This article aims to discuss and explain how we can estimate and make inference in high dimensional sparse in econometrics. Indeed, sometimes we can deal with a database in which the Y can covariates with a lot of features, and we need to select which regressor are relevant to approximate the regression function.

We can tell a lot of strengths in this paper. For instance, introducing such a sophisticated method like l1-penalization, which is accurate for handling the large number of regressors in high-dimensional settings, so we can look for the best set for regressors using a parsimonious criterion. Also, the moder econometric will face this type of datasets more frequently, so having this in our toolkit is very beneficial for these types of investigations. However, is difficult to extrapolate these methods to other data structures, like time series or panel data, those need to be analyzed with more considerations.

As we already said, a very good contribution is the empirical application of these methods in cases when the regressors exceed the observations: the examples show their ability to produce robust and reliable estimates even when faced with a large number of potential regressors.

Due to the reasons of these methos, taking the next step in these topic could be : Investigating how high-dimensional sparse econometric models can be integrated with big data technologies and platforms in the sense of integrating it with big data technologies.