Python Programming and Machine Learning for Economists (Jan/Feb 2022)

Michael E. Rose, PhD

Introduction

Who am I?

- Senior Research Fellow, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, PhD in Econ (University of Cape Town)
- Writing code since 8th grade
- Author of 3 open-source projects: `pybliometrics`, `sosia`, `scholarmetrics`
- Teaching experience:
  - *This course* @ Kiel Institute for the World Economy (ASP), University of Zurich, ifo Institute Munich, LMU Munich, Scheller College of Business at Georgia Tech, TU Munich
  - Risk Management Computing Skills [Matlab, SQL, Excel, VBA] @ University of Cape Town
- Michael.Ernst.Rose@gmail.com

Who are you?

- Name, Status
- Which languages, how long?
- Which operating system?
- Who is more in control, your computer or you?

Course content

1. Empirical research using Python
2. Project management
3. Supervised Machine Learning
4. Unsupervised Machine Learning
5. Natural Language Processing

Course Design

- Lecture in the morning, exercises in the afternoon
- Each exercise session starts with a Monty Python sketch
- 10 Minutes breaks after 50 Minutes of Teaching

Exercises (= mini projects)

- Difficulty increases as the course progresses

Data sets
in tutorials

Data sets in
the wild

- Your grades depend on the final exercises

Learning outcomes

- Programming part
  1. List some of the right basic tools for empirical researc
  2. Use python independently
  3. Apply `pandas`, `seaborn`, `sklearn`
  4. Understand coding principles
  5. Use PyCharm
  6. Understand version control and use git
- Machine Learning
  1. Apply simple Neural Networks, clustering algorithms and Principal Component Analysis
  2. Interpret and evaluate any machine learning application
  3. Teach yourself how to apply machine learning algorithms we don't speak about

Required Readings

- Shapiro, J. and M. Gentzkow: “Code and Data for the Social Sciences: A Practitioners Guide” - *Short paper on project management by Economists, read it all today*
- Athey, S. and G. Imbens (ARE 2019): “Machine Learning Methods That Economists Should Know About” - *Well-written overview that introduces all the technical terms for meachine learning, read it until 3rd day*
- Gentzkow, M., B. Kelly and M. Taddy (JEL 2019): “Text as Data" - *Well-written introduction to language processing, read it until last day*

How to use Python

Why Python?

- Interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language
- Can be object-oriented, imperative, functional and procedural
- Free (= no licenses)
- Large (= support and many packages)
- Centralized development
- Very good first language

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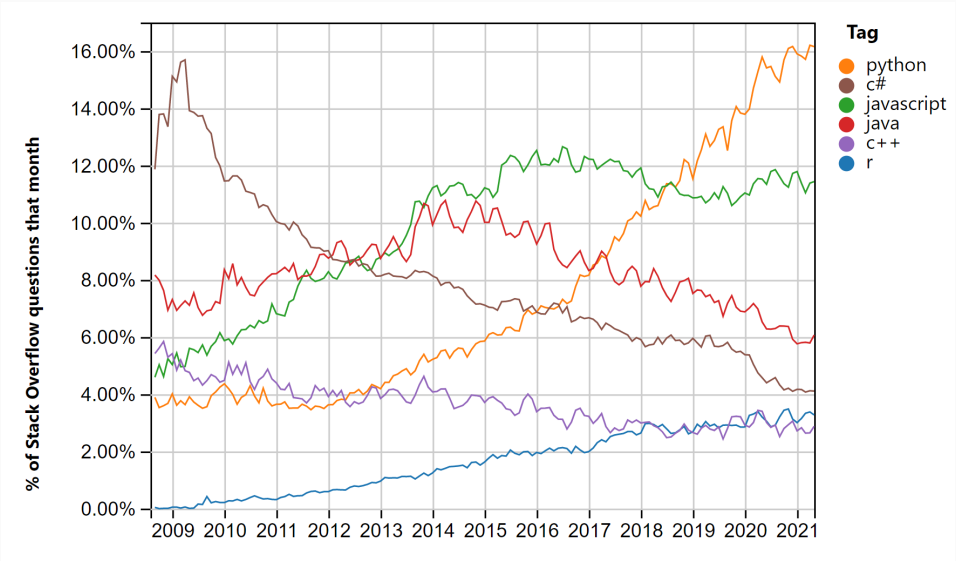
There should be one– and preferably only one –obvious way to do it. Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch. (Tim Peters - The Zen of Python)

Credit where Credit is due

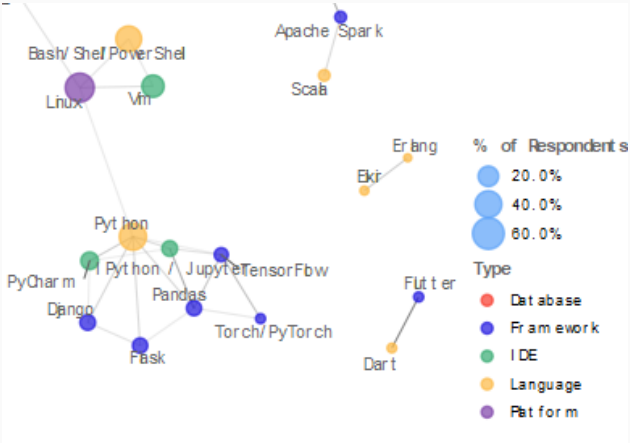
- Guido van Rossum
  created Python in his Christmas holidays 1989 as
  > *"a descendant of ABC that would appeal to Unix/C hackers. I chose Python as a working title for the project, being in a slightly irreverent mood (and a big fan of Monty Python's Flying Circus)."*

- Since 2019 5-member steering committee at the Python Foundation heads the development of Python

Python is popular and increasing in popularity



Python's local technology cluster



StackOverflow.com: "Developer Survey Results 2019"

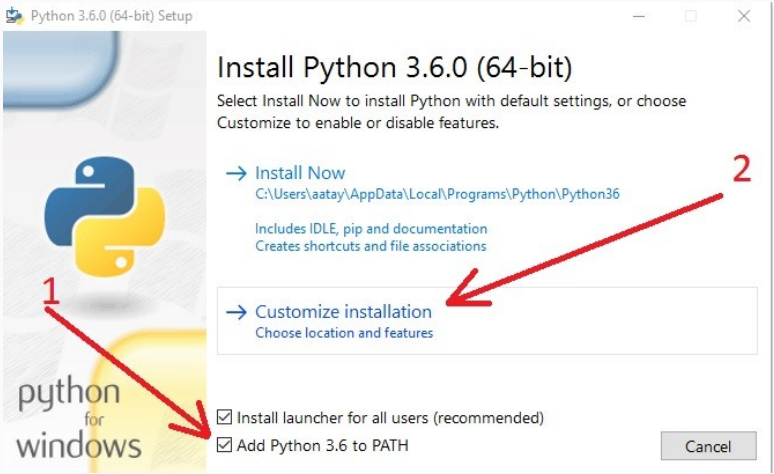
Why I discourage anaconda

- packages provided by anaconda need to be installed with `conda install` (they will ONLY be in the conda environment)
- packages tend to be outdated
- Overkill/Unnecessary software
- Jupyter and spyder run without anaconda as well
- Actually not *that* popular: 19% of Python installations via Anaconda[1]

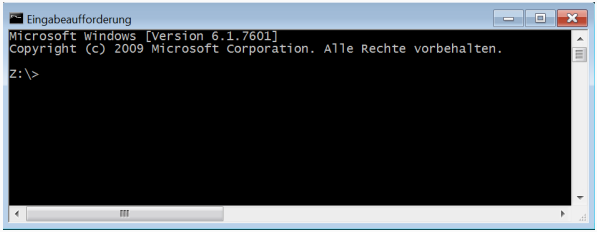
[1] Python Developers Survey 2020 Results

Installing Python and pip

https://www.python.org/downloads/



Different ways to use Python



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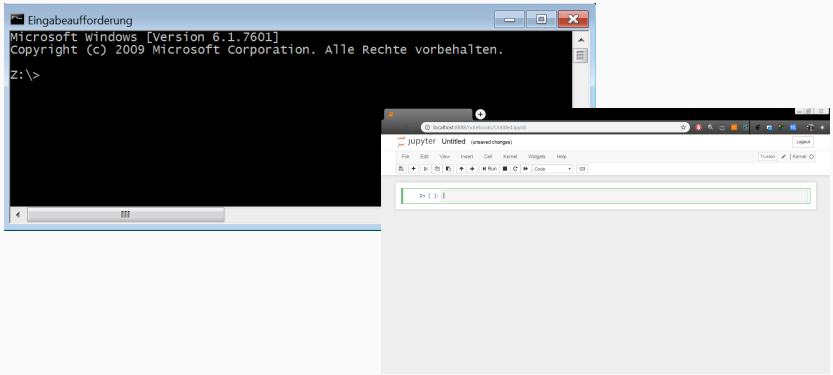

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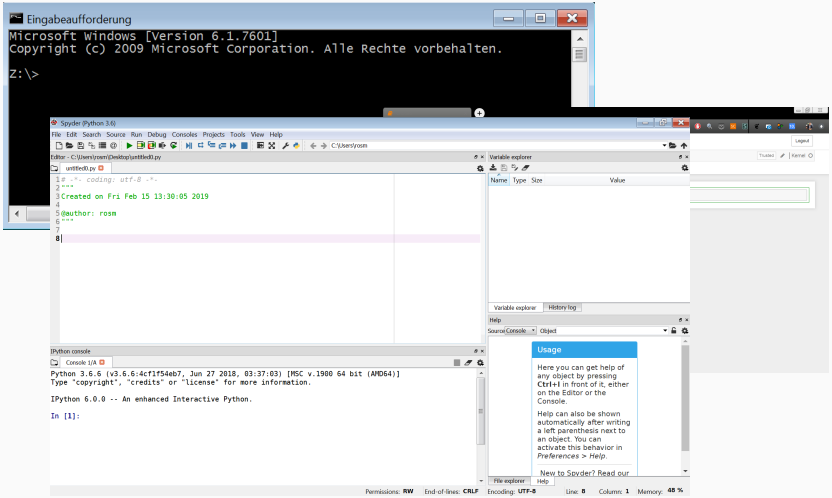

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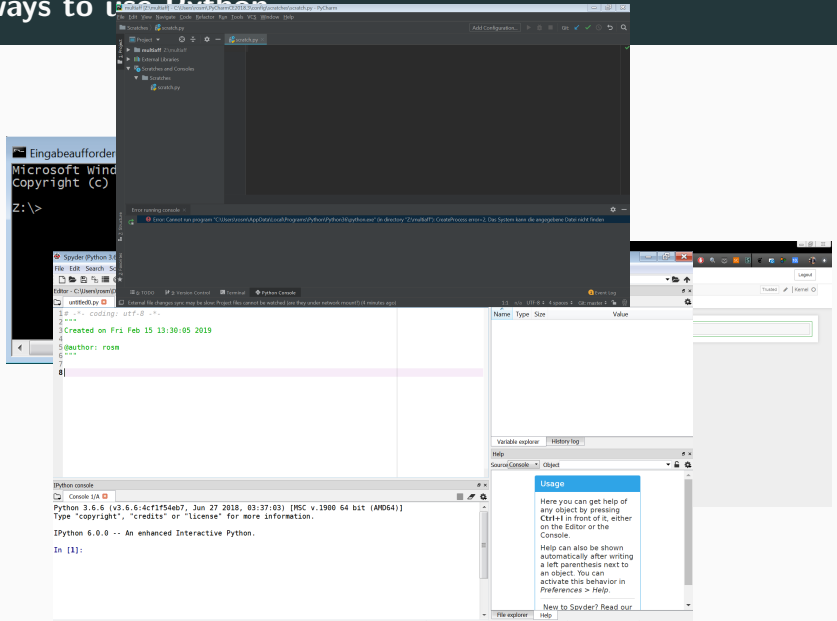

Terminal/Console

- >_ Console uses DOS language (Windows) or `shell` and `bash` (Linux and Apple)
- >_ Starts python environment, Jupyter, and executes scripts

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- >_ Starts python environment, Jupyter, and executes scripts
- >_ Install packages here:

  Windows: `python -m pip install pandas seaborn`

  Linux/Apple: `python3 -m pip install pandas seaborn`

- >_ Shortcut (which is not platform-independent)

  Windows: `pip install pandas seaborn`

  Linux/Apple: `pip3 install pandas seaborn`

Jupyter Notebook on your computer

- Create a folder for this course and navigate there in your terminal (alternatively, open the "PowerShell" via context menu after ⇧+rightclick)

