# Programming experiments in oTree

# Group Matching



Remixed from material by Ali Seyhun Saral & Philipp Chapkovski

## Groups

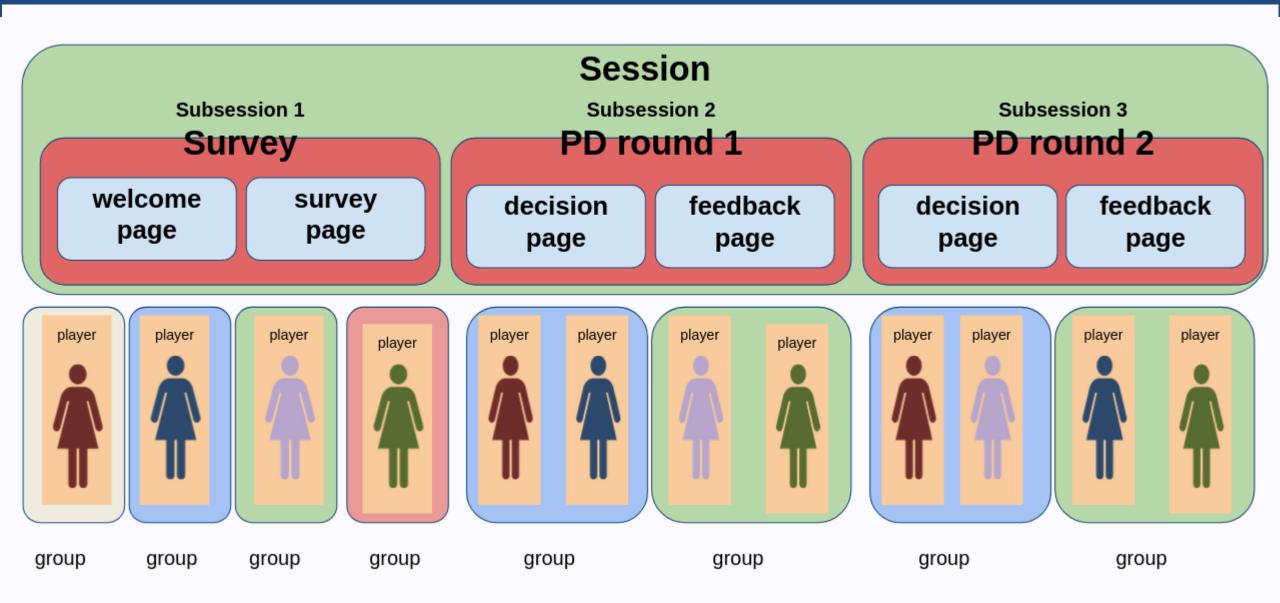
#### **Last Lecture:**

- Homogenous groups
- Heterogenous groups

#### **This Lecture:**

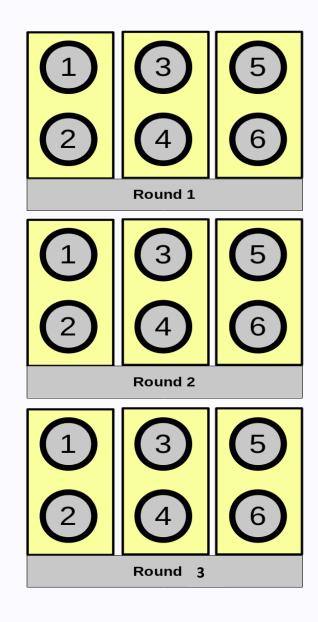
Changing the group matching

#### Groups can change within the app



#### Default matching

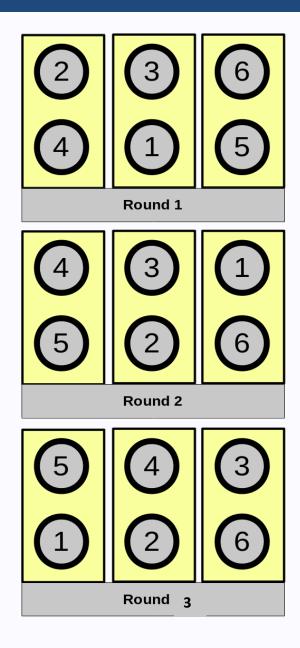
- oTree automatically creates groups based on the players\_per\_group variable
- Grouping sequentially by participant
- id\_in\_group also assigned sequentially
- Different ways to change grouping in the experiment
  - Usually done in the Subsession-method create\_session()



#### Random matching

```
class Subsession(BaseSubsession):
def creating_session(self):
    self.group_randomly()
```

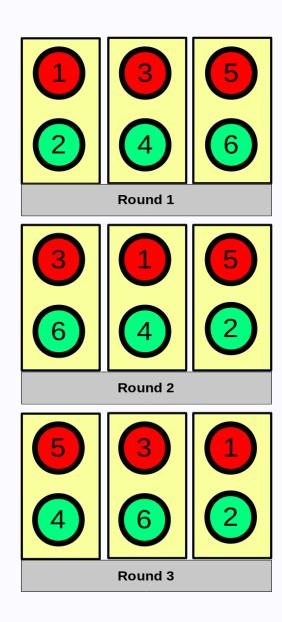
- group\_randomly() shuffles players randomly for a given round
- Player can end up in any group, and any position within the group
  - Important to keep in mind when you have asymmetries or you use the position/id in the group for something else
- creating\_session() is executed every round at the beginning of the experiment



