Exploratory Data Analysis

可重复性报告 - 作为报告草稿

目录

1   环境

1.1   R info

```
xfun::session_info(
    packages = c(
        "readr", "tidyr", "stringr", "dplyr", "purrr",
        "ggplot2", "lubridate", "ggdag", "showtext"
    ), dependencies = FALSE
)
```

```
R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-18)
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS

Locale:
  LC_CTYPE=zh_CN.UTF-8        LC_NUMERIC=C
  LC_TIME=zh_CN.UTF-8         LC_COLLATE=zh_CN.UTF-8
  LC_MONETARY=zh_CN.UTF-8     LC_MESSAGES=zh_CN.UTF-8
  LC_PAPER=zh_CN.UTF-8        LC_NAME=C
  LC_ADDRESS=C                LC_TELEPHONE=C
  LC_MEASUREMENT=zh_CN.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C

Package version:
  dplyr_1.0.6      ggdag_0.2.3      ggplot2_3.3.3    lubridate_1.7.10
  purrr_0.3.4      readr_1.4.0      showtext_0.9-2   stringr_1.4.0
  tidyr_1.1.3
```

1.2 python info

// TODO

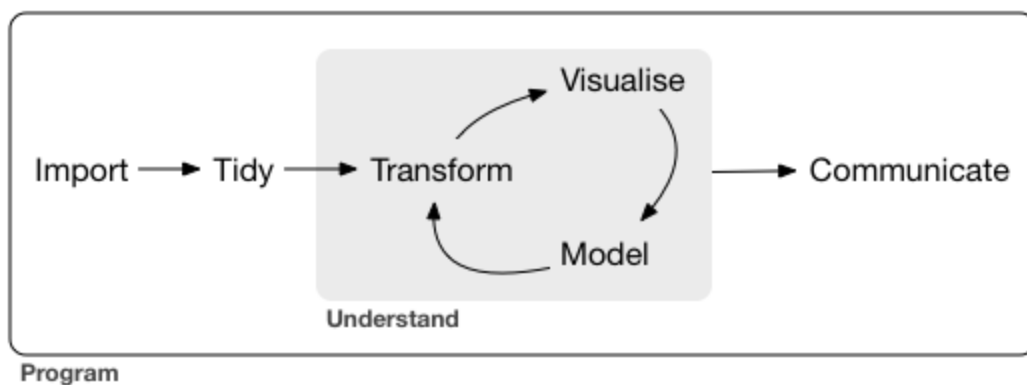# 2 分析

2.1 The Workflow

图 1: The Data Science Workflow[1]

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[1]This picture is from R for Data Science by Hadley Wickham and Garrett Grolemund, released under CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 US.

2.2 Import

// 需要数据集的完整描述和获取方式

// TODO - **R. Li**

2.3 Tidy

```r
raw_df <- read_csv("./data/investment/FDI_untidy.csv")

process <- function(raw_df) {
  simplified_df <- raw_df %>%
    filter(X1 %>% str_detect("^\\d")) %>%
    rename(时间 = X1)

  fliped_df <- simplified_df %>%
    pivot_longer(c(-时间), names_to = "observation", values_to = "val")

  stdize <- function(str) {
    str %>%
      str_replace(pattern = "(.*):(总计 | 一带一路)", replacement = "\\1/\\2/\\2") %>%
      str_replace(pattern = "::", replacement = ":") %>%
      str_replace(pattern = "(.*):(.* 洲):*(.*)", replacement = "\\1/\\2/\\3")
  }

  sep_df <- fliped_df %>%
    mutate(observation = observation %>% stdize()) %>%
    separate(col = "observation", into = c("type", " 地区", " 国家"), sep = "/")

  df <- sep_df %>% spread(key = "type", value = "val")
}

raw_df %>%
  process() %>%
  write_csv("./data/investment/FDI_tidy.csv")

cont <- raw_df %>%
  filter(X1 == " 状态") %>%
  as_vector() %>%
  .[. == " 继续"] %>%
```

```r
  names()
raw_df %>%
  select(X1, all_of(cont)) %>%
  process() %>%
  write_csv("./data/investment/FDI_tidy_cont.csv")
```

```r
raw_df <- read_csv(
  file = "./data/investment/FDI_tidy_cont.csv",
  col_types = cols(
    时间 = col_date(format = "%m/%Y")
  ),
  guess_max = 50000
)

df0 <- raw_df %>%
  filter(!is.na(国家))

# 对外直接投资: 非金融类: 累计 为一带一路数据所特有
OBOR_col <- " 对外直接投资: 非金融类: 累计"

df <- df0 %>%
  filter(国家 != " 一带一路" & 国家 != " 总计") %>%
  select(-all_of(OBOR_col))

df <- df %>%
  filter(month(时间) == 12) %>%
  mutate(年份 = as.integer(year(时间)), .keep = "unused", .before = 1) %>%
  filter(年份 >= 2002)

df <- df %>%
  select(names(df) %>% str_subset(pattern = " 投资 (和其他)*$", negate = TRUE)) %>%
  filter(!is.na(`对外直接投资: 截至累计`))

df %>% write_csv(file = "./data/investment/FDI_useful.csv")

df1 <- df0 %>%
  filter(国家 == " 一带一路" & !is.na(.[OBOR_col])) %>%
  select(时间, all_of(OBOR_col)) %>%
  mutate(
```

```
    年份 = as.integer(year(时间)),
    月份 = as.integer(month(时间)),
    .keep = "unused", .before = 1) %>%
  arrange(年份, 月份)

df1 %>% write_csv(file = "./data/investment/FDI_OBOR.csv")
```
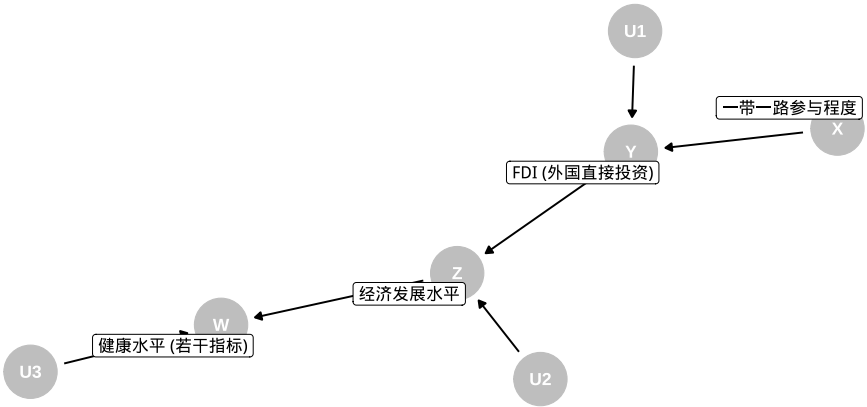
2.4 Understand

我们的数据模型非常简单，如图所示：

图 2: 数据模型示意图

此图是有向无环图 (Directed acyclic graph, DAG)，边代表因果作用.

我们利用 (Chernozhukov et al., 2021)[1] 的方法进行分析.

// TODO... - R. Deng

2.5 Communicate

// Use **echarts**, maybe **pyecharts**?

// TODO - H. Fan

3 总结

参考文献

[1] CHERNOZHUKOV V, WÜTHRICH K, ZHU Y. An Exact and Robust Conformal Inference Method for Counterfactual and Synthetic Controls[J]. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Taylor & Francis, 2021, 0(ja): 1–44.