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jupyter notebook
```

- Your browser will fire up (i.e., you started your own server)

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jupyter notebook
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- Your browser will fire up (i.e., you started your own server)
- Click on New in the upper right corner to start a new notebook

Notebooks will be saved in the folder where you invoked the jupyter server

Jupyter notebook in the ☁

- colab.research.google.com: requires Google account; stores notebooks in your Drive; integrates with GitHub; potentially older packages
- kaggle.com/code: requires Kaggle account; allows for R as well
- mybinder.org: requires GitHub account; builds from a GitHub repository

Recap some Python basics

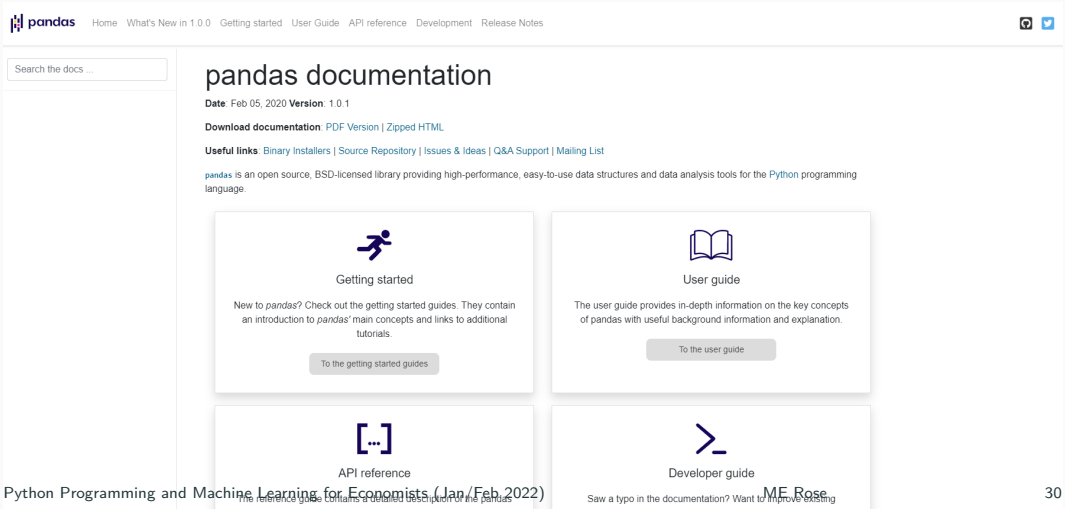
What matters in Python?

- Indentation is key (convention: four spaces)
- Case-sensitive
- Variables must not start with numbers
- It's a language, *not* a program

Pandas

pandas: the library for data manipulation

- Documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/



Let's start with a dataset on twins...

```
1 import pandas as pd
2
3 FNAME = "http://www.stat.ucla.edu/~rgould/datasets/twins.dat"
4
5 df = pd.read_csv(FNAME, sep='\t')
```

- Documentation at
  http://www.stat.ucla.edu/~rgould/datasets/twinsexplain.txt

pandas functionality relevant for the course

- 10 minutes to pandas
- IO tools (text, CSV, HDF5, ...)
- Indexing and selecting data
- Reshaping and pivot tables
- Working with missing data
- Computational tools

Let's inspect our data

```
df.shape  # Dimensions
df.head()  # First 5 lines (by default)
df.tail(7)  # Last 7 lines
df.columns  # List of variables
df.describe()  # Summary statistics
```

1. How many observations do you have?
2. How many variables do you have?
3. Which variables are numeric?
4. What is the mean of variable "DEDUC1"?

Slicing the DataFrame

```python
# Selecting columns
df["DEDUC1"]  # Column by column name
df[["AGE", "LHRWAGEH"]]  # Columns by list of column names
df.iloc[:, 5:7]  # Column range by column indices

# Selecting rows
df.loc[0]  # Row by index name (also accepts lists)
df.iloc[0]  # Row by row number (also accepts lists)

# Selecting values
df.loc[18, "AGE"]  # Name of row and column
df.iloc[18, 2]  # Index of row and column
```

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1. What is the 6th entry of the 5th column?
2. What is the 5th entry of column `"DTEN"`?
3. What is the last entry of column `"LHRWAGEL"`?

Understanding dtypes

```
1 df.info()
```

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Pandas	Python	Purpose
object	unicode	Text
int64	int	Integers
float64	float	Floating numbers
bool	bool	True & False values
datetime64		Date and time values
timedelta[ns]		Differences between two datetimes
category		Finite list of text values

Changing dtypes

```
df["WHITEH"] = df["WHITEH"].astype(bool)
df["DMARRIED"] = df["DMARRIED"].astype("category")
df["LHRWAGEH"] = pd.to_numeric(df["LHRWAGEH"], errors="coerce")
```

Optimising dtypes

```
df.info(memory_usage=True)
```

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```
bools = ['WHITEH', 'MALEH', 'WHITEL', 'MALEL']
df[bools] = df[bools].astype(bool)
df['DMARRIED'] = df['DMARRIED'].astype('int8')
df.info(memory_usage=True)
```

Boolean indexing

```
df[df["AGE"] > 20]  # One condition
df[(df["AGE"] > 20) & (df["WHITEL"] == 1)]  # Multiple conditions
df[~(df["AGE"] > 20)]  # Tilde inverses boolean
values = (20, 21, 22, 23)
df[df["AGE"].isin(values)]  # Select specific values
```

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```

1. How many observations have "WHITEL" equal to 0?
2. How many observations have "WHITEH" equal to 1 and "DEDUC1 unequal to 0?
3. In how many rows do the values for "WHITEH" and "WHITEL" differ?
4. What is the mean age of twins whose L-sibling is a non-white male with either 12 or 14 years of education? (Use "WHITEL", "MALEL" and "EDUCHL",)

Aggregate data

```
df["WHITEL"].value_counts()
pd.crosstab(df["WHITEH"], df["WHITEL"])
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1. What is the most common value in "EDUCL"?
2. What is the most common combination of "MALEH" and "MALEL"?

Manipulation

```python
# Representation
df = df.sort_values(by='HRWAGEH')  # Sorting by column
df = df[sorted(df.columns)]  # Re-order columns alphabetically
# Work on columns
df = df.drop('AGESQ', axis=1)  # Drop a column
df['new'] = 9  # Add new column
df['AGETR'] = df['AGE']**3
df['combined'] = df['MALEH'] + df['EDUCH']
# Missing data
df["HRWAGEH_new"] = df["HRWAGEH"].fillna(0)  # Fill missings with 0
df = df.dropna(subset=["HRWAGEH"])  # Drop rows missing in "HRWAGEH"
```

Grouping

```
grouped = df.groupby(['MALEH'])
print(grouped['AGE'].mean())
print(grouped['EDUCH'].agg(['mean', 'sum']))
print(grouped[['EDUCH', 'AGE']].agg(['mean', 'std']))
```

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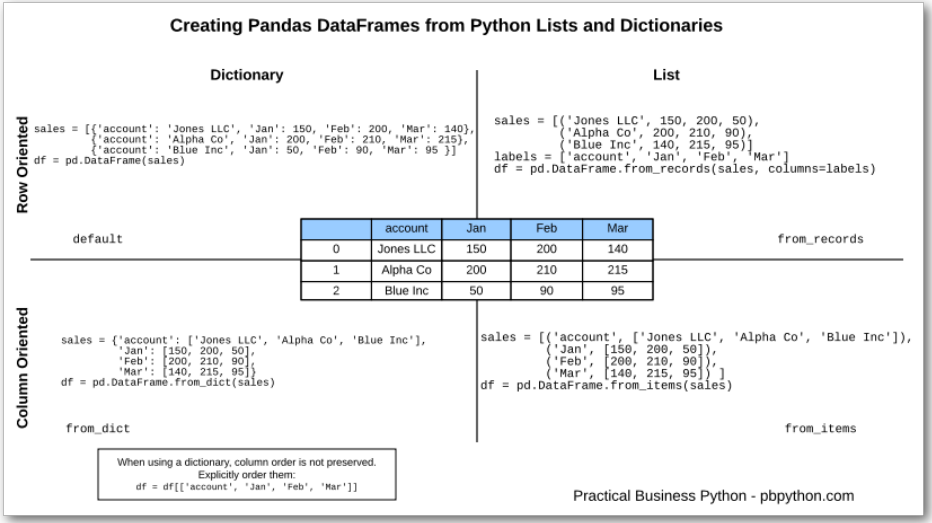
print(grouped[['EDUCH', 'AGE']].agg(['mean', 'std']))
```

→ Full list at https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/groupby.html#aggregation

- What is the "AGE" variance for "MALEL" == 0 individuals?
- What are the second and the third quartile of years of schooling for female L-siblings? (Use "EUDCL" and "MALEL" == 0)
- What is the average "AGE" for twins where both siblings are female?

Creating DataFrames from other objects



To become a Master...

- 10 minutes to pandas
- Wes McKinney: "Python for Data Analysis. Data Wrangling with Pandas, NumPy, and IPython", O'Reilly (2017)
- Fabio Nelli: "Python Data Analytics. Data Analysis and Science Using Pandas, matplotlib, and the Python Programming Language", Apress (2015)

Plotting w/ pandas (matplotlib), and w/ seaborn

Visualization with pandas

- Straightforward plotting as DataFrame methods for all kinds: barplots, areas, histograms, violin plots, timeseries, etc.:
  https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/visualization.html
- Has `matplotlib` under the hood - for aesthetics
  `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`
- Set global styles with `plt.style.use('<style>')` (list all styles with `plt.style.available`)

! Beware: Have DataFrame in correct format (long vs. wide)

Statistical plotting with seaborn

- seaborn: wrapper for `matplotlib`, optimized for quick statistical plotting: Error bars, distributions, regressions, etc.

- Use seaborn's toy datasets using `.load_dataset()`

👉 If downloading example datasets via `.load_dataset()` doesn't work, get them from github.com/mwaskom/seaborn-data and store them in `~./seaborn-data/`

Seaborn's plotting philosophy

- Statistical relation between numeric values?
  - ➔ `relplot()` for Scatter and Line (→ Documentation)
- Categorical data?
  - ➔ `catplot()` for Scatter-like (Swarm and Strip), Distributions (Box, Violin, Boxen) and Estimations (Point, Bar, Count) (→ Documentation)
- Linear relationships?
  - ➔ `regplot()` (→ Documentation)

Pandas plotting vs. seaborn

- In Jupyter, remember to write and execute `%matplotlib inline` in first cell to show figures
- Use pandas when you do the aggregations yourself
- Use seaborn when you use raw data – seaborn will aggregate itself

Excourse: colormaps

List of named colors in matplotlib

Color maps in matplotlib

Color maps in seaborn

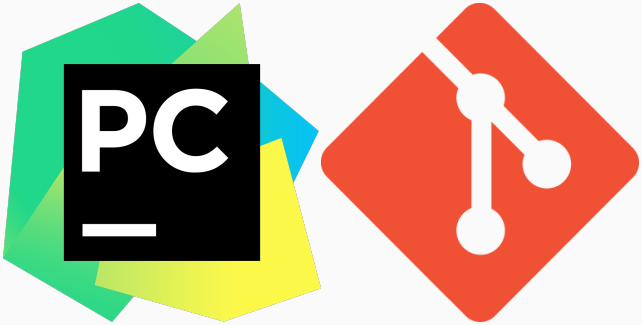
To become a Master...

- Fabio Nelli: "Python Data Analytics. Data Analysis and Science Using Pandas, matplotlib, and the Python Programming Language", Apress (2015)
- matplotlib Tutorials
- seaborn User guide and tutorial

Recap Day 1

- Use the Terminal/Console to install new packages, upgrade with the `--upgrade` flag
- Consult the package's documentation for parameter names, defaults and examples
- Python is object-orientated: don't forget to reassign after working with an object

Project Management with PyCharm and git



Proper Data Management

- ... increasingly required by funders (as of last year, ERC grant holders have to have a RDMP in place)
- ... usually entails a backup system, maybe with versioning
- ... enables you to keep track of your progress
- ... facilitates working with others

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! Remember: You are your first re-user of your data
  - Documentation
  - Accuracy
  - Replicability

Ten Simple Rules for Reproducible Computational Research

1. For Every Result, **Keep Track** of How It Was Produced
2. Avoid **Manual Data Manipulation** Steps
3. **Archive** the Exact Versions of All External Programs Used
4. **Version Control** All Custom Scripts
5. Record All **Intermediate Results**, When Possible in Standardized Formats
6. For Analyses That Include Randomness, Note Underlying **Random Seeds**
7. Always Store **Raw Data** behind Plots
8. Generate **Hierarchical Analysis Output**, Allowing Layers of Increasing Detail to Be Inspected
9. Connect Textual Statements to **Underlying Results**
10. Provide **Public Access** to Scripts, Runs, and Results

Geir K. Sandve et al. (2013): "Ten Simple Rules for Reproducible Computational Research", Plos ONE.

