Escuela de Invierno CESS 2017

Experimentos en oTree

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- plataforma para programar experimentos en las ciencias sociales
- basado en Django, un esquema para desarrollar aplicaciones web (apps que corren en el navegador, ej. ventas por internet, email por internet)
- software de código abierto, lenguaje Python
- corre en cualquier dispositivo con navegador (computador, tablet, celular)
- no requiere instalación de software en el dispositivo del participante
- se implementa por internet (sin red local) o por red local (sin internet)

- excelente documentación: otree.readthedocs.io
- forum de discusión con +5 posts al día
- dado el uso de Python y Django en contextos más generales que experimentos, es posible que los problemas ya han sido solucionados y discutidos en internet

- un experimento de oTree es una aplicación web creada bajo el esquema Django
- valor agregado de oTree: al momento de iniciar la programación, la estructura para el funcionamiento de la app ya está creada y solo debemos agregar los elementos particulares al experimento
 - lo que verán los participantes
 - la información que ingresarán los participantes
 - qué se hará con esa información

El Shell

- es un programa que recibe comandos de texto
- permite correr otros programas y navegar por el sistema de archivos del computador
- lo usaremos para instalar oTree, inicializar un experimento, actualizar base de datos y lanzar el servidor
- comandos últiles:
 - pwd: conocer ubicación actual
 - cd [directorio]: cambiar ubicación
 - flecha arriba: comando anterior
 - copiar-pegar directorio: escribir dirección más rápidamente

Python

- completaremos una adaptación del <u>tutorial de python</u> en documentación de oTree
- trabajaremos en un cuaderno interactivo Jupyter Notebook
- para esto debemos instalar Python 3 y Jupyter

- instalar Python 3
 - descargar Python 3 desde https://www.python.org/downloads/
- instalar Jupyter
 - abrir el Terminal (Mac) o Command Prompt (Windows)
 - \$ pip3 install -upgrade pip
 - \$ pip3 install jupyter

Para crear un Jupyter Notebook en el Desktop desde el Shell

- abrir el Terminal (Mac) o Command Prompt (Windows)
- navegar al Desktop
- \$ jupyter notebook
- automáticamente se abrirá el navegador con el servidor de Notebook
- New/Python3

Alternativa: crear Jupyter Notebook en línea sin instalar software (suponiendo que el internet nos aguanta):

- ir a https://tmpnb.org/
- New/Python3

Alternativa: crear Jupyter Notebook desde PyCharm

- crear nuevo proyecto de Pure Python
- $\bullet \ \ ir \ \ a \ \ Settings/Preferences \rightarrow project:[nombre] \rightarrow Project \\ Interpreter \rightarrow + \rightarrow Jupyter$
- File/New... → Jupyter Notebook
- ingresa código y presiona shift+enter
- dirígete al link en el mensaje de PyCharm, o posiblemente a http://127.0.0.1:8888/ en el navegador

Para entender la estructura de un proyecto de oTree en general, hagamos un par de experimentos

Estructura del experimento:

- Página 1: participante ingresa su nombre y edad
- Página 2: se muestra su nombre y edad al participante

Ver *Demo Survey*.

- 1. Inicializar proyecto oTree (directorio con esqueleto básico ya creado)
 - navegar en el Shell a la ubicación deseada
 - crear un proyecto llamado proyecto_cess
 - otree startproject proyecto_cess
 - Include sample games? (y or n): n

- 2. Crear app que pregunta nombre y edad
 - ubicarse en el directorio creado
 - cd proyecto_cess
 - inicializar app llamada cuestionario
 - otree startapp cuestionario

- 3. Abrir proyecto en PyCharm para comenzar a editar código
 - abrir PyCharm
 - Open
 - seleccionar carpeta proyecto_cess

Para editar el código, cubriremos uno a uno los pasos en la documentación oficial.

En general para todo experimento son 4 las áreas a trabajar:

- models.py: define la base de datos
- templates: contiene cada página que mostraremos al participante
 - en html, no Python
 - no permite cálculos ni operaciones del tutorial Python
- views.py: define la lógica de presentación de las páginas
- settings.py: define la configuración general de la sesión

models.py

Define models.py

Open models.py and scroll to the line that says class Player(BasePlayer): . Here we can define what fields will be stored in the database for each player. Let's add 2 fields:

- name (which is a CharField, meaning text characters)
- age (which is a positive integer field)

```
class Player(BasePlayer):
    name = models.CharField()
    age = models.PositiveIntegerField()
```

Templates

Define the template %

This survey has 2 pages:

- · Page 1: players enter their name and age
- Page 2: players see the data they entered on the previous page

In this section we will define the HTML templates that users see.

So, let's make 2 HTML files under templates/my_simple_survey/.

Templates

Let's name the first page MyPage.html, and put these contents inside:

```
{% extends "global/Page.html" %}
{% load staticfiles otree_tags %}

{% block title %}
    Enter your information
{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
    {% formfield player.name with label="Enter your name" %}
    {% formfield player.age with label="Enter your age" %}
    {% next_button %}

{% endblock %}
```

Templates

The second template will be called Results.html .

```
{% extends "global/Page.html" %}
{% load staticfiles otree_tags %}

{% block title %}
  Results
{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
  Your name is {{ player.name }} and your age is {{ player.age }}.
  {% next_button %}

{% endblock %}
```

views.py

Define views.py

Now we define our views, which contain the logic for how to display the HTML templates.