## Random matching with fixed roles

```
class Subsession(BaseSubsession):
def creating_session(self):
    self.group_randomly(fixed_id_in_group=True)
```

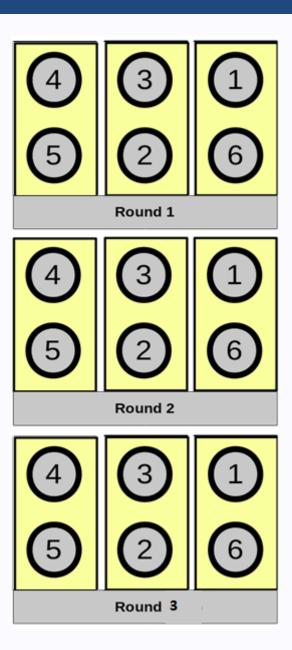
- Add fixed\_id\_in\_group=True argument if you want to keep the roles of the player
  - Remember: Roles are assigned by id\_in\_group



#### Round-persistent random matching

```
class Subsession(BaseSubsession):
def creating_session(self):
    if self.round_number == 1:
        self.group_randomly()
    else:
    self.group_like_round(1)
```

- group\_like\_round(n) creates a structure as in round n
- Possible use case:
  - Fixed matching within super game but random matching across super games



#### Specific matching

#### Two main methods for more complex matching:

#### get group matrix():

- return the structure of groups as a matrix
- list of lists, with each sublist being the player objects in a group, ordered by id\_in\_group

#### set group matrix():

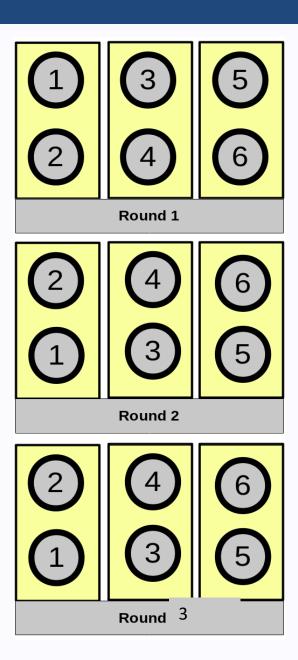
- lets you modify the group structure in any way you want
- Either get the group matrix and then manipulate it...
- ... or providing a nested list of integers instead of player objects to create a matrix yourself
  - integer represents player's id\_in\_subsession

### Specific matching example: Switch roles after first round

```
class Subsession(BaseSubsession):
def creating_session(self):
    if self.round_number == 1:
        pass
 else:
    matrix = self.get_group_matrix()

    for row in matrix:
        row.reverse()

 self.set_group_matrix(matrix)
```

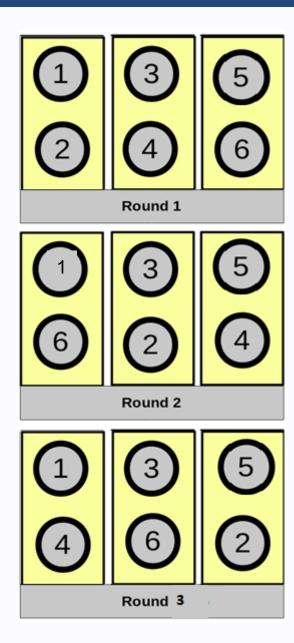


#### Specific matching example: Perfect stranger matching

```
class Subsession(BaseSubsession):
def creating_session(self):
    structure_1 = [[1,2], [3,4], [5,6]]
    structure_2 = [[1,6], [3,2], [5,4]]
    structure_3 = [[1,4], [3,6], [5,2]]

if self.round_number == 1:
    self.set_group_matrix(structure_1)
elif self.round_number == 2:
    self.set_group_matrix(structure_2)
elif self.round_number == 3:
    self.set_group_matrix(structure_3)
```

- set\_group\_matrix() can be used for any complex matching scheme you have in mind
- Either manipulate the matrix directly or pre-define lists which should correspond to id of the player in the subsession
- You can also use it to change the group size
- Note that creating\_session() is executed ONCE when the session is created
  - Problem if grouping has to be conditional on choices of players/groups during the experiment



#### Shuffling during the session

```
class ShuffleWaitPage(WaitPage):
wait_for_all_groups = True
after_all_players_arrive = 'do_my_shuffle'
```

- Define some method e.g. do\_my\_shuffle() in subsession that uses set\_group\_matrix
  - This method can use player choices etc
- Use it in the after\_all\_players\_arrive method on a WaitPage to shuffle the players
- Note that you have to wait\_for\_all\_groups!!!

# **Live Demo**