More control for Windows users

- Show file endings - How?
- Show hidden files - How?

Simple rules for an Economist's project directory

- "Automate everything that can be automated."
- "Store code and data under version control."
- "Separate directories by function."
- "Separate files into inputs and outputs."
- "Manage tasks with a task management system."

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❓ From which of your required readings are these quotes?

Why PyCharm?

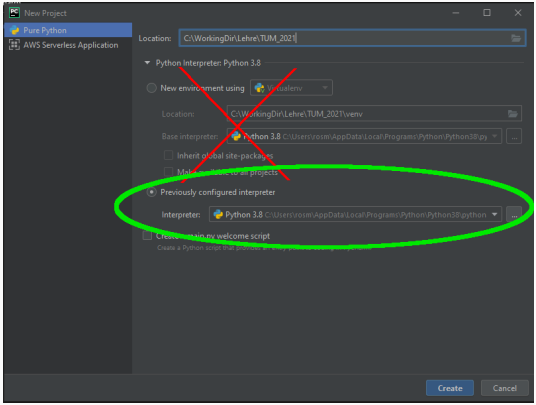
- Integrated Developer Environment (IDE), i.e. terminal, editor, object explorer, etc. in a single window
- Project-aware: Knows of usage of say imported functions elsewhere
- Integrates with version control systems and also Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Community edition is free (→ Download)

🏆 Most used editor or IDE in 2020, with 33% of developers[2]

[2] Python Developers Survey 2020 Results

Starting a project in PyCharm

1. (Install and)Open PyCharm
2. In the Welcome screen, click on "Open" and open the folder where you saved your notebook yesterday
3. Do **NOT** create a new/virtual environment (*venv*), rather (set and)use the system interpreter(to your python installation)
4. `main.py` Welcome Script not necessary



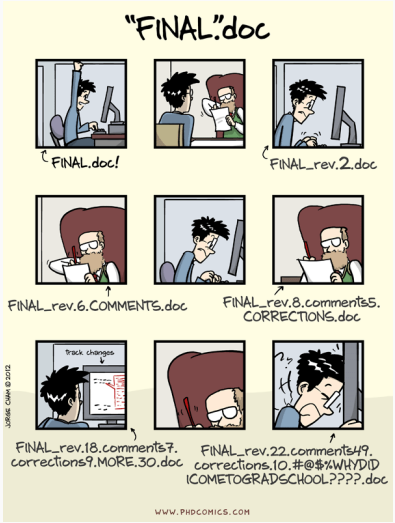
jetbrains.com/help/pycharm/creating-and-running-your-first-python-project.htmls

Why does git exist?

- Git protects yourself and others from yourself and others
- You can modify/change/break/improve your code and data, secure in the knowledge that you can not ruin your work too badly
- **No** commercial software is written without Version Control!
- Lots of open-source projects as well:
  - pandas, scikit-learn, seaborn, ggplot2, ⋯
- Very handy to compare recent changes against history
- Almost all Python developers use version control at least sometimes[3]

[3] Python Developers Survey 2020 Results

With git you *never* change the file name



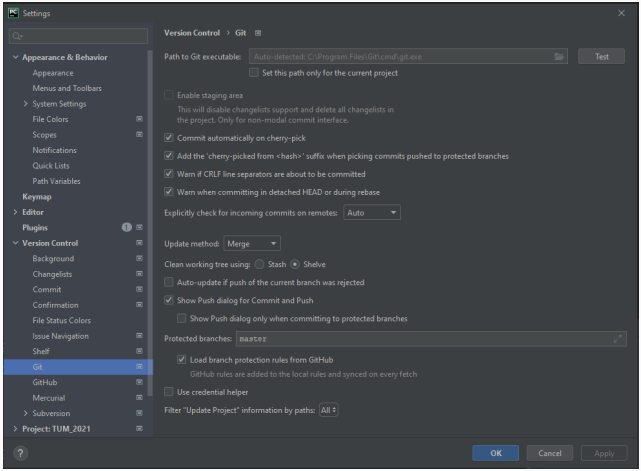
How does git work?

1. You tell git which files to keep track of ("checking-in")
2. ... eventually to store snapshots of changes of tracked files ("committing")
3. ... on top of previous commits ("repository")

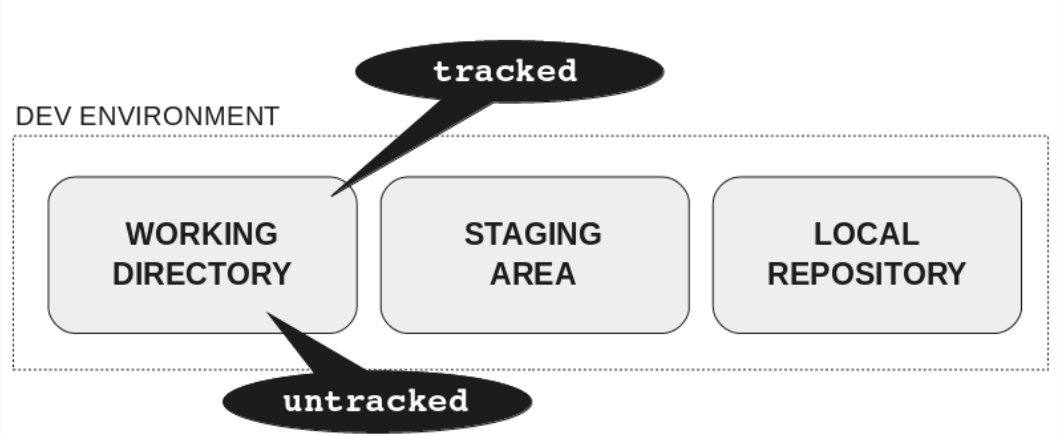
$\longrightarrow$ git manages changes to a project without overwriting any part of it

Configuring git in PyCharm

1. (Install git from git-scm.com/download)
2. File | Settings > Version Control > Git → Set "Path to Git executable" (often auto-deteced)
3. VCS | Enable Version Control Integration → select "Git"
4. Use green marker to open git dialogue



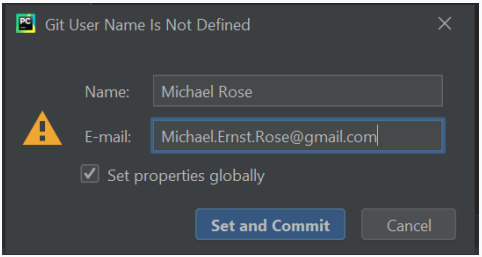
git's architecture



from: Rachel Carmena (2018): "How to teach Git"

Telling git who you are

On first commit, PyCharm prompts for name and email address



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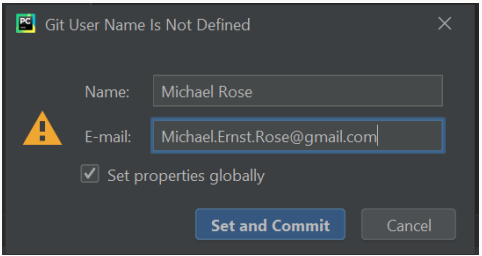


Alternatively, you may your identity via the terminal:

```
$ git config --global user.name "<Your real name>"
$ git config --global user.email <Your real email address>
```

If you plan to use git outside of PyCharm also set the editor

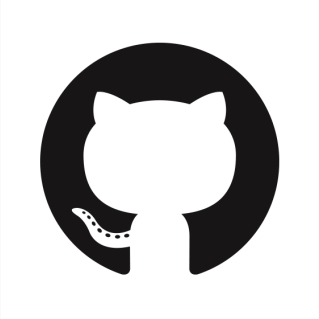
The `.gitignore` file

- Small file to specify files and folders you do not want to track → Documentation
  - PyCharm's `.idea` folder
  - temp files from Stata, Python, R, etc.
  - Windows' database files
- Works best with regex → Templates
- Hidden on *nix systems; show with ctrl + h

To become a Master...

- PyCharm's playlist Getting Started with PyCharm (13 videos)
- PyCharm's Knowledge Base

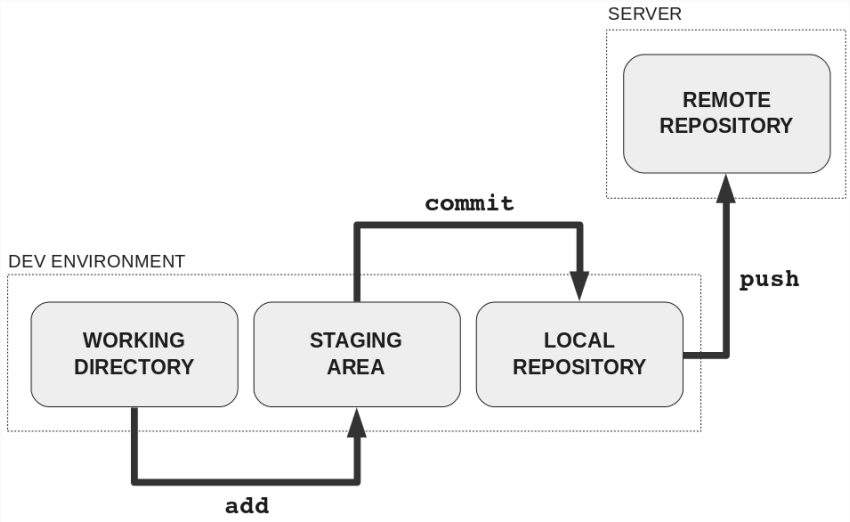
Collaborating with GitHub and/or GitLab



What's the difference?

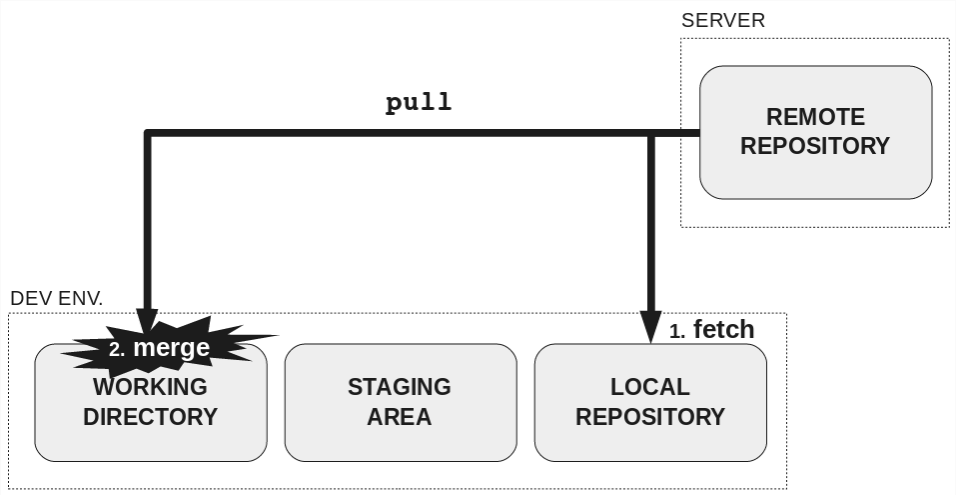
- git: Version control *on your machine*
- GitHub: Cloud storage accessible from git
- GitLab: GitHub for projects that require continuous integration (CI), i.e. web-apps

How do your changes make it to GitHub/GitLab?



from: Rachel Carmena (2018): "How to teach Git"

How do others' changes make it to your system?



from: Rachel Carmena (2018): "How to teach Git"

Configuring GitHub in PyCharm

1. File | Settings > Version Control > Git → check "Credential Helper"
2. File | Settings > Version Control > GitHub → Click "Add Account"
   - Create an account, or
   - Sign in

⚠ If in future your commits don't make it to GitHub, verify on this page that you're still connected to GitHub

---

If you plan to use GitHub outside PyCharm:

```
$ git config --global credential.helper cache
$ git config --global user.password "<Your GitHub password>"
```

Option 1: You have a local repo and want to have it on GitHub

1. Open PyCharm in the folder you want to have on GitHub
2. (Have at least one commit in repo)
3. Git | GitHub > Share Project on GitHub → Type repository name(and check Private)

👉 With GitLab this doesn't work (yet)

Option 2: You have a repo on GitHub/GitLab and want it locally ("cloning")

1. Create a (preferably private) repository on github.com (click "+" top right)
2. Open PyCharm anywhere
3. Either click on
   - VCS | Get from Version Control
   - Git | Clone...
4. In the new window, select "GitHub <your account name>" on the left
5. From the list of repos, select the new one; then on the bottom set the location

👉 PyCharm creates a new folder, turns it into a projects and establishes the connection to GitHub

👉 Do not attempt to clone a remote repo into another local one!

