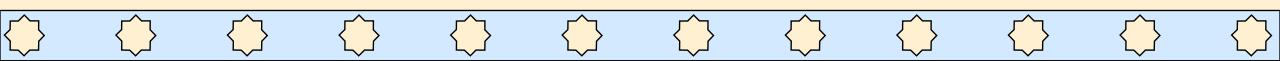
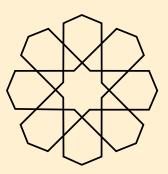
Scientific Method for Wikimedians

The Scientific Method



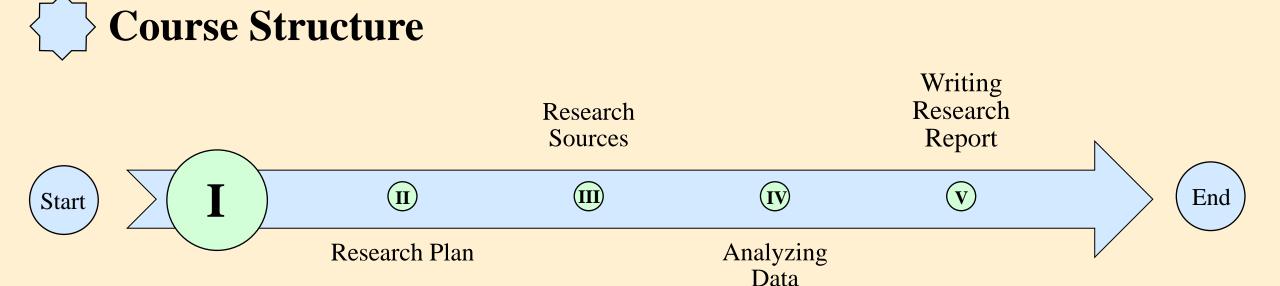
Michel BAKNI

2023









Part I: Knowledge & Scientific Method

<u>Chapter 1:</u> Knowledge & its Types

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Chapter 2: Scientific Facts

Chapter 4: Scientific Methods

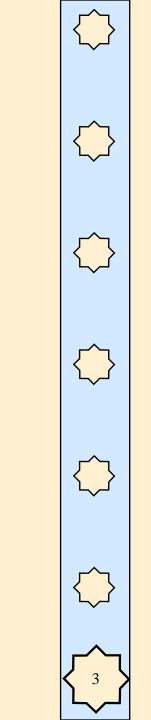
<u>Chapter 5:</u> Research Question

Scientific Method for Wikimedians - The Scientific Method





- ***** Reminder: science & method
- ***** Definition of the scientific method
- ***** Structure of the scientific method
- ***** Properties of the scientific method
- ***** Notes on the scientific method





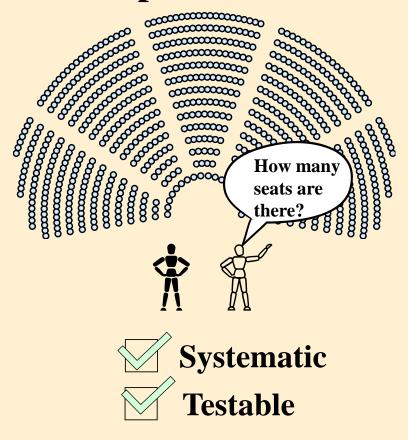
***** Science definition

66

Science, to put its warrant as concisely as possible, is the organized, <u>systemic</u> enterprise that gathers knowledge about the world and condenses the knowledge into <u>testable</u> laws and principles.

> p. 53 Consilience : the unity of knowledge Wilson, Edward O ISBN: 978-0-679-76867-8

