mentioned named software packages.
- Of those, 0 packages were available for independent use.
- 1 article briefly mentioned the hardware environment.

Note: Not picking on SIAM SISC. Many (most?) computational journals are like this.

Comparisons to Experimental Research

Study Questions Treatment Used in Heart Disease

By GARDINER HARRIS

Published: May 26, 2011

WASHINGTON — Lowering bad [cholesterol](#) levels reduces [heart attack](#) risks, and researchers have long hoped that raising good cholesterol would help, too. Surprising results from a large government study announced on Thursday suggest that this hope may be misplaced.

 RECOMMEN

 TWITTER

 COMMENTS

 E-MAIL

 PRINT

- Computational Science often scorned, compared to experimental disciplines:
 - ◆ Assumptions: Experiments are independently verified.
 - ◆ Reality: They seem to increasingly suffer from the same problem.
- Examples:
 - ◆ Query: Is coffee [bad|good] for you?
 - ◆ NY Times: HDL therapy *increases* heart-attack risk.
- Tim Trucano (Sandia V&V expert):
 - ◆ As computing use increases in experimental disciplines, ability and tendency to verify results goes down.
- Is parameter space too large to expect reproducibility and independent verification?



Reproducibility & Independent Verification Requirement

- In order to publish a paper: *Someone other than the authors must be able to reproduce the computational results.*
- Latitude in “reproduce”:
 - Exactly the same numerical results?
 - Exactly the same runtime?
 - Close, in the opinion of an expert reviewer?
- What about:
 - Access to the same computing environment?
 - High end systems?
- Lots of challenges.
- But just the *expectation [threat]* can drive efforts...



Fruits of the Threat

- **Visibility of data:** External review of results implies some level of data transparency.
- **Source/data management tools:** In order to guarantee that results can be reproduced, software & data must be preserved so that the exact version used to produce results is available at a later date.
- **Use of other standard tools and platforms:** In order to reduce the complexity of an environment, standard software libraries and computing environments will be helpful.
- **Documentation:** Independent verification requires that someone else understand how to use your software & data.
- **Source & data standards:** Improves the ability of others to read your source & data.
- **Testing:** Investment in greater testing makes sense because the software & data will be used by others.
- **High-quality software engineering environment:** If a research team is serious about producing high-quality, reproducible and verifiable results, it will want to invest in a high-quality SE environment to improve team efficiency.

Challenges

- Computing Environment Complexity:
 - ◆ Combinatorial explosion of parameters.
 - ◆ How to manage?
- Cost:
 - ◆ Reduced frequency of publication.
 - ◆ Increased burden on reviewers.
- Cultural:
 - ◆ Biggest?
 - ◆ Long transition.
 - New tools, processes.
 - ◆ Sense of vulnerability.

- TOMS RCR Initiative: Referee Data.
- Why TOMS? Tradition of real software that others use.
- Two categories: Algorithms, Research.
- TOMS Algorithms Category:
 - ◆ Software Submitted with manuscript.
 - ◆ Both are thoroughly reviewed.
- TOMS Research Category:
 - ◆ Stronger: Previous implicit “real software” requirement is explicit.
 - ◆ New: Special designation for replicated results.

ACM TOMS Reproducible Computational Results (RCR) Process

- Submission: Optional (for now) RCR option.
- Standard reviewer assignment: Nothing changes.
- RCR reviewer assignment:
 - ◆ Concurrent with the first round of standard reviews
 - ◆ Known to and works with the authors during the RCR process.
- RCR process:
 - ◆ Multi-faceted approach.
- Publication:
 - ◆ Replicated Computational Results Designation.
 - ◆ The RCR referee acknowledged.
 - ◆ Review report appears with published manuscript.

RCR Process

- Independent replication:
 - ◆ Transfer of or pointer to software given to RCR reviewer.
 - ◆ Guest account, access to software on author's system.
 - ◆ Detailed observation of the authors replicating the results.
- Review of computational results artifacts:
 - ◆ Results may be from a system that is no longer available
 - ◆ Leadership class computing system
 - ◆ In this situation:
 - Careful documentation of the process.
 - Software should have its own substantial verification process.

Conclusions

- Requiring/fostering data transparency, reproducibility & independent verification is virtuous.
 - ◆ Healthy dynamics: More rigor in generating, presenting, preserving.
 - ◆ Can lead to higher quality practices, tools, concepts and more.
- Better practices not *imposed* but deemed necessary by the research team, a means to an end.
- Cost is substantial.
- Rest of research community: Backsliding?
- Need concerted focus on data transparency:
 - ◆ Tools to make it easier (VMs, common SW environments).
 - ◆ Funding agencies to expect it.
 - ◆ Journal policies to ask/demand it.
- Best impact: Just the *expectation* of the requirement leads to better scientific practices.
- Data ownership? Transparency is better.