GitHub

- Repos have unlimited space but no file may be larger than 100MB
- Stars a repo on GitHub to save to your favorites and to say Thank you
- Get Pro benefits for free via GitHub Student Developer Pack) (Added benefit: GitHub hosts a simple private webpage)

To become a Master...

- GitHub's Learning Lab

Debugging

Bad things that can happen to your code

- Syntax Errors: Prevent your code from running (i.e. pre-runtime)
- Runtime Error: Occur during runtime (Exception)
- Semantic Error: Code runs, but not the way you like (Bugs)

Bad things that can happen to your code

- Syntax Errors: Prevent your code from running (i.e. pre-runtime)
- Runtime Error: Occur during runtime (Exception)
- Semantic Error: Code runs, but not the way you like (Bugs)

? Which one of these is a syntax error, which one is a bug, and which one will throw an exception?

1. Attempting to divide by 0
2. Not closing a parenthesis
3. Not dividing by 100 when computing a percentage

Avoid bugs in the first place

- Write easy code
- Experiment to check your hypotheses
  - `print()` objects to see what they contain
  - `print(type())` objects to see what they are
- Scaffolding: Write, check, repeat (Get something working and keep it working)
- Think formally (unlike in natural languages)
  - No ambiguity
  - Less redundancy
  - Always literal

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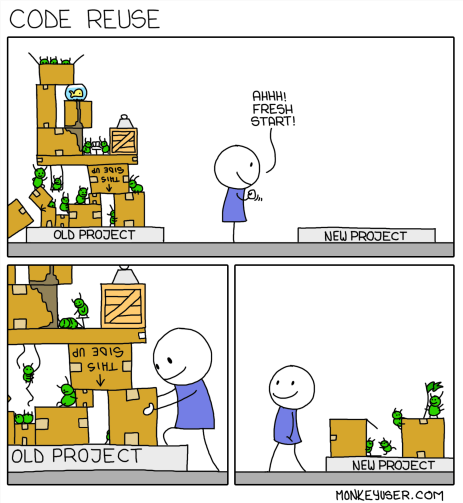
  - Always literal

⌨ The problem always sits behind the keyboard

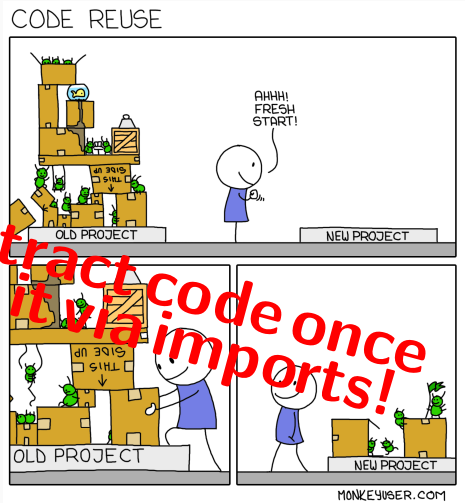
How to hunt down the bug

- You will spend most of the time debugging
- It's detective work: Where does the bug come from, how to fix it w/o breaking other things
- Tracebacks help you: What kind of error & where (approximately)

Avoid reusing bad code



Avoid reusing bad code



Write abstract code once and reuse it via imports!

Make use of tracebacks!

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./test.py", line 21, in <module>
    main()
  File "./test.py", line 14, in main
    data=tips, legend=False)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/seaborn/relational.py", line 1613, in relplot
    **plot_kws)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/matplotlib/__init__.py", line 1810, in inner
    return func(ax, *args, **kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/matplotlib/axes/_axes.py", line 4300, in scatter
    collection.update(kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/matplotlib/artist.py", line 916, in update
    ret = [_update_property(self, k, v) for k, v in props.items()]
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/matplotlib/artist.py", line 916, in <listcomp>
    ret = [_update_property(self, k, v) for k, v in props.items()]
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/matplotlib/artist.py", line 912, in _update_property
    raise AttributeError('Unknown property %s' % k)
AttributeError: Unknown property xcol
```

Inspecting the object

```
1 my_list = {'syntax': 10, 'runtime': 99}
2 print(type(my_list))
```

- What is the type of object `my_list`?

Checking the version

Every decent package has a magic attribute `.__version__`:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2
3 pd.__version__
```

Useful to check whether your version is outdated; assure you're on the latest version before bothering developers

Know your error I

```
1 x = "9"
2 y = 1
3 z = x + y
```

Know your error I

```
1 x = "9"
2 y = 1
3 z = x + y
```

- `TypeError`: you try to combine two objects that are not compatible

Know your error II

```
currencies = ["dollar", "euro"]
print(currency)
```

Know your error II

```
1 currencies = ["dollar", "euro"]
2 print(currency)
```

- `NameError`: you refer to an object that does not exist

Know your error III

```
int("9.0")
```

Know your error III

```
1 int("9.0")
```

- `ValueError`: the value you passed to a parameter does not pass the function's limitations on the value

Know your error IV

```
1 marks = [1, 1, 4]
2 print(marks[4])
```

Know your error IV

```
1 marks = [1, 1, 4]
2 print(marks[4])
```

- `IndexError`: you are referring to an element in a container that does not exist

Know your error V

```
capitals = {'ger': 'berlin', 'aut': 'vienna'}
print(capitals['fra'])
```

Know your error V

```
1 capitals = {'ger': 'berlin', 'aut': 'vienna'}
2 print(capitals['fra'])
```

- `KeyError`: you are referring to a key in a dict (or dict-like object) that does not exist

Know your error VI

```
1 my_list = "dbcea"
2 my_list.sort()
```

Know your error VI

```
1 my_list = "dbcea"
2 my_list.sort()
```

- `AttributeError`: what you want to do with an object is not possible (mostly: the object is not what you think it is)

Handling exceptions with try-except clauses

To find out how your objects look like *exactly* when code fails, use a try-except clause

```
1    try:
2        average = sum(a_list) / len(a_list)
3    except ZeroDivisionError:
4        print(a_list)
```

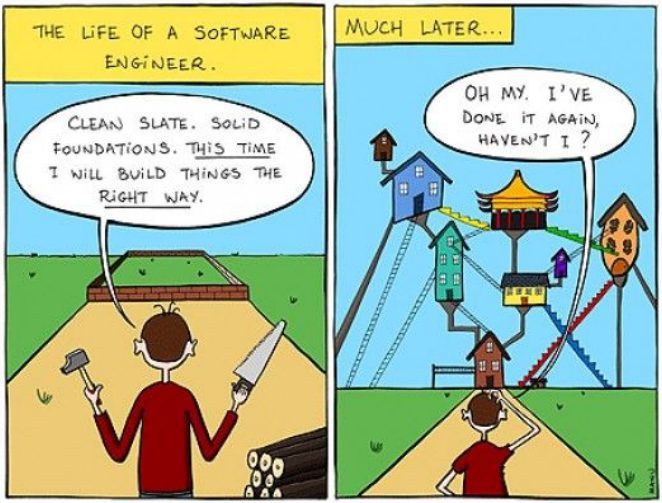
General rule: Catch only specific errors!

Warnings

- Warnings are messages only
- Warnings do not break runtime
- Most of the time you have `DeprecationWarnings` and pandas' https://www.dataquest.io/blog/settingwithcopywarning/`SettingwithCopyWarning`

If you call me for help saying you have an *error* when in fact you have a *warning*, you own me a beer

Refactor as needed



To become a Master...

- Allen B. Downey: "Think Python 2e", Green Tea Press (2015)
- Arthur Turrell: "Coding for Economists" (2021)
- "How to Think Like a Computer Scientist: Interactive Edition"
- Garret Christensen, Jeremy Freese and Edward Miguel "Transparent and Reproducible Social Science Research: How to Do Open Science" UC Press (2019)

Machine Learning for Economists

Why should Economists know Machine Learning?

- To understand its impact on the economy
- To make use of text as data
- To create huge, fat datasets based on prediction
- To understand one's datasets better
- Useful for Econometrics

Why should Econometricians know Machine Learning?

- Prediction is part of 2SLS
- Systematic model selection
- Policy prediction

Further reading: Angrist and Frandsen (2019): "Machine Labor", NBER Working Paper No. 26584

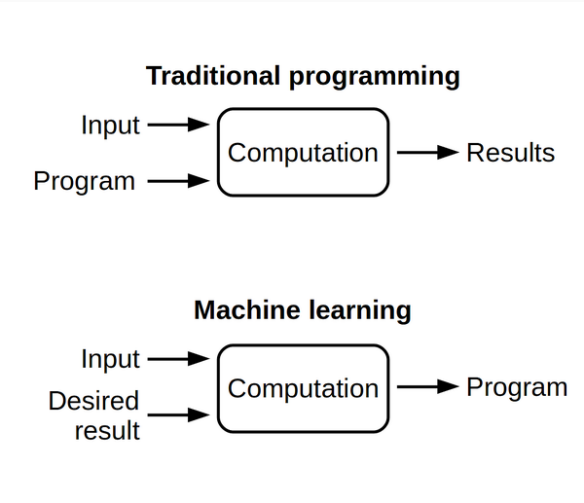
What problems does ML solve?

> "If a typical person can do a mental task with less than one second of thought, we can probably automate it using AI either now or in the near future."
>
> *Andrew Ng*

Goal: Finding patterns in and making statistical inference from *huge and fat* data

! The science and art of giving computers the ability to make decisions *without being explicitly programmed*

Relation ML and traditional programming



from: Antti Ajanki (2018): "Differences between machine learning and software engineering"

Some definitions and relationships

- Machine Learning: Learning from data
  1. Unsupervised ML: Finding patterns in the unknown
  2. Supervised ML: Predicting from what's known
     - Deep Learning: A multi-layer neural network
  3. Reinforcement Learning: Explore and exploit
- Natural Language Processing: Turning Text to Data
- Artificial Intelligence: ML + decision-making

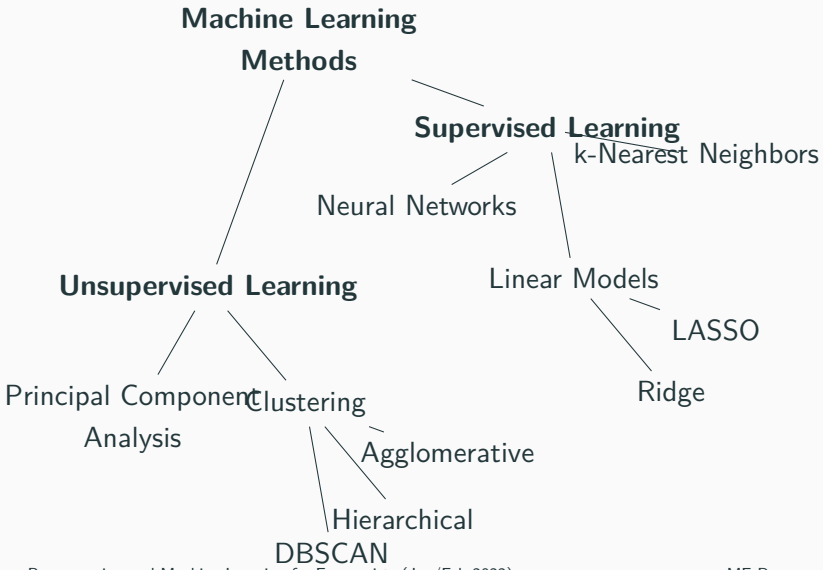
Translation: Econometrics to Machine Learning

Term in Econometrics	Term in ML
Variable	Feature
Variable construction	Feature engineering
fit	learn, fit
coefficient	weight
Non-binary regression	Prediction
Binary regression	Classification
Dummy	One-hot encoding
Bias	Assumptions made to ease learning

General considerations

- Data is the new Oil
- Garbage in, Garbage out
- ML will err – if you want perfection, do it yourself
- Do not interpret anything (coefficients are biased)

ML methods we're going to learn



Unsupervised Machine Learning

Unsupervised Machine Learning

- No pre-learning and testing, it just happens
- Black Box

What for?