***** Example





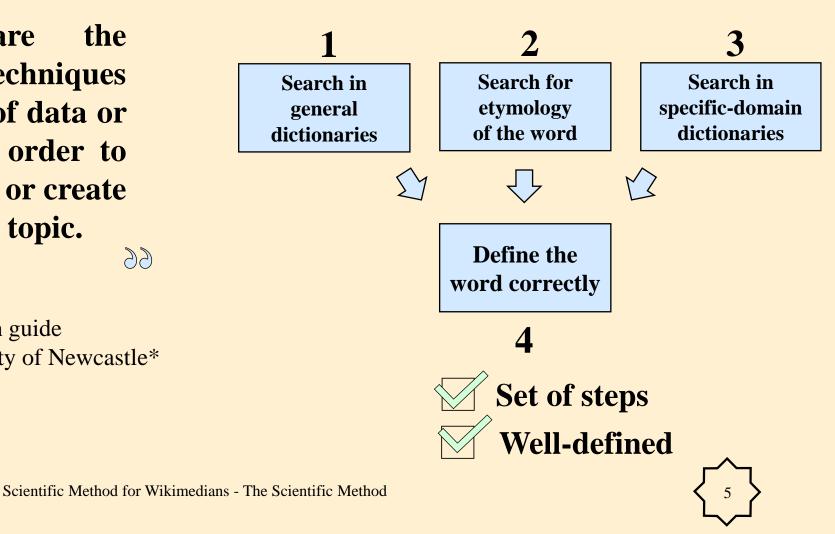


***** Research method

66 Research methods the are strategies, processes or techniques utilized in the collection of data or evidence for analysis in order to uncover new information or create better understanding of a topic. 99

> Research guide University of Newcastle*





* https://libguides.newcastle.edu.au/researchmethods



***** What do we know so far?

- A way | not doctrine nor ideology
- Create new knowledge
- Set of well-defined steps
- Can be tasted
- Same results

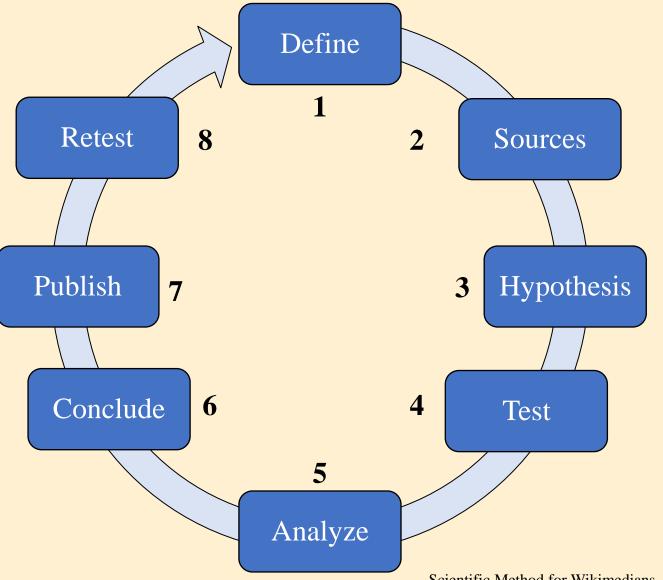
***** What to consider a science?

- 1. Clearly defined terminology
- 2. Quantifiability
- 3. Highly controlled experimental conditions
- 4. Reproducibility
- 5. Predictability
- 6. Testability

Jogalekar, A. "Is psychology a "real" science? Does it really matter." *Scientific American* (2013).



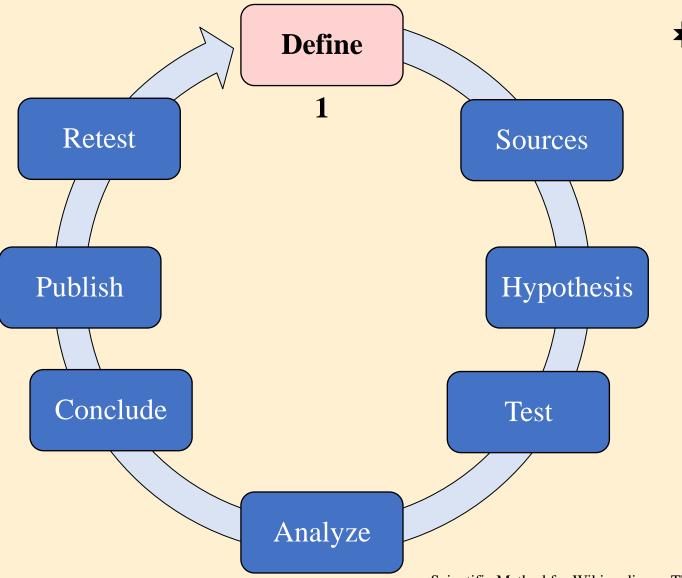




- 1. Define problem
- 2. State-of-the-art
- 3. Form hypothesis
- 4. Test hypothesis
- 5. Analyze data
- 6. Interpret data & draw conclusions
- 7. Publish results
- 8. Retest