Possible approaches for making progress



Engineering of Research Software

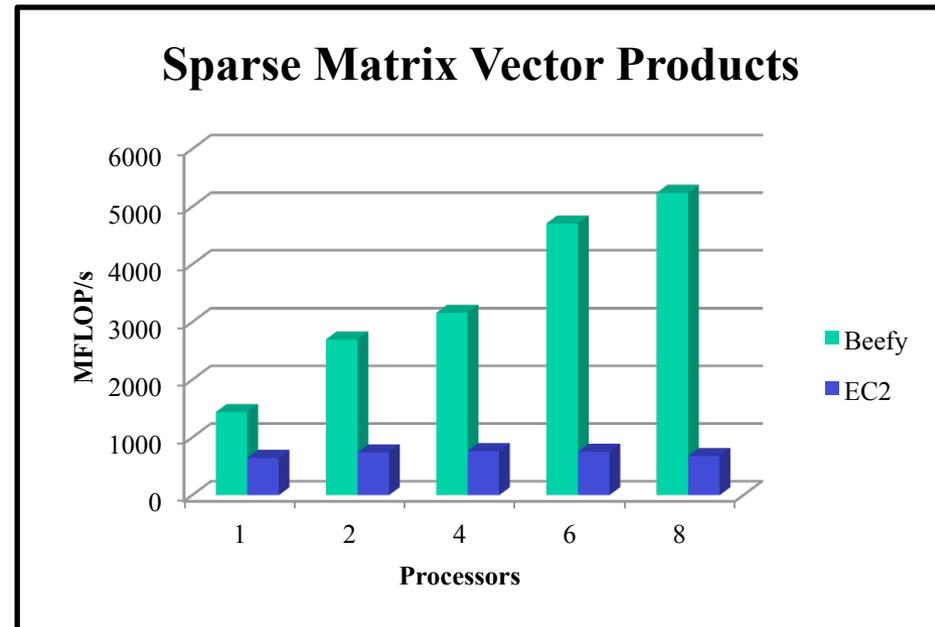
- Research software history:
 - Informal: Very few formal approaches.
 - Basics: Repository, documentation standards, etc.
 - Missing or *ad hoc*.
 - More advanced: lifecycle model, release process.
 - Unaware of concepts.
- How can we improve?
 - Impose processes? No.
 - Trust we will all just “do a good job?” No.
 - Require independent verification of results? Maybe.

Possibilities: Portable Environments

- Pre-built SW environment
- Example:
 - ◆ Linux+GCC+MPI+valgrind+...
 - ◆ Trilinos
 - ◆ All Trilinos 3rd-party libs:
 - SuperLU, UMFPack, ParMetis, Boost...



- Issue: Performance
 - Trilinos EC2 appliance.
 - Sparse kernel benchmark.
 - Native HW (beefy) vs.
 - EC2 VM (8 cores).
- But: VirtualBox gives 80% of (single core) performance. (Levesque)



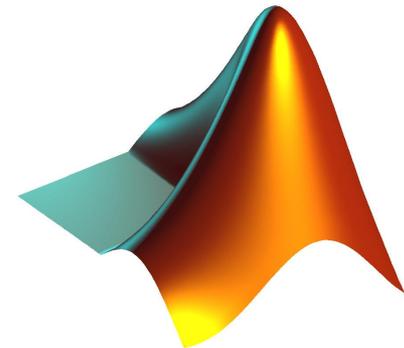
Use Common Programming Environments

PETSc

- Libraries & PEs provide:
 - ◆ Common functionality base.
 - ◆ Portability.
- Reduced cost:
 - ◆ Code size.
 - ◆ Software infrastructure.
 - ◆ Reviewer orientation.



L	A	P	A	C	K
L	-A	P	-A	C	-K
L	A	P	A	-C	-K
L	-A	P	-A	-C	K
L	A	-P	-A	C	K
L	-A	-P	A	C	-K



Funding Agencies



Software Infrastructure for Sustained Innovation (SI²)

PROGRAM SOLICITATION NSF 11-539

REPLACES DOCUMENT(S): NSF 10-551



National Science Foundation

Office of Cyberinfrastructure

Directorate for Biological Sciences

Directorate for Computer & Information Science & Engineering

Directorate for Education & Human Resources

Directorate for Engineering

Directorate for Geosciences

Office of Integrative Activities

Office of Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research

Office of International Science and Engineering

Directorate for Mathematical & Physical Sciences

Division of Astronomical Sciences

Division of Chemistry

Division of Materials Research

Division of Mathematical Sciences

Office of Multidisciplinary Activities

Directorate for Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences

Full Proposal Deadline(s) (due by 5 p.m. proposer's local time):

July 18, 2011

IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND REVISION NOTES

■ US DOE:

- ◆ Long tradition producing software.
- ◆ Challenge maintaining.
- ◆ Maintenance *ad hoc*.

■ US NSF:

- ◆ Getting started.