1. Dimensionality reduction (many features to fewer features)
   - Preprocessing (for supervised methods to ease computational burden)
   - Feature extraction (Find driving themes in data)
2. Clustering

Examples in Economics

Dimensionality Reduction

- Nancy Kong, Uwe Dulleck, Shupeng Sun, Sowmya Vajjala and Adam B. Jaffe: "Linguistic Metrics for Patent Disclosure: Evidence from University Versus Corporate Patents," CESifo Working Paper No. 8571.

Clustering

- Marko Terviö (2011): "Divisions within Academia: Evidence from Faculty Hiring and Placement," The Review of Economics and Statistics 93(3), 1053–1062.
- Anil Chaturvedi, J. Douglas Carroll, Paul E. Green and John A. Rotondo (1997): "A Feature-Based Approach to Market Segmentation via Overlapping K-Centroids Clustering," Journal of Marketing Research 34(39), 370–377.

Principal Component Analysis

Principal Component Analysis

- Represent/Re-express a large share of your data's variation using fewer features (= dimension)
  - Reduce noise and redundancy
  - You do not drop features

  Ex. Instead of 100 features, use only 40 principal components to represent 95% of variance of original data
- Mathematically, $\forall$ feature k find linear function $\sum_{j=1}^{p} \alpha_{kj} x_j$ with maximum variance
- *Combine* features in all possible ways such that the combinations are *orthogonal* to each other which maximizes variance
- Think of principal components as maximum variance directions
- Data is usually scaled

Principal Component Analysis: Mathematical intuition

1. Σ is variance-covariance matrix: $\frac{1}{1-n}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}$
2. Constrained optimization problem: $\text{argmax}\, var(\alpha'_k \Sigma \alpha_k)$ s.t. $(\alpha'_k \alpha_k = 1)$
3. Lagrangian: $\alpha'_k \Sigma \alpha_k - \lambda_k(\alpha'_k \alpha_k - 1)$
4. After partial differentiation: $\Sigma \alpha_k = \lambda_k \alpha_k$

Principal Component Analysis: Mathematical intuition

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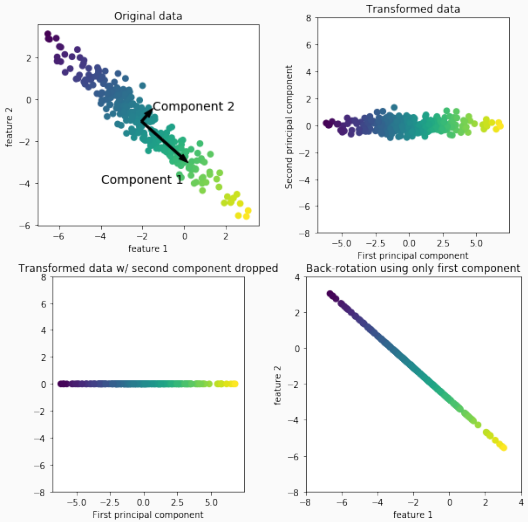
3. Lagrangian: $\alpha_k'\Sigma\alpha_k - \lambda_k(\alpha_k'\alpha_k - 1)$
4. After partial differentiation: $\Sigma\alpha_k = \lambda_k\alpha_k$
5. Solution: Use eigenvectors of the k largest eigenvalues to form a new matrix $\mathbf{W}$
6. Transform onto subspace: $y = W' \times x$

Principal Component Analysis: Graphical intuition

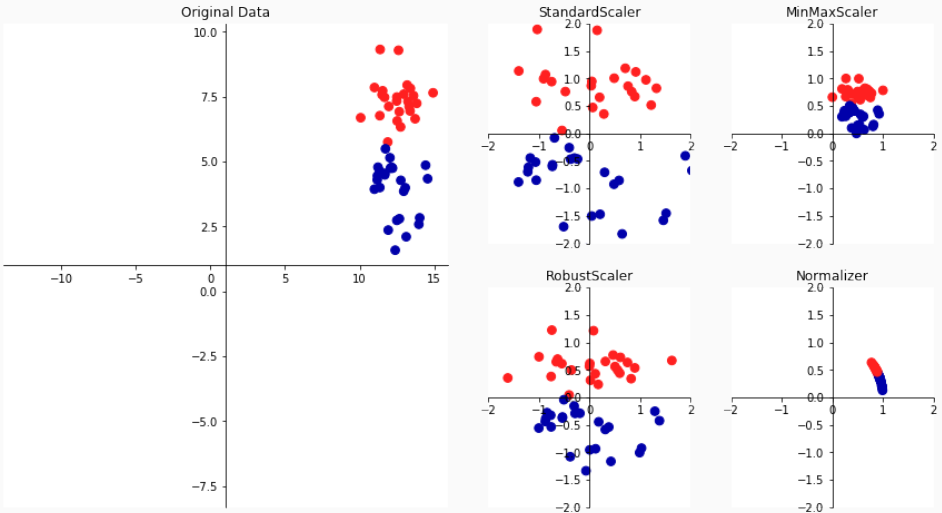


from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

Scaling

- Four scaling methods
  1. `StandardScaler`: Standarization (mean 0 and variance 1)
  2. `MinMaxScaler`: Features shifted to be between 0 and 1
  3. `RobustScaler`: Normalisation using mean and quartile
  4. `Normalizer`: Projection on unit circle

Scaling, cont.



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

To become a Master...

- Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido: "Introduction to Machine Learning with Python", O'Reilly (2016)

Clustering

k-Means Clustering

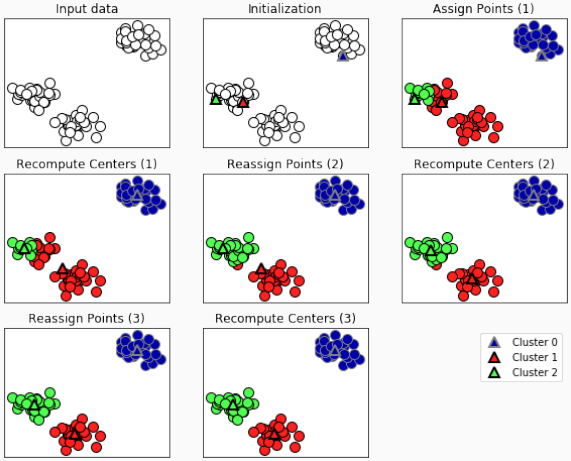
- Form of partitional Clustering
- Aims to minimize variance within a cluster (good for "linear" data)
- Algorithmic steps
  1. Initialize k points as cluster means randomly
  2. Assign each point to closest cluster center (in Euclidean distance)
  3. Reset cluster center as mean of points assigned to it
  4. Repeat 2 and 3 until convergence
- 1 main parameter (→ Documentation)
  1. How many clusters?

\+ Fast and transparent

\- Works best (only) with Euclidean distance

\- Performs badly for non-simple shapes (e.g. where clusters don't have same diameter)

k-Means Clustering, cont.



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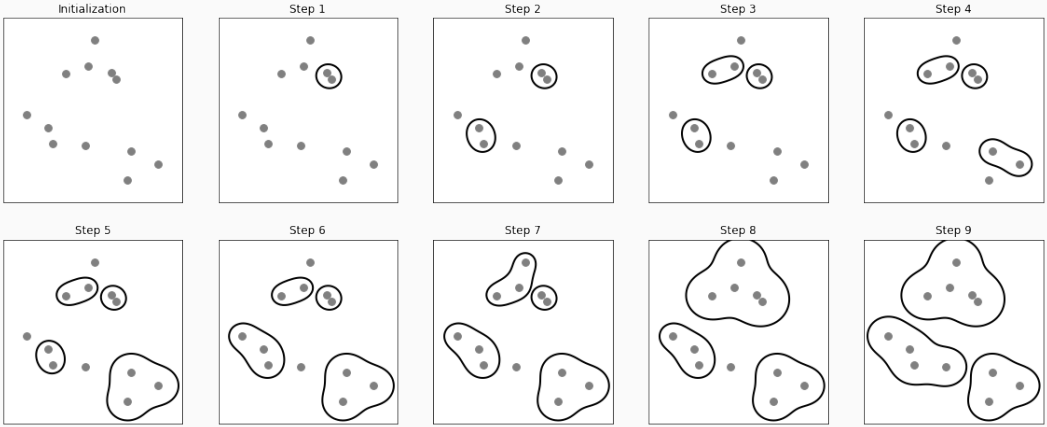
Agglomerative Clustering

- Form of hierarchical clustering
- Algorithmic steps
  1. Make each point its own cluster
  2. Iteratively merge two closest clusters
  3. Stop when k clusters are left
- 3 main parameters (→ Documentation)
  1. Which number of clusters?
  2. Which clustering method?
  3. Which distance measure?

\+ Good for hierarchical data

\- No prediction, performs badly for non-simple shapes

Agglomerative Clustering, cont.



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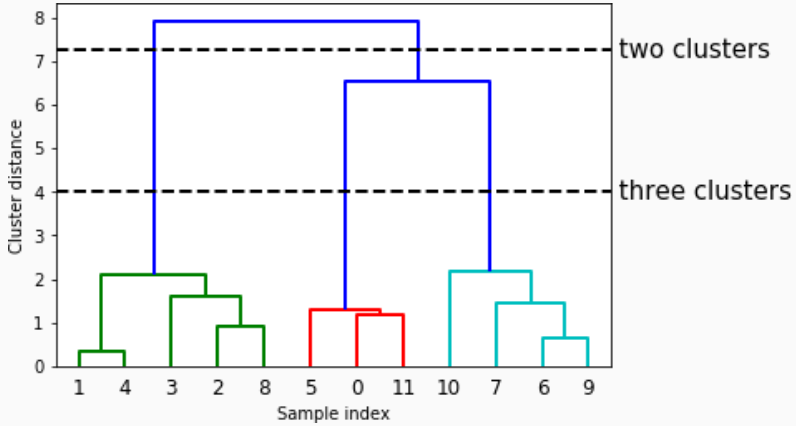
What is distance?

- Multiple ways to compute distance between two points in multi-dimensional space
- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.neighbors.DistanceMetric.html

Use a dendrogram to find the optimal k

- Visualizes a linkage array, depicting distances between clusters



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise (DBSCAN)

- Find clusters satisfying specific conditions
- Algorithmic steps
  1. Pick an arbitrary observation
  2. If parametric conditions are met, point and neighbors become core cluster, otherwise noise
  3. Repeat for neighbors
  4. Repeat until all observations have been visited

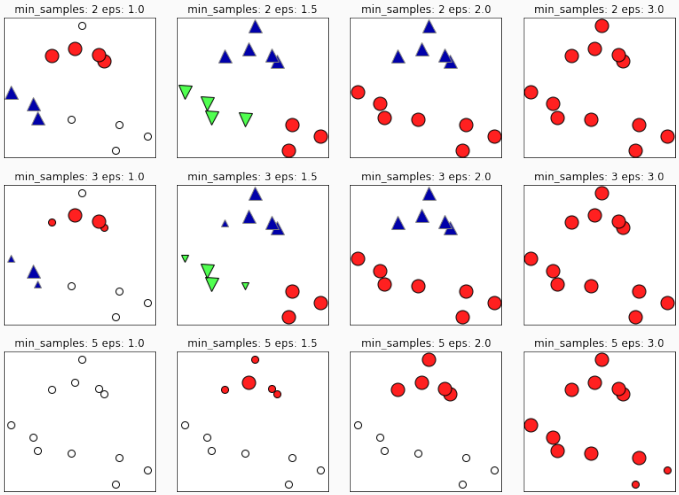
  3 main parameters (→ Documentation)
  1. How many observations in a cluster at least?
  2. How close at least?
  3. Which distance measure?

\+ No a priori number of clusters needed, captures complex shapes

\+ Extensions exist for e.g. geo-clustering

\- Slow

DBSCAN, cont.



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

Evaluating clusters (in the absence of labels)

1. Silhouette Score → Documentation
   - Mean intra-cluster distance divided by mean distance to nearest cluster
   - Ranges between -1 (bad) and 1 (good)
2. Davies-Bouldin score → Documentation
   - Compare each cluster with its closest neighbor
   - Ranges between 0 (good) and ∞ (bad)
3. Calinski-Harabasz score → Documentation
   - Ratio between the within-cluster dispersion and the between-cluster dispersion
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! Remember: Clustering algorithms find clusters because that is what they do - not necessarily because there are clusters

Should I standardize the data before clustering?

Q: Should different features (potentially with different units) have equal weight? E.g., on a feature measured in kilograms and another one in metres, are a 1 unit difference as significant in both instances?