III Scientific method: Structure

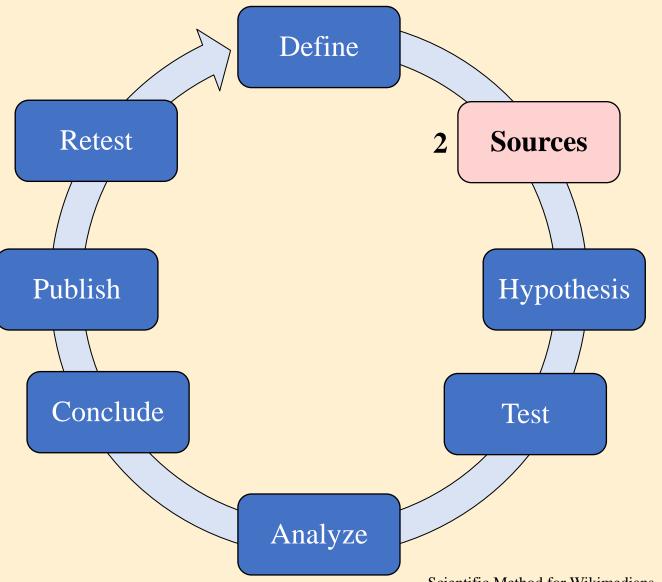


***** Define research question

- Detailed & clear problem
- Open & close end
- Must be based on others' work
- Hardest step & large impact
- 5W1H help formulating question





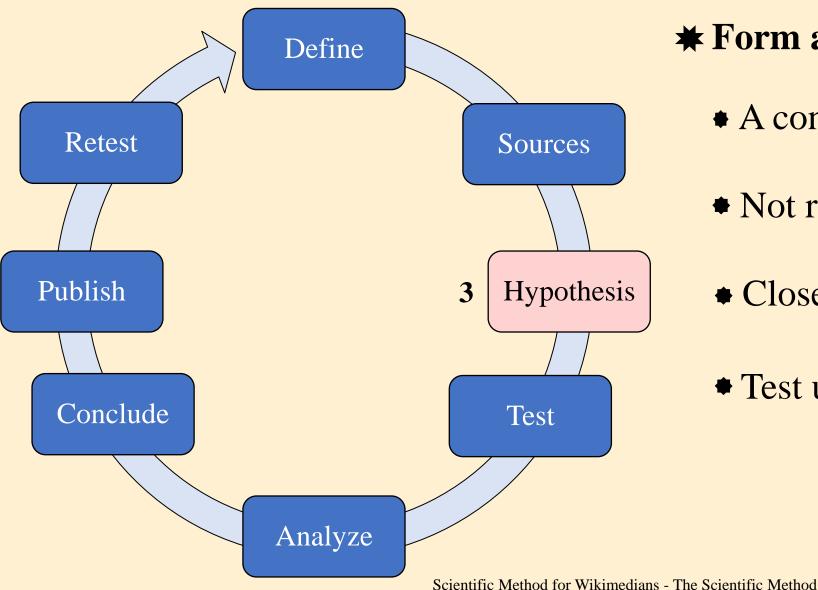


***** State-of-the-art

- = Cutting edge or leading edge
- Latest achievement in domain
- Based on reliable sources
- Organizing & analyzing
- Cover always 1st part or chapter
- End with research question





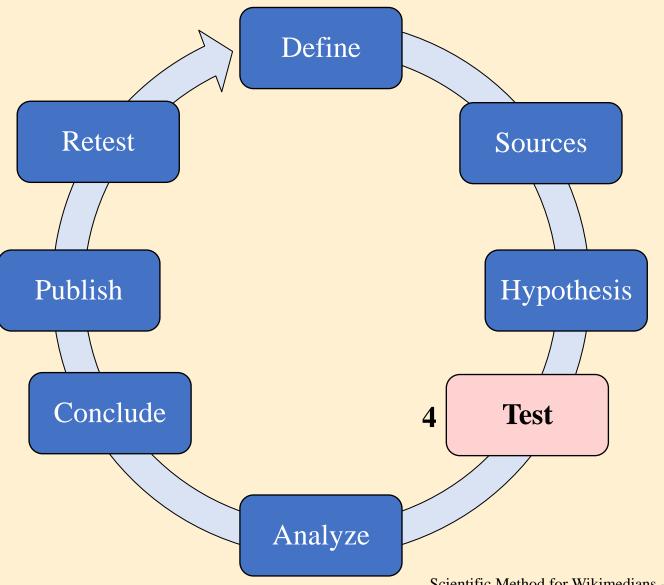


***** Form a hypothesis

- A conjecture to be tasted
- Not random | possible answer
- Close to physical
- Test using experiments & theories





