

# Programming Practices for Research in Economics

## Introduction & Motivation

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# Welcome!



# Introductions: Who We Are

2 PhD students

- Matteo
- Uli

1 Post Doc:

- Lachlan

# Introductions: Who You Are



# Logistics: Audit / Credit Students

audit students:

- enjoy your time
- take skills home

for credit students, also need to

- enrol using sheet we will pass around in the last week
- register for course on UZH module booking
- submit an assignment

# Logistics: Classes

sessions are designed to be interactive

- mix of *live coding & exercises*
- we want to get you comfortable using your computing environment to solve problems
  - bring your laptop!
  - we expect you have completed the installation guide and have all software installed.
  - ask questions!

# Logistics: Structure of each day

- session 1: 9.30 - 12.30
- session 2: 14.00 - 17.00
- expect coffee breaks in each session
  - exactly when depends on the instructor, and the material
- talk to us during the day
  - no scheduled office hours
  - email for appointment after class if want to discuss assignment

# Logistics: Where to Find Information

- Course website:
  - [pp4rs.github.io/2020-uzh](https://pp4rs.github.io/2020-uzh)
- Installation Guide:
  - [pp4rs.github.io/installation-guide](https://pp4rs.github.io/installation-guide)
- Course Chatter:
  - [pp4rs.slack.com/](https://pp4rs.slack.com/), #general-2020
- GitHub repositories:
  - [github.com/pp4rs](https://github.com/pp4rs)
- Terminal data for today:
  - <https://bit.ly/38FCQ9R>



# Logistics: Assignment

## The basics

- One final assignment
- Can be submitted in groups of 1-3 people
- Due 4 weeks *after* last class
- Propose to us an idea before you start

Use what you learn in this course to solve a non-trivial economic problem

- Code must be in split into meaningful sub-files
- Solution must be submitted using GitHub
- Solution must be executable using a single line of code via Snakemake

# Logistics: Social Event

- Join us for casual drinks
- When: This Friday (January, 31st), after class
- Location: TBA

# Motivation

*We will cover things that we wish someone had taught us when we were starting out in graduate school*

# Why this course exists

We teach data science skills which fill gaps left by traditional econometrics and methods classes

- general skills
  - how to write clean code
  - how to organize & track evolution of projects
  - how to work on projects with others
  - how to make workflows reproducible
- practical skills
  - data cleaning
  - data wrangling
  - data visualization
  - simulate data
  - solving economic models computationally

# Why? – Practical reasons

## Broad Goals for the Course

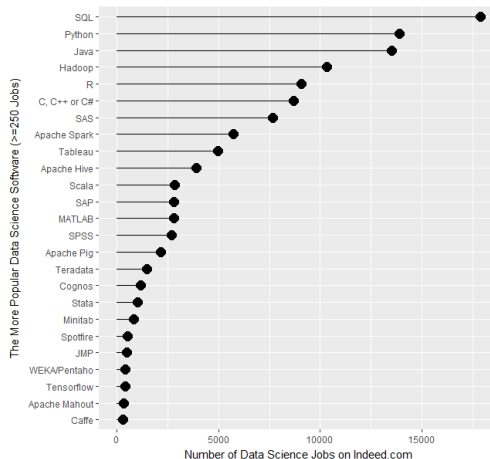
- ➊ Improve computing skills, so you can do things you could not do before
- ➋ Show how to do things you know with less effort
- ➌ Increase the confidence in results that are produced this way (both your and others' results)

# Why? – Academia Research and Open Science

EU policy requires all publicly funded research to be *open* by 2020

- 4Rs (Pagan and Torgler, Nature 2015)
  - Reproduction: Can others reproduce your results using the same data?
  - Replication: Can others replicate your results using new data?
  - Robustness: Do your results depend on the assumptions you made?
  - Revelation: Do you communicate the reasoning for your conclusions transparently?

# Why? – Software Used in the Industry



**Figure 1:** Required software for data-science jobs



# Why? – Economics PhDs aren't Prepared for Industry Jobs

Econ PhD graduates report that

- R or Python required in their first job
- Need to cooperate on coding tasks with others

Tech companies who hire PhD economists report that:

- Econ PhDs are expensive to train because they don't have the right software skills
- Most don't catch up
- This impacts tech companies willingness to hire us
- (Summary of a discussion by senior economists employed by tech companies at an academic conference)

# What We Teach

Core topics:

- 1 Terminal: The Unix shell
  - Text based interface to computing
  - Automate repetitive tasks
- 2 Git
  - Track, control, and share work
- 3 Snakemake
  - Automate the execution of your research project
- 4 Python/R
  - build modular code to solve typical economics problems

# We Cannot Cover Everything

We miss (important) topics such as:

- Databases: SQL, MySQL, SQLite etc.
- Unit testing
- Complete documentation of Research Projects
- High Performance / distributed Computing
- big data X, Y, Z

# Guiding Principles

# Rules to Code By

- ① Write Programs for people, not computers
- ② Define things once and only once
- ③ Use a version control system
- ④ Optimize software only after it works correctly

# Rule 1: Write Programs for People Not Computers

Make your code easy to understand for humans. If your code looks very complex or messy, you're probably doing it wrong.

Organization:

- Define functions that do one mayor step each
- Many short scripts that do one task each
- document what your code **doesn't** say

Style:

- Use meaningful variable names (price > p, i\_subject > i)
- Use consistent code and formatting styles
  - camelCase, snake\_case, kebab-case
- indent
  - your
    - code

## 2. Define things once and only once

Let Computers repeat and execute tasks

- Rule of 3:
  - if you copy-paste code 3 times, write a function instead
- If you do things often, automate them
  - use scripts, macros, aliases
  - write a dictionary with definitions
- Use build tools to automate workflows
  - Makes it easy and consistent to execute tasks

### 3. Use a Version Control System

- Add all inputs but no outputs
  - **DO:** Everything created by humans, data inputs
  - **DON'T:** things created by the computer from your inputs.  
Those will be reproduced via a workflow
- Work in small changes
  - create snapshots in small and logical steps
  - allows to go each point in time if necessary and to understand progression
- Use an issue tracking tool to document problems
  - **Email is not an issue tracker**



## 4. Optimize software only after it works correctly

Even experts find it hard to predict performance bottlenecks

- get it right then make it fast
- small changes can have dramatic impact on performance
- use a profiler to report how much time is spent on each line of code

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# A Warning

15 days  $\times$  6 hours/day = 90 hours of content

- that's a lot! ... and fast
- You (and we) **will be tired** at various points

Nobody can transform their practices overnight ...

- but persistence will make your programming life much, much more efficient
- think of us as a 'kick in the arse' to get you started

# Let's Get Started!



# Acknowledgements

This module is based on the 2016 and 2017 versions of the course:

- Programming Practices For Economists, by Lachlan Deer, Adrian Etter, Julian Langer & Max Winkler

It is designed after and borrows a lot from:

- Effective Programming Practices for Economists, a course by Hans-Martin von Gaudecker
- Software Carpentry's Managing Software Research Projects lesson

Guiding Principles borrows a lot from the paper

- Wilson G, Aruliah DA, Brown CT, Chue Hong NP, Davis M, Guy RT, et al. (2014) Best Practices for Scientific Computing. PLoS Biol 12(1): e1001745.

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