No You should standardize

Yes It doesn't hurt to standardize, eventually it improves convergence

To become a Master...

- Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido: "Introduction to Machine Learning with Python", O'Reilly (2016)

Supervised Machine Learning

Relation Supervised ML and Econo(metric)s

$$Y = f(X) + \epsilon = X\beta + \epsilon, \text{ with } E[\epsilon] = 0$$

- Economists: What is β?
- Machine Learner: What is $\widehat{Y}$?
- Both: $\widehat{Y} = \widehat{f(X)} = X\widehat{\beta}$

Examples from Economics

- Policy prediction
  - Andini, Ciani, de Blasio, D'Ignazio & Salvestrini (2018), "Targeting with machine learning: An application to a tax rebate program in Italy", Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization 156, 86–102.
  - Knittel & Stolper (2021), "Using Machine Learning to Target Treatment: The Case of Household Energy Use", AEA Papers and Proceedings.
- Data generation
  - Blumenstock, Cadamuro & On (2015): "Predicting Poverty and Wealth from Mobile Phone Metadata," Science, 350(6264).
  - Jean, Burke, Xie, Davis, Lobell & Ermon (2016): "Combining satellite imagery and machine learning to predict poverty," Science 353(6301).
- Experiments
  - Chernozhukov, Demirer, Duflow & Fernández-Val (2020): "Generic Machine Learning Inference on Heterogeneous Treatment Effects in Randomized Experiments, with an Application to Immunization in India", mimeo.

How does it work?

- Making predictions of known variable from provided dataset

How does it work?

- Making predictions of known variable from provided dataset

1. (Pre-process the data)
2. Split sample randomly into training and test set
3. Train algorithm on training set
4. Evaluate on test set (= "generalization")
5. (Tune hyper-parameters, repeat 3 and 4)
6. Use on unseen data

2. Split sample randomly

1. Use function `train_test_split()` (→ Documentation)
2. Two mandatory parameters: Data (`X`) and labels or targets (`y`)

```
1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
2
3 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=42)
```

3. Train algorithm on training set

1. With `sklearn`, there is one class for each algorithm
2. Consistent class APIs: Initiate object with algorithm parameters, `.fit()` on it

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

knc = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
knc.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

4. Evaluate on test set

1. Test set is data with labels or targets, not used for training
2. `sklearn` provides all evaluation measures
3. Default score is *accuracy score*: Number of correct predictions (either group) divided by the number of all samples

```
1 print(knc.score(X_test, y_test))
```

5. Tweak model parameters, repeat 2 and 3

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

knc = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
knc.fit(X_train, y_train)
print(knc.score(X_test, y_test))
```

6. Predict labels of unseen data

