

EC 220 - Class 2

Malka Guillot

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Important Information

- Class attendance policy.
- E-mail: malkaguillot@gmail.com
- Office Hours: Tuesday 11:30 - 12:30 (32L.1.30)
- Problem sets:
 - Give it back before Monday, 4pm.
 - I will randomly mark half of them every week.
 - Include your log files
 - By email (preferably) or at my pigeonhole (room 32L.1.01)
- Mock exam at the end of the term (week 11).
- Lent Term Examination in LT Week 0 (duration: 2 hours)

Do files (1)

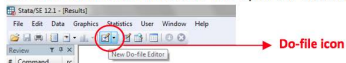
=a list of commands that are executed at once... but in a specific order..

Dofiles are useful for:

- Nothing of what we write in the command window is saved!
- For repeating analyses (without writing all the commands again).
- For extending/modifying some analyses and not beginning from zero.
- For working on studies that may take you more than one day or a couple of hours.
- For share our work with other researchers.

Do files (2)

Let's see how we can write a do-file. Open the Stata do-file editor by clicking the button shown below:



The do-file editor will then open in a new window:

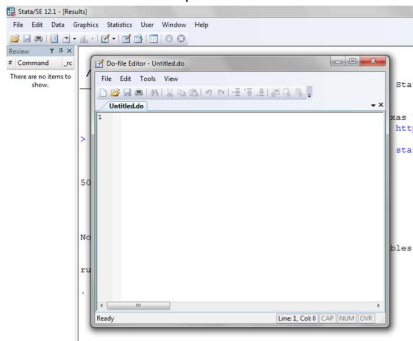


Figure 1: How to open the dofile editor in Stata?

Log files

Log files are another kind of Stata file and they are also quite useful:

- They allow us to save the commands we used and the results obtained.
- We can use them for reporting our results.
- You will have to use them for submitting your problem sets answers.

Useful commands:

- To start a log: `log using filename, [replace]`
→ your session is now being recorded in file `filename.smcl`
- To stop logging and close the file: `log close`

Application to PS0

- Open the titanic dataset
 - Open a dofile and write:
 - The command opening the dataset
 - The command opening the log file
 - Comment:
 - At the beginning: give information such as: date, author, objective of the file
 - All along: explain what you do
- * Is a comment (1 line only)
- ```
\ * Comment
```
- on several lines \* \

2 types of operators & (and) and — (or):

- `if (1==2 & 2==2) display "both 1 = 2 and 2 = 2"`
- `if (1==2 | 2==2) display "either 1 = 2 or 2 = 2  
(obviously 2==2)"`

## Some tricks

- `var*` is equivalent to the list of variables beginning by “var”
- `inlist(variable, 1, 2, 3) ⇔`  
`variable==1 | variable==2 | variable==3`
- 2 uses of `=`:
  - Test of a condition: `==`
  - Assign a value to a variable: `=`



# What to remember from today

- Logical operators
- Use **do files** to organize your work
- Use **log files** to keep track of your results
- It is not possible to comment too much!
- Beware missing values

- Stata help: `help mycommand`
- Online stata forum
- “Microeconometrics using STATA”, Cameron & Trivedi

## Next time

- Problem set 1
- t-tests