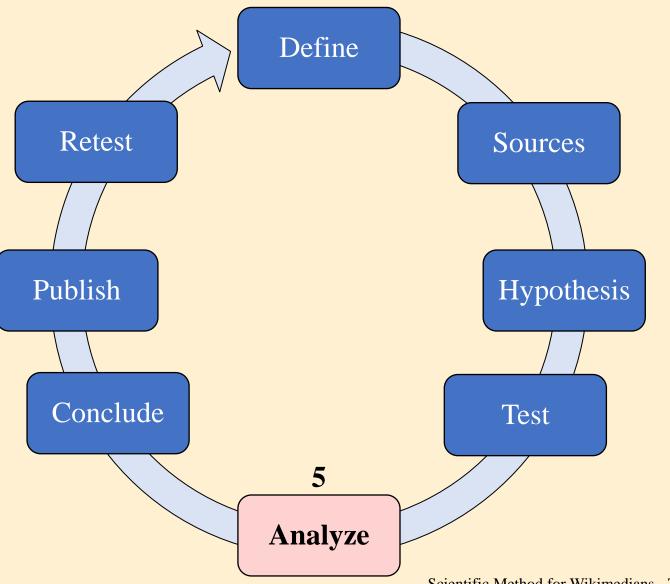


***** Test the hypothesis

- Build a test or query!
- Select what to record & expected values
- Results against theories
- If invalid, repeat form sources!
- Analyze & conclude first
- Publish fails too!



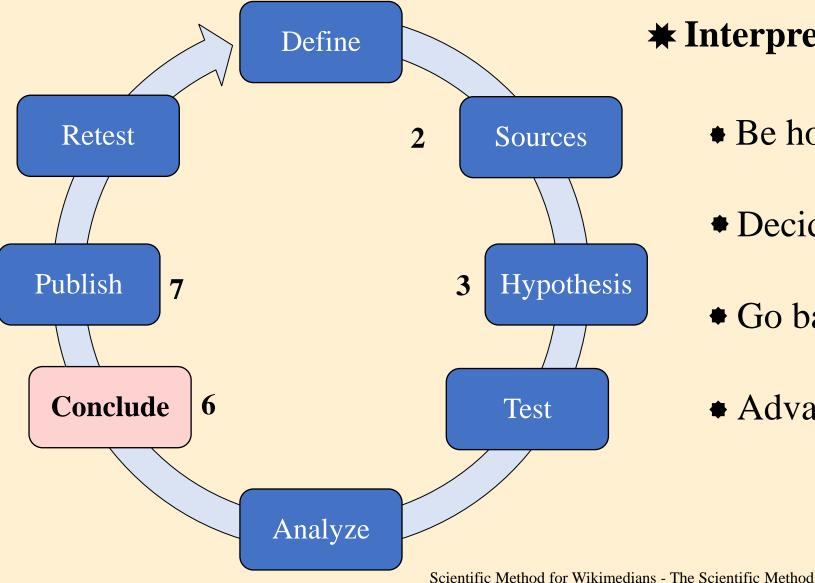




***** Analyze data

- Classify & sort
- Quantitative or Qualitative?
- Not bias & neutral point of view
- Expected value? If not, why?
- Do not jump to results
- Build inductively





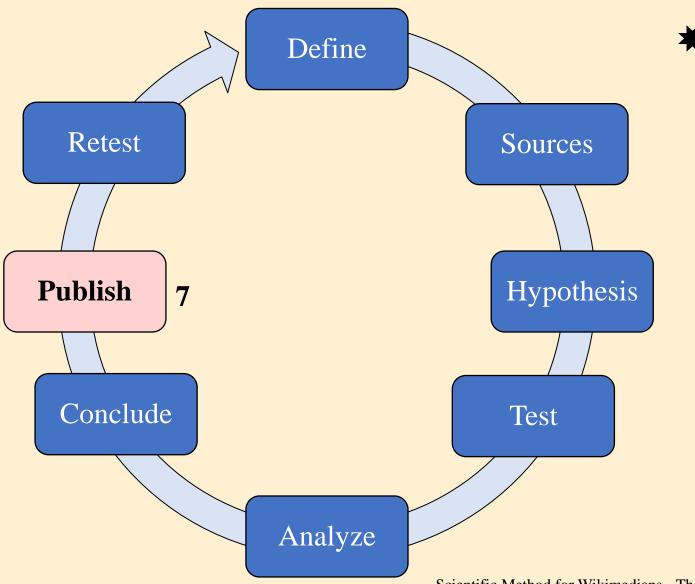
***** Interpret data & draw conclusions

- Be honest | not personal
- Decide what do next
- Go back to 2 or 3 | if still time