```
y_pred = knc.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred)
```

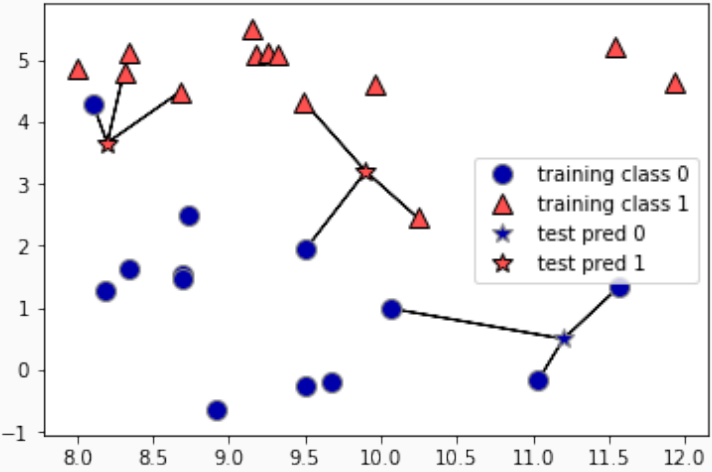
k-Nearest Neighbor

- Predict based on majority of surrounding known labels
- 2 parameters: (→ Documentation)
  1. How many neighbors?
  2. How to measure distance?

\+ Easy to understand

\- Slow on large set and often preprocessing necessary

k-Nearest Neighbor, cont.



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

What is a good model?

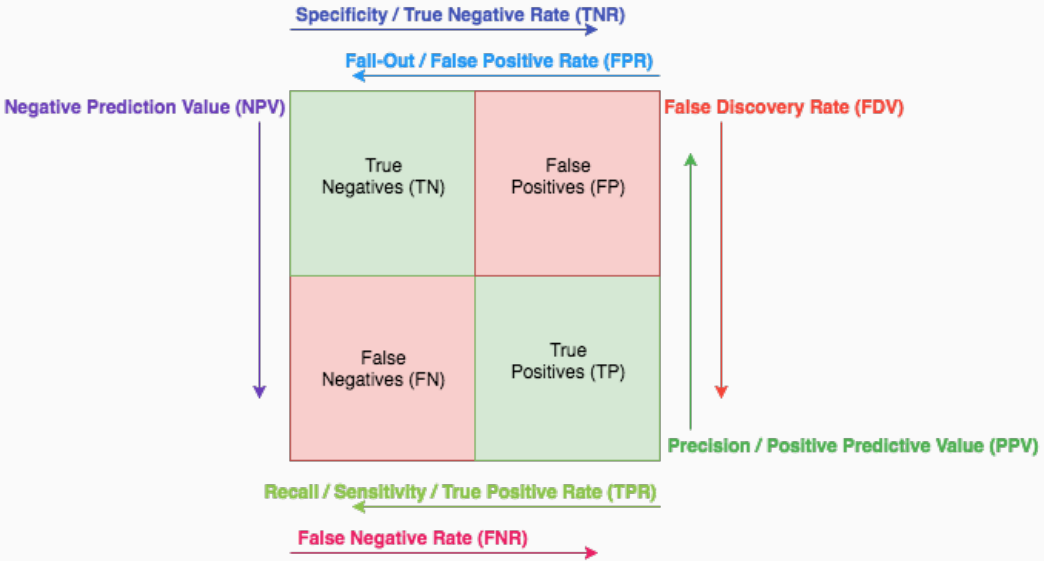
- Prediction accuracy metrics
  - Mean absolute error
  - Root mean square error

➔ **Decision support metrics**

  - Accuracy score (the default in `sklearn`)
  - Precision & Recall
  - F1 score
  - ...

- Rank-aware evaluation metrics
  - Mean Reciprocal Rank
  - (Mean)Average Precision
  - Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain

Confusion matrix



Precision and Recall

- Precision
  - What proportion of positive *identifications* was actually correct?
  - $\frac{TP}{FP+TP}$

Precision and Recall

- Precision
  - What proportion of positive *identifications* was actually correct?
  - $\frac{TP}{FP+TP}$
- Recall
  - What proportion of *actual positives* was identified correctly?
  - $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$

Precision and Recall

- Precision
  - What proportion of positive *identifications* was actually correct?
  - $\frac{TP}{FP+TP}$
- Recall
  - What proportion of *actual positives* was identified correctly?
  - $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$

What happens with precision and recall when you predict all observations to be positive?

Other measures

- f-score
  - Harmonic mean of precision and recall: $2 \times \frac{precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$
- See sklearn documentation

Linear models

- 2 parameters:
  1. How complex should the model be?
  2. Which regularization?

\+ Fast and easy

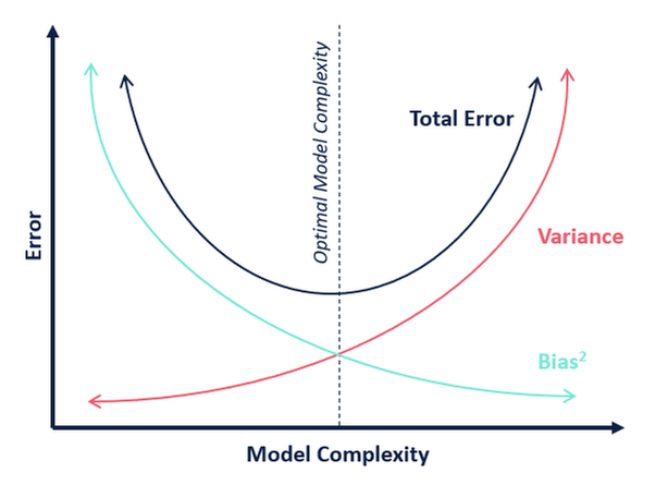
\- Sometimes intransparent

Variance-Bias-Trade-Off

- Both Variance and Bias of an estimator are desired to be low
- OLS is unbiased but has huge variance, specifically when
  - ... features are highly correlated with each other
  - ... there are many predictors

→ Regularization: Reduce *variance* at the cost of introducing some *bias*, which improves prediction!

Variance-Bias-Trade-Off, cont.



from: AI Pool (2019): Bias-Variance Tradeoff in Machine Learning

Pure regularizations

ℓ_1 (Ridge) stabilizes variance (multicollinearity!) and avoids extreme estimates

$$\ell_1(\widehat{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_i - x'\widehat{\beta})^2 + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{m} \widehat{\beta}_j^2$$

ℓ_2 (Lasso) selects certain features (so-called sparse solutions)

$$\ell_2(\widehat{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_i - x'\widehat{\beta})^2 + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{m} |\widehat{\beta}_j|$$

ℓ_3 (Firth) corrects small-sample bias

$$\ell_3(\widehat{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_i - x'\widehat{\beta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}\log\det(I(\beta))$$

Advanced regularizations

- Elastic net (Mixture of Ridge and Lasso): produces sparse solutions and can retain (or drop) groups of correlated variables
- Adaptive Lasso: selects variables consistently under weaker assumptions
- Square-root Lasso: Optimal α independent of the unknown error variance under homoskedasticity
- Post-estimation OLS: Apply OLS to the predictors to alleviate the bias
  - Post-double-selection (PDS): Estimate Lasso normally, then with variable of interest as dependent variable; finally consider use union of non-zero coefficients
  - Post-regularization (CHS): Construct orthogonalized versions of the dependent variable from selected variables

Fig. 1 of Gentzkow, M., B. Kelly and M. Taddy (JEL 2019): "Text as Data"

To become a Master...

- Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido: "Introduction to Machine Learning with Python", O'Reilly (2016)
- Fabio Nelli: "Python Data Analytics. Data Analysis and Science Using Pandas, matplotlib, and the Python Programming Language", Apress (2015)

Neural Networks

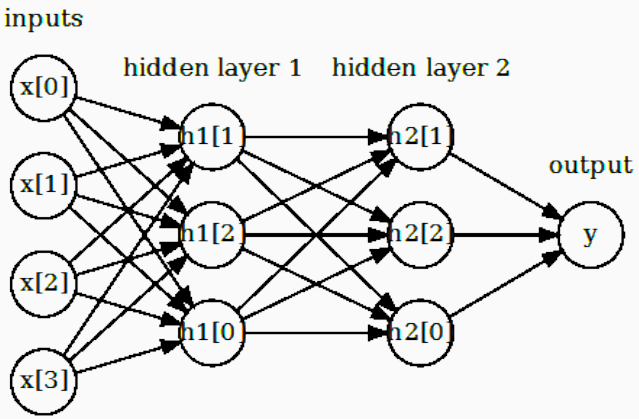
What is a Neural Network?

YouTube Neural Networks explained in one minute

- One or more layers with nodes, links between all nodes of consecutive layers
- Linear regression with Regularization
- Activation function
- Scaled data

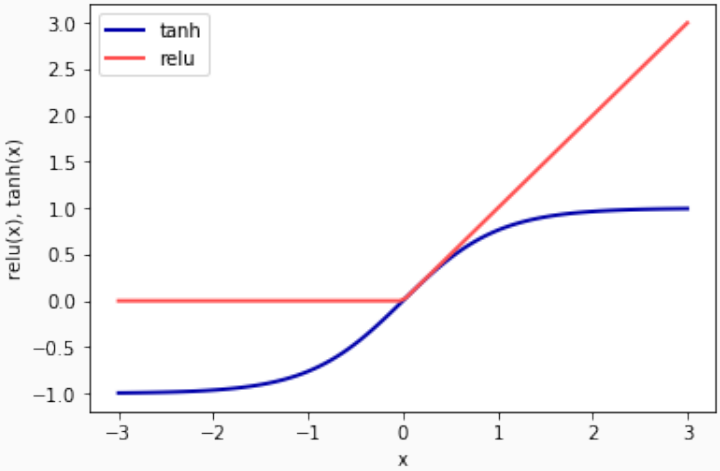
Ingredients: The layers (and their math)

$$h1[1] = g(w_{1,0}x[0] + w_{1,1}x[1] + w_{1,2}x[2] + w_{1,3}x[3])$$



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

Ingredients: The Activation function

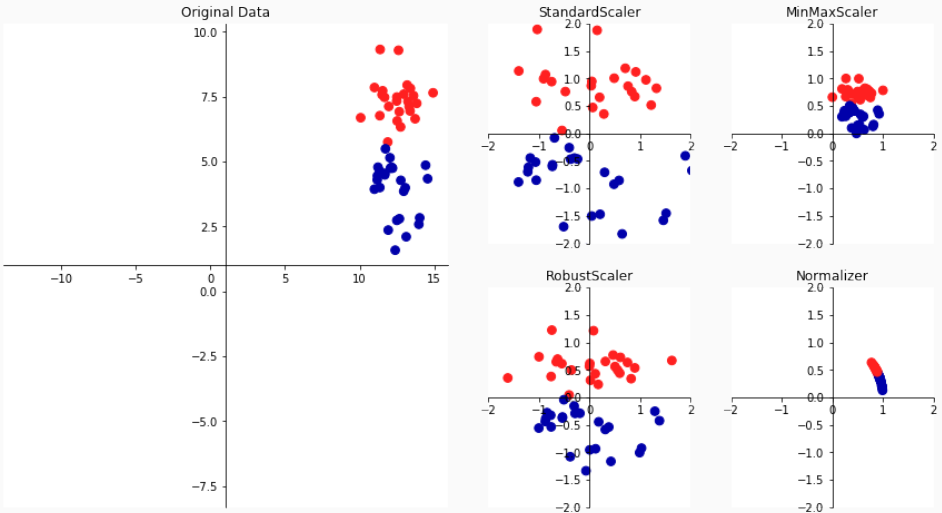


from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

Ingredients: Scaling, cont.

- Four scaling methods
  1. `StandardScaler`: Standarization (mean 0 and variance 1)
  2. `MinMaxScaler`: Features shifted to be between 0 and 1
  3. `RobustScaler`: Normalisation using mean and quartile
  4. `Normalizer`: Projection on unit circle

Ingredients: Scaling, cont.



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

MLP in sklearn

- Many main parameters (→ Documentation)
  1. How many layers?
  2. How many units (nodes) (per layer)?
  3. Which activation function?
  4. Regularization strength?
  5. Underlying algorithm? (and their respective parameters)
  6. ...

\+ Can be infinitely complex, often beat other algorithms

\- Much slower than other algorithms

Neural Network classes

1. Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP)
2. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
3. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
4. Auto encoders
5. ...

⟶ See the chart at towardsdatascience.com/the-mostly-complete-chart-of-neural-networks-explained-3fb6f2367464

To become a Master...

- Shai Shalev-Shwartz and Shai Ben-David: "Understanding Machine Learning: From Theory to Algorithms", Cambridge University Press (2014)

Feature Engineering, Model Selection and Pipelining

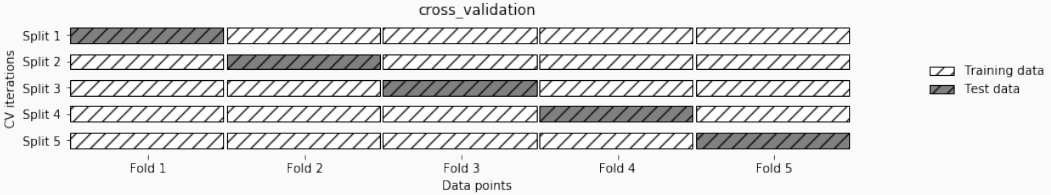
Feature Engineering

1. Categories into dummies (One-Hot-Encoding)
2. Continuous variables into dummies representing groups (Binning and Discretization)
3. Polynomials
4. Combinations
5. Various moments of distributions

Cross-Validation

- Learned weights likely specific to training set
- Estimates of generalization affected by random split into training and test
- Solution: Repeat learning on different splits

Cross-Validation, cont.



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

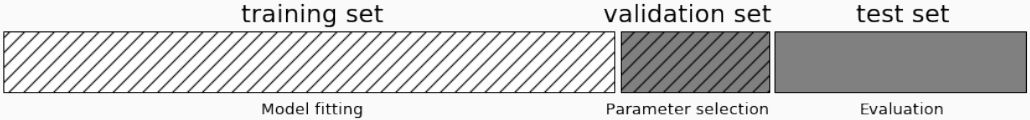
Cross-Validation strategies

- **k-Fold CV**: Split evenly into k data points, pick one as test set and the rest as training set, repeat k times (data can be shuffled first)
- **Stratified k-Fold**: Split data k times such that proportions between classes are similar across folds
- **Leave-one-out CV**: Set K equal to the number of observations
- **Shuffle-split CV**: In each fold, split data into fixed shares for training and test set (which do not need add up to 1)

Grid Search

- Exhaustively loop over different combinations of parameters
- Keep the best performing parameter combinations returning
- IMPORTANT: Don't evaluate parameters on training set, but on distinct *validation set*

Validation set



from: Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido (2016): Introduction to Machine Learning with Python, O'Reilly

- Necessary to evaluate parameter combinations on unseen data
- . . . for the same reason you do generalize on unseen data, too
- Simply split training set again

Grid Search with Cross Validation

- `GridSearchCV(estimator, param_grid)` (→ Documentation)
  - `estimator` is model class (i.e. `MLPerceptron()`)
  - `param_grid` is dict or list of dict
  - Optionally specify desired evaluation score and CV strategy

Grid Search with Cross Validation

- `GridSearchCV(estimator, param_grid)` (→ Documentation)
  - `estimator` is model class (i.e. `MLPerceptron()`)
  - `param_grid` is dict or list of dict
  - Optionally specify desired evaluation score and CV strategy
- How many computations do you have for a 5-fold Cross-Validation, 2 possibilities for one parameter and 3 for another parameters?

Model Pipelines

What's wrong with scaling, then folding and then selecting parameters?

Model Pipelines

What's wrong with scaling, then folding and then selecting parameters?

- The information used for scaling partly comes from the verification fold
- This is not how new data looks to the model
- → Information leakage

Model Pipelines

What's wrong with scaling, then folding and then selecting parameters?

- The information used for scaling partly comes from the verification fold
- This is not how new data looks to the model
- → Information leakage Right approach: Splitting/Folding before any preprocessing, i.e. in the cross-validation loop
- `Pipeline()` to the rescue (→ Documentation)

Checklist

- ! Never go without cross-validation as e.g. in `GridSearchCV()`
- ! Put parameters into dictionary
- ! If you scale data, you *must* use `Pipeline()`

To become a Master...

- Fabio Nelli: "Python Data Analytics. Data Analysis and Science Using Pandas, matplotlib, and the Python Programming Language", Apress (2015)
- Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido: "Introduction to Machine Learning with Python", O'Reilly (2016)

Natural Language Processing

Examples in Economics

- Paul Tetlock (2007): "Giving Content to Investor Sentiment: The Role of Media in the Stock Market," The Journal of Finance 62(3).
- Christian Catalini, Nicola Lacetera & Alexander Oettl (2015): "The incidence and role of negative citations in science," Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 112(45).
- Joshua Angrist, Pierre Azoulay, Glenn Ellison, Ryan Hill & Susan Feng Lu (2017): "Economic Research Evolves: Fields and Styles," American Economic Review, 107(5).

Vocabulary on Vocabulary

Character

↓

Word/Term [something that ends on a whitespace]

↓

Sentence [something that ends on specific interpunctuation]

↓

Paragraph [something that ends on a newline]

↓

Document

↓

Corpus

Traditional approach ("bag of words")

1. Remove stopwords (e.g. ~~am~~, ~~you~~, ...)
2. Stem words (drinking → drink, drinks → drink)
3. Tokenize (via regular expression)
4. Remove interpunctuation and numbers
5. Eventually construct *n*-grams
6. Build vocabulary
7. Vectorize (words to counts)

Future approach ("encodings")

- Tokenize words and convert into word embeddings via pre-trained attention-based transformers
  - Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers - BERT

Future approach ("encodings")

- Tokenize words and convert into word embeddings via pre-trained attention-based transformers
  - Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers - BERT
- tokens: words or subsets of generated by WordPiece model, e.g. `eat`, `##ing`
- embeddings: map words to vectors of real numbers
- pre-trained: Usually Wikipedia or online newspaper corpora
- attention-based: pre-trained guess on which words in a sentence are relevant
- Transformer: attention mechanism that learns contextual relationships between words in a text [very complex!]
- encodings: Sequence of tokens, which are first converted into vectors and then processed in a neural network (12-layer, 768-hidden-nodes)

Excourse: Regular Expression

- Very powerful mini language
- Specify patterns to search for groups of characters
- Used in all programming languages, operating systems, search engines, etc.
- RegEx is f***ing fast

Counting words = Vectorization

- Turning words into numbers
- Create $W \times D$ matrix L for W words and D documents
- $L_{w,d}$ indicates how often document d uses word w
- Optionally transform the matrix according to tfidf

Vectorizing a document

- Document 1: burger, ketchup, beer, salad
- Document 2: kassler, sauerkraut, beer, salad

Vectorizing a document, cont.

Obtain the count matrix:

beer	1	1
burger	1	0
kassler	0	1
ketchup	1	0
salad	1	1
sauerkraut	0	1

tfidf-transformation

tf: term frequency

idf: inverse document frequency

$$\text{tfidf}(w,d) = \underbrace{f_{w,d}}_{\text{tf}} \times \underbrace{\log\left(\frac{D+1}{D_w+1}+1\right)}_{\text{idf}}$$

- $f_{w,d}$: Count of word w in d
- D: number of documents
- D_w: number of documents using w

Vectorizing a document, cont.

Apply tfidf-transformation:

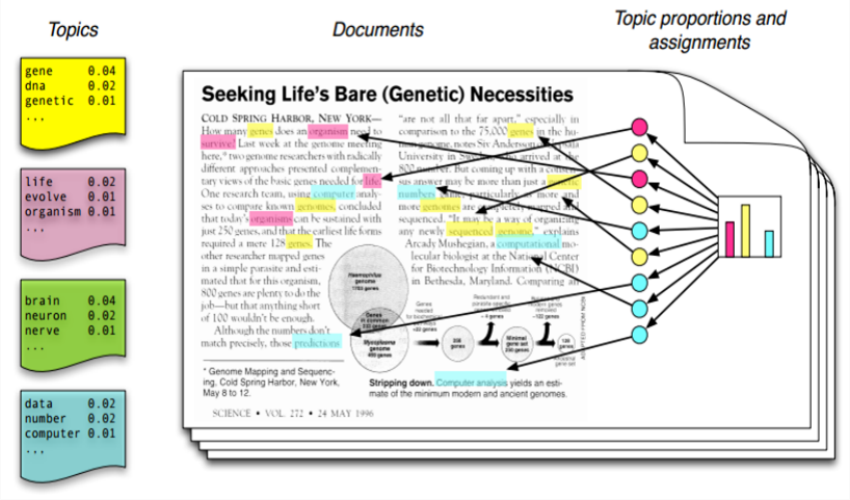
beer	0.41	0.41
burger	0.58	0
kassler	0	0.58
ketchup	0.58	0
salad	0.41	0.41
sauerkraut	0	0.58

Cosine similarity is $1 - 0.664 \approx 0.336$

Use count or tfidf matrix for:

- ... any clustering algorithm you like
- ... predicting text topics of new documents (after labelling)
- ... use term counts as features
- ...

Exourse: Latent Dirichlet Analysis



from: Félix Revert (2018): "An overview of topics extraction in Python with LDA"

Exourse: Latent Dirichlet Analysis, cont.

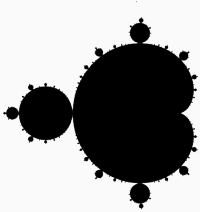
- Unstable and not replicable [due to probabilistic approach]
  - Jonas Rieger, Jörg Rahnenführer and Carsten Jentsch: Improving Latent Dirichlet Allocation: On Reliability of the Novel Method LDAPrototype
  - Ruidan He, Wee Sun Lee, Hwee Tou Ng and Daniel Dahlmeier: "An Unsupervised Neural Attention Model for Aspect Extraction"
- Biased towards successful (= large) topics
- Performs badly for short documents
  - George Ho: "Why Latent Dirichlet Allocation Sucks"
- Ignores potential model topic correlation
- Still: Parametric; ignores relative position

⟶ LDA is not usable right now, but some more development going on

To become a Master...

- Steven Bird, Ewan Klein and Edward Loper: "Natural Language Processing with Python - Analyzing Text with the Natural Language Toolkit", O'Reilly 2009
- Andreas Müller and Sarah Guido: "Introduction to Machine Learning with Python", O'Reilly (2016)

Useful text analysis tools



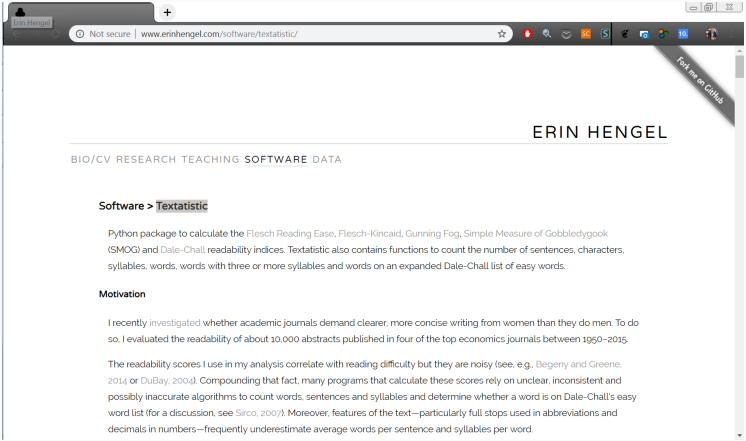
TextBlob

→ Documentation

Sentiment analysis with TextBlob

- Sentiment analysis
  - Whether a text is positive, neutral or negative
- Noun phrases
  - "A small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause."

Textatistic



→ Documentation

Readability analysis with Textatistic

- Number of syllables, words, sentences
- Number of words in Dale-Chall list
- Multiple scores:
  - Dale-Chall score
  - Flesch Reading Ease
  - Flesch-Kincaid score
  - Gunning Fog score
  - SMOG score

Windows users need Visual Studio C++ Buildtools!

Excourse: Websites for readability analysis

- hemingwayapp.com

Word clouds

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from wordcloud import WordCloud

text = "..."
stops = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
wc = WordCloud(relative_scaling=1.0, stopwords=stops).generate(text)
plt.imshow(wc)  # Make plot active
plt.savefig('img/wordcloud.png')
```

