# RSE-QuantEcon Computational Economics Workshop

An introduction to computational methods for economics and finance

10:00am - 12:00am February 16th 2022

### **Speakers**

- Thomas J. Sargent (NYU)
- John Stachurski (RSE)
- VC?

### Topics

- Introduction to scientific computing
- Option pricing with Python
- Discussion of high performance computing
- Dynamic programming with Python

### Assumptions:

- econ/computer/maths/stats literate
- programming not required

#### Aims:

- Discuss options
- Review trends
- Learn techniques

#### Resources

• https://github.com/QuantEcon/rse\_comp\_econ\_2023

What are the major trends in scientific computing?

- what's driving them?
- how can we benefit?

# Trend 1: Proprietary $\rightarrow$ Open Source

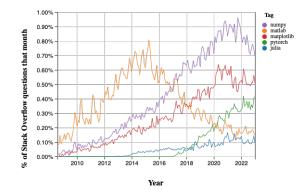
### **Proprietary**

- Excel
- MATLAB, Mathematica
- STATA, Eviews, SPSS.

### Open Source / Open Standard

- Python
- Julia
- R

closed and stable vs open and fast moving



Which Language?

# Trend 2: Low Level $\rightarrow$ High Level

#### Low level

- C/C++
- Fortran
- Assembly

### High level

- Python
- Javascript
- PHP

### Low level languages give us control

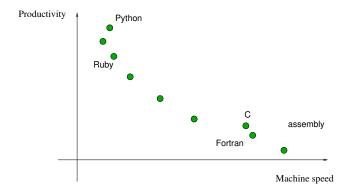
- control CPU
- control memory

### High level languages give us

- abstraction
- automation
- flexibility, etc.

```
pushq
        %rbp
        %rsp, %rbp
movq
        $1, -12(%rbp)
movl
        $1, -8(\%rbp)
movl
        -12(%rbp), %edx
movl
movl
        -8(\%rbp), \%eax
addl
        %edx, %eax
movl
        \%eax, -4(\%rbp)
        -4(\%rbp), \%eax
Tvom
        %rbp
popq
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int sum = 1 + 1;
    printf("1 + 1 = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

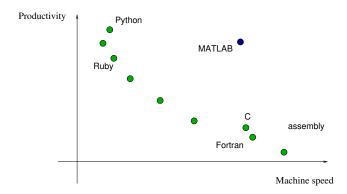


Which Language?

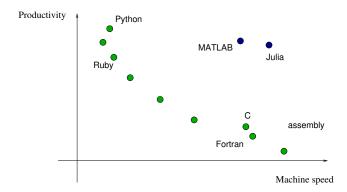
### Requirements:

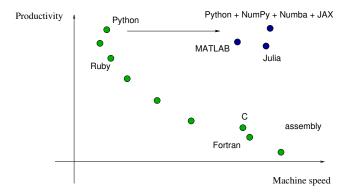
- <u>Productive</u> easy to read, write, debug, explore
- Fast computations

#### Trade-offs:



Which Language?





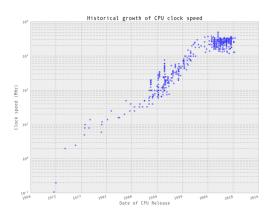
Which Language?

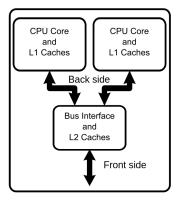
In order (according to repo stats):

- 1. Python
- 2. C++
- 3. Javascript
- 4. Jupyter notebooks
- 5. Ruby

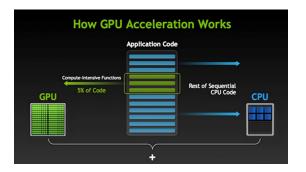
### Trend 3: Parallelization

### CPU frequency (clock speed) growth is slowing





Source: Wikipedia



Applications: machine learning, deep learning, etc.

## Support for Parallelization

While scientific computing environments best support parallelization?

- Most have some support
- but which make it easy to harness its power?

#### Current winner:

Google JAX (Python library)

# Which Language

#### How about R?

- Specialized to statistics
- Huge range of estimation routines
- Popular in academia
- Loosing some ground to Python (AI, machine learning)

#### Pros:

- Fast and elegant
- Many scientific routines
- Julia is written in Julia

#### Cons:

Low rates of investment in some important libraries

- Easy to learn, well designed
- Massive scientific ecosystem
- Heavily supported by big players
- Strong support for parallel computing
- Huge demand for tech-savvy Python programmers

# Accessing Python

Option 1: Via a service (remote option)

• https://colab.research.google.com

Option 2: Local install (Python + scientific libs)

- Install Anaconda from https://www.anaconda.com/
  - Select latest version
- Not plain vanilla Python

# How to Interact with Python?

### Many options:

- write with VS Code / Emacs / Vim
- run with base Python, IPython, etc.

### Or do both with Jupyter notebooks / Jupyter lab

for simplicity we focus only on the last option

# Jupyter Notebooks

A browser based interface to Python / Julia / R / etc.

Search for jupyter notebook

### Useful for:

- getting started
- exploring ideas

# Working with Notebooks

- Entry and execution
- Markdown
- Getting help
- Copy paste
- Edit and command mode

### RA Work

We and other academics are looking for talented RAs

#### Ideal skills

- git and GitHub
- Python
- scientific libraries
- maths
- stats
- economics