• Advance to 7





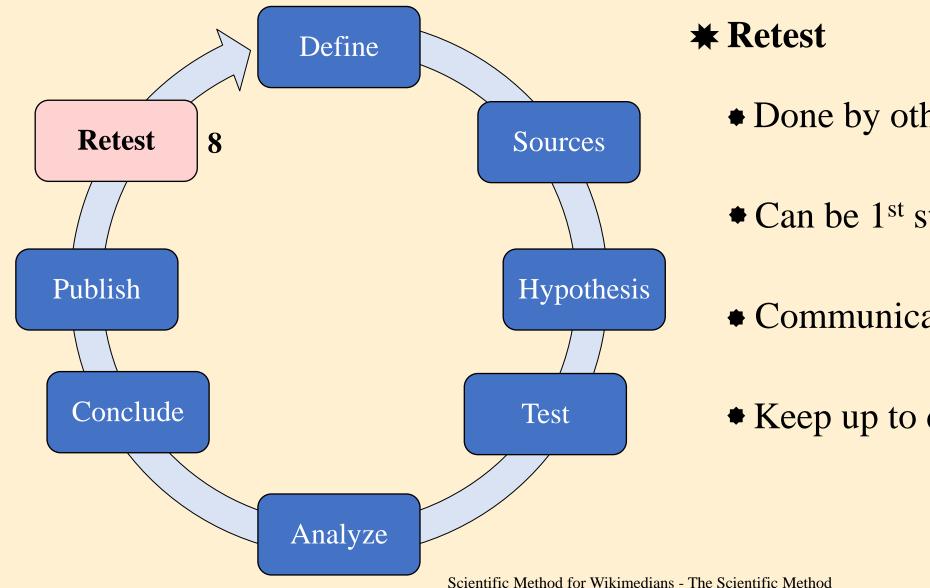


***** Publish results

- Peer review process
- Can be rejected! Not personal
- Write down systemically
- Publication: Workshop? Conference? Journal?
- Respect style







- Done by others to validate
- ✤ Can be 1st step
- Communication!
- Keep up to date!





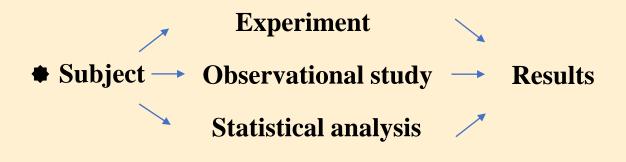
- *** Reproducibility:** Consistency of measurements
- *** Predictability** Forecasting based on past & present data
- ***** Systematicity: State of being systematic
- ***** Skepticism: Doubt toward knowledge
- *** External review:** Evaluation by people w/ similar competencies





***** Reproducibility

***** = replicability & repeatability = same result under same circumstances.



Example: Power posing



[Blythwood CC BY 2.0]





***** Predictability

- Future data based on current & past data
- ✤ <u>Not</u> astrology nor fortune-telling
- Hypothesis to be tested = testable prediction
- Example: Albert Einstein & black holes





***** Systematicity

- # = Methodical: following clear & detailed method = no ambiguity
- Create order & justify every steps and choices
- Based on clear definitions
- Origin of reproducibility & predictability
- Example: Classical impossible Geometry constructions

Trisecting an angle
 Squaring a circle
 Doubling a cube





***** Skepticism (Uncertainty)

- Examination of claims and theories
- Generation of reason to any & all ideas⁹⁹*
- Evaluation: verifiability & falsifiability | <u>mot</u> faith nor unreliable evidence
- Example: 66 Cartesian doubt99 :
 1. Accepting only information you know is true

 Breaking down truths => smaller units

 3. Solving simple problems first

 René Descartes (1596–1650)