Encoding hell

- Historically, ASCII provided space for 128 characters
  - Letter `A` on ordinal position 65 with byte `01000001`

❓ What's with `Ä`, `À`, `Ã`, `Ą`, etc.?

Encoding hell

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❓ What's with `Ä`, `À`, `Ã`, `Ą`, etc.?

- Many languages came up with their own extensions with *conflicting* byte mappings
  - `ord("€".encode('latin1'))` (164)
  - `ord("€".encode('cp1252'))` (128)
  - `ord("€")` (8634)

Encoding hell

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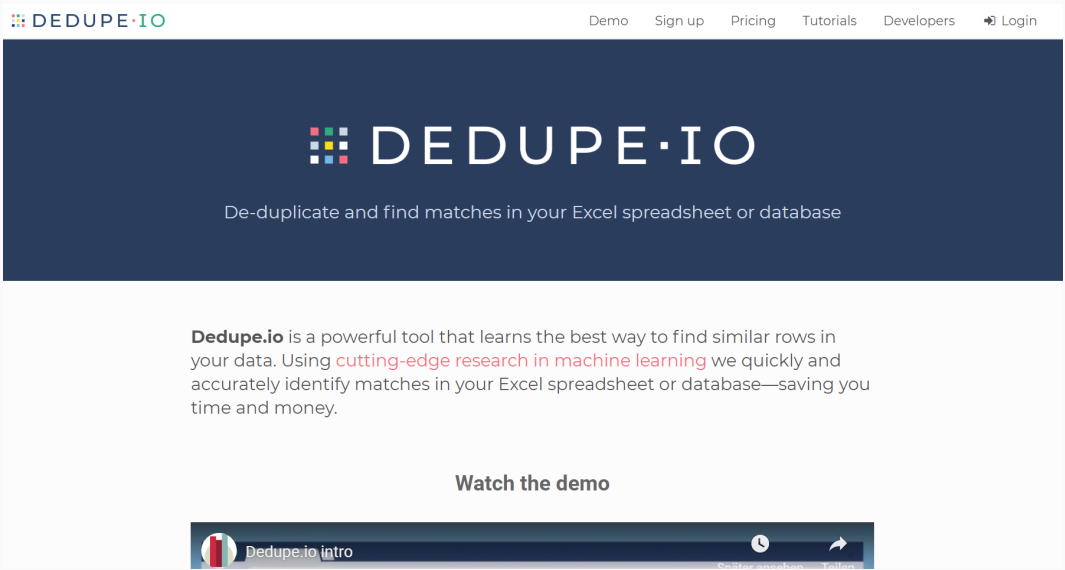
  - `ord("€".encode('latin1'))` (164)
  - `ord("€".encode('cp1252'))` (128)
  - `ord("€")` (8634)

🧩 Unicode and UTF-8 solve all of this, are standard str representation in Python 3

👍 When opening files, you need to know their encoding!

dedupe

dedupe, a Python library to link records and deduplication



Functioning of dedupe

- Probability is weighted distance of field-entries
- Field weights are *learned* by algorithm
- Solve entries manually that are most uncertain of being duplicates (why?), then relearn weights → Active Learning

Functioning of dedupe

- Probability is weighted distance of field-entries
- Field weights are *learned* by algorithm
- Solve entries manually that are most uncertain of being duplicates (why?), then relearn weights → Active Learning
- Reduce number of pairs by grouping possible pairs after learning → blocking rules
- Cluster possible groups of pairs after estimating their matching probability
- Define matching threshold as F-score computed from → Precision and Recall

Using dedupe as Programmer

- https://dedupe.io/developers/library/en/latest/index.html
- `pip install dedupe`

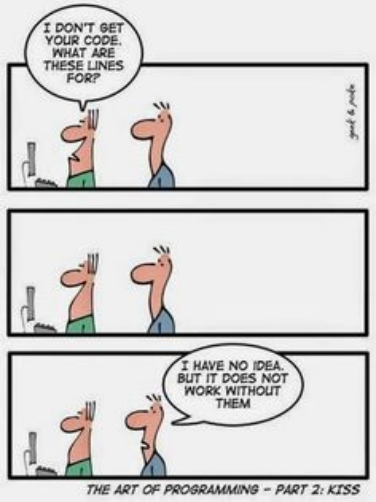
1. Instantiate with list of field definitions (dict)
2. Feed with data organized as index-oriented nested dict
3. Train
4. Match uncertain rows manually
5. Learn again
6. Merge back to data

Script Style

Our code is in the focus ...

- *Nature Editors* (2018) "Editorial: Does your code stand up to scrutiny?", Nature 555, 142.
- Sören Sonenburg et. al (2007): "The Need for Open Source Software in Machine Learning", Journal of Machine Learning Research 8.
- Simon Portegies Zwart (2018): "Computational astrophysics for the future", Science Perspective 361(6406).

About readable, understandable code



The Zen of Python

```
1 import this
```

"Code is read much more often than it is written" *(*Guido van Rossum*)*

Python Style Guide (PEP8)

1. Use descriptive names for your objects
2. Limit each line to 79 characters
3. Indent with 4 spaces
4. Document code with complete plain English sentences, but not obvious things
5. Start module and functions with docstrings (surrounded by """)
6. Add 1 whitespace around binary operators (+, −, =)
7. Do not add whitespace around = assigning parameters
8. Avoid trailing whitespaces

Variable naming convention

Object	naming convention	example
Function	lowercase separated by underscores	`parse_patents()`
Variable	lowercase separated by underscores	`patent_text`
Class	camel case	`MLP()`
Method	lowercase separated by underscores	`.fit_model()`
Constant	uppercase	`URL, CONFIG_FILE`
Module	lowercase separated by underscore	`patent_parser.py`

Check your code automatically

- PyCharm normally inspects your code automatically (→ Documentation)
  - Problems are categorized and color-coded
  - There might be a clickable widget in the top right corner
  - Colored markers on the right hand side indicate the location and category of a problem
- Manually perform an analysis Via "Code | Inspect Code" (→ Documentation)

Fix your code automatically

- For some problems PyCharm offers to change the script (i.e., missing blanks, trailing blanks, imports on top of module)
- Use the "Refactor | Rename" action to rename a variable (or function or module) safely

Relative paths

- Relative paths start from some working directory (i.e. where the script is executed)
- Absolute paths always point to the same location in a system

Relative paths

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- Absolute paths always point to the same location in a system

```
1  import pandas as pd
2
3  FNAME = "C:\Users\rosm\Dropbox\science_project\input_file.csv"
4
5  df = pd.read_csv(FNAME)
```

- Will the code run on my coauthor's computer?
- How should I best write it (provided the script is in `C:\Users\rosm\Dropbox\science_project`)?

The __main__ function

- dunder function to define top-level and sub-level namespace
- Relevant if you want to import from this file
- Good coding practice to always include it and have main code (but not functions) in it

Good script layout

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# Author:   Python Teacher <teacher@python.edu>
"""Teaches students to write nice scripts."""

from pathlib import Path

import pandas as pd
from numpy import nan

CONSTANT1 = Path("./some_relative_path/file.csv")


def main():
    ...


if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Don't dump everything in one folder

```
                    ---C:/tv_and_potato/---
chips.csv       mergefiles.do          tv_potato_submission.pdf
cleandata.do    regressions_alt.do     tv_potato.tex
extract0B.xls   regressions_alt.log    tv.csv
fig1.eps        regressions.do         tvdata.dta
fig2.eps        regressions.log        rundirectory.bat
figures.do      tables.txt             export_to_csv.stc
```

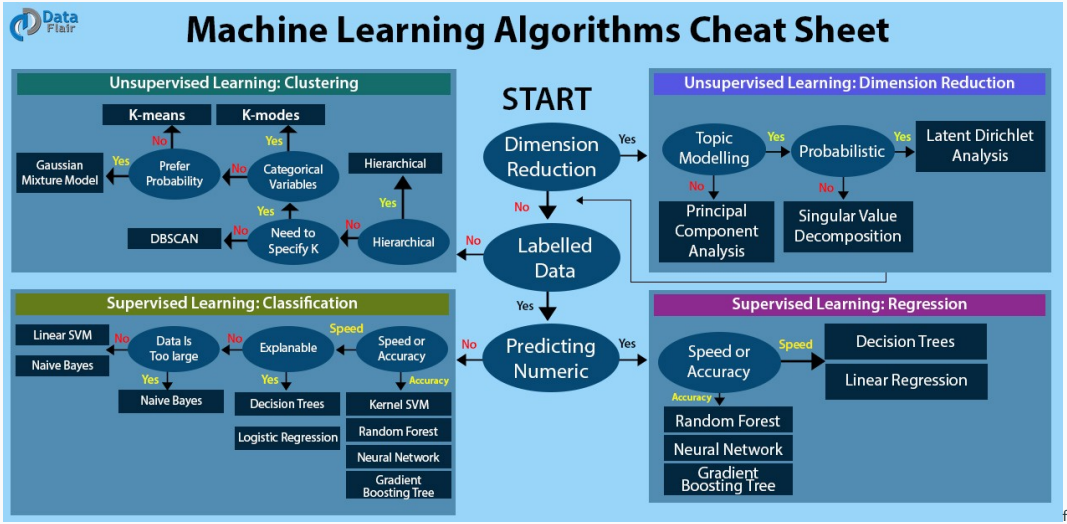
Don't dump everything in one folder

```
                    ---C:/tv_and_potato/---

chips.csv        mergefiles.do          tv_potato_submission.pdf
cleandata.do     regressions_alt.do     tv_potato.tex
extract0B.xls    regressions_alt.log    tv.csv
fig1.eps         regressions.do         tvdata.dta
fig2.eps         regressions.log        rundirectory.bat
figures.do       tables.txt             export_to_csv.stc
```

Separate directories by function!

When to Use What?



from:

Himani Bansal (2019): "Beat The Heat with Machine Learning Cheat Sheet"

When to Use What? (cont.)

- Distances:
  - Cosine for text
  - Haversine for geographic coordinates
- Models
  - Long short-term memory when working with text
  - Siamesic networks when looking for similarities

Important packages for Machine Learning Pros

- More Neural Networks? → `tensor-flow` or `pytorch`
- More reinforcement learning? → `tensorforce` or `rl_coach`
- More topic modelling? → `gensim`
- More language processing? → huggingface.co