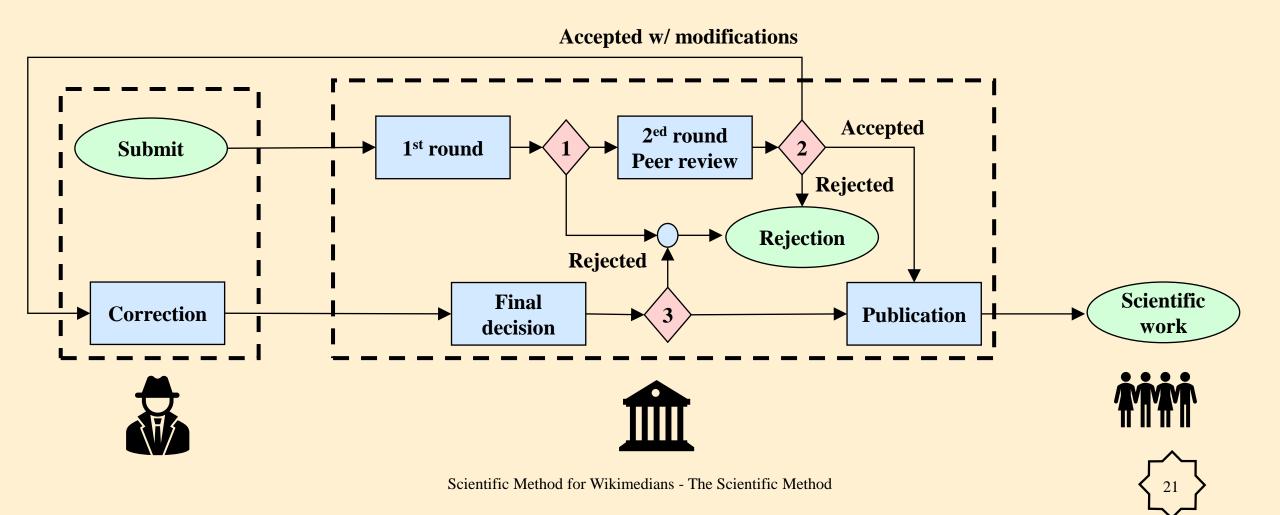
 - Making complete lists of further problems



* skeptic.com (The Skeptics Society)



***** External review (Peer Review)





***** External review (Peer Review)

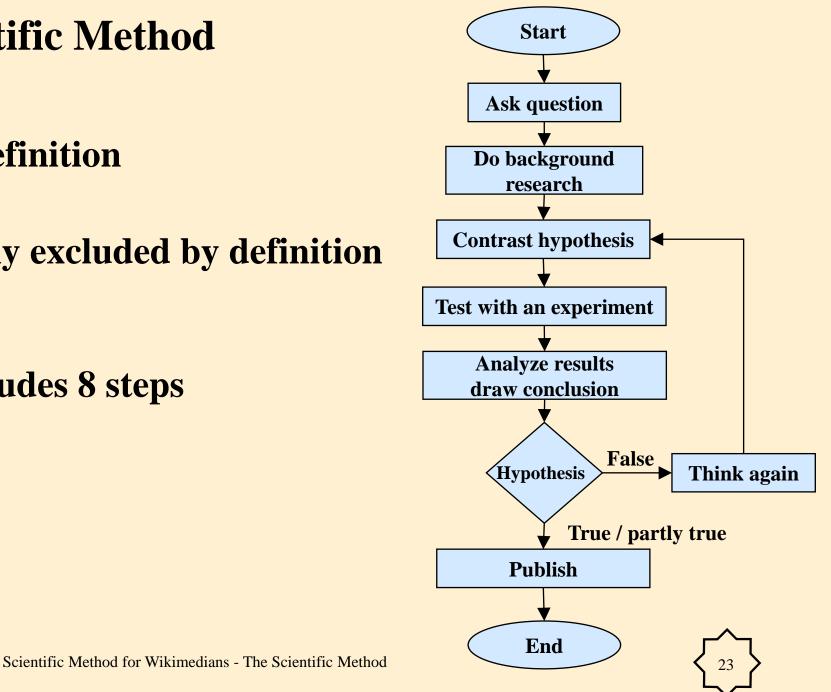
- Independent & high skilled party
- Long process: 3-9 months (submit => publication)
- High cost | ?Equal opportunity?
- Example: Predatory journal models





- ***** Complex concept & definition
- ***** Psychology & Economy excluded by definition

- ***** Scientific method includes 8 steps
- ***** Peer review process



<u>Course Title:</u> Scientific Method for Wikimedians

<u>Video Title:</u> The Scientific Method

<u>Course Creator:</u> Michel BAKNI

Film Editing : Sandra HANBO

Date: February 2023

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