Since we have 2 templates, we need 2 Page classes in views.py . The names should match those of the templates (MyPage and Results).

First let's define MyPage. This page contains a form, so we need to define form_model and form_fields. Specifically, this form should let you set the name and age fields on the player.

```
class MyPage(Page):
    form_model = models.Player
    form_fields = ['name', 'age']
```

• cada página es una clase distinta (Page o WaitPage)

views.py

```
Now we define Results. This page doesn't have a form so our class definition can just say pass.

class Results(Page):
    pass

If views.py already has a WaitPage, you can delete that, because WaitPages are only necessary for multi-player games and more complex games.
```

 Waitpages también son útiles para controlar el paso de los participantes, aún en juegos no multi-player

views.py

Then, set your page_sequence to MyPage followed by Results . So, all in all, views.py should contain this:

```
from otree.api import Currency as c, currency_range
from . import models
from ._builtin import Page, WaitPage
from .models import Constants

class HyPage(Page):
    form_model = models.Player
    form_fields = ['name', 'age']

class Results(Page):
    pass

page_sequence = [
    MyPage,
    Results
]
```

settings.py

Define the session config in settings.py

Now we go to settings.py in the project's root directory and add an entry to SESSION_CONFIGS.

'app_sequence': ['cuestionario']

Reset the database and run

Enter:

```
otree resetdb
otree runserver
```

Then open your browser to http://127.0.0.1:8000 to try out the survey.

El juego:

- Grupos de 3 miembros
- Cada miembro recibe 100
- Cada miembro decide contribuir 0 ≤ g_i ≤ 100 simultáneamente
- Cada miembro termina con $2G/3 + 100 g_i$

Estructura del experimento:

- Se forman grupos de 3 miembros
- Página 1: participante decide cuánto contribuir
- Se calcula el pago final basado en contribuciones del grupo
- Página 2: participante es informado de su pago final

Como antes, trabajaremos en 4 aspectos:

- models.py
- templates
- views.py
- settings.py
- esta vez agregaremos bots de testeo, que nos simplificarán la vida infinitamente al momento de probar el programa

Crearemos una (otra) app dentro del proyecto ya inicializado proyecto_cess

- ubicarse en el directorio creado
 - pwd para asegurarnos de estar en proyecto_cess
- inicializar app llamada bien_publico
 - otree startapp bien_publico
- en PyCharm deberá aparecer la carpeta bien_publico

Editaremos el código cubriendo los pasos en la documentación oficial.

models.py

Define models.py

Open models.py . This file contains the game's data models (player, group, subsession) and constant parameters.

First, let's modify the Constants class to define our constants and parameters – things that are the same for all players in all games. (For more info, see Constants.)

- There are 3 players per group. So, change players_per_group to 3. oTree will then automatically divide players into groups of 3.
- The endowment to each player is 100 points. So, let's define endowment and set it to c(100).
 (c() means it is a currency amount; see Money and Points).
- Each contribution is multiplied by 2. So let's define efficiency_factor and set it to 2:

models.py

Now we have:

```
class Constants(BaseConstants):
    name_in_url = 'my_public_goods'
    players_per_group = 3
    num_rounds = 1

    endowment = c(100)
    efficiency_factor = 2
```

models.pv

Now let's think about the main entities in this game: the Player and the Group.

After the game is played, what data points will we need about each player? It's important to know how much each person contributed. So, we define a field contribution, which is a currency (see Money and Points):

```
class Player(BasePlayer):
   contribution = models.CurrencyField(min=0, max=Constants.endowment)
```

What data points are we interested in recording about each group? We might be interested in knowing the total contributions to the group, and the individual share returned to each player. So, we define those 2 fields:

```
class Group(BaseGroup):
    total contribution = models.CurrencyField()
    individual share = models.CurrencyField()
```

models.py

```
Now let's define a method that calculates the payoff (and other fields like total_contribution and individual_share ). Let's call it set_payoffs:

class Group(BaseGroup):

total_contribution = models.CurrencyField()
individual_share = models.CurrencyField()

def set_payoffs(self):
    self.total_contribution = sum([p.contribution for p in self.get_players()])
    self.individual_share = self.total_contribution * Constants.efficiency_factor / Constant for p in self.get_players():
    p.payoff = Constants.endowment - p.contribution + self.individual_share
```

 ${\sf self.individual_share} = {\sf self.total_contribution} * {\sf Constants.efficiency_factor} / {\sf Constants.players_per_group}$

Templates

Define the template

This game has 2 pages:

- · Page 1: players decide how much to contribute
- · Page 2: players are told the results

In this section we will define the HTML templates to display the game.

So, let's make 2 HTML files under templates/my_public_goods/.

Templates

The first is <code>Contribute.html</code>, which contains a brief explanation of the game, and a form field where the player can enter their contribution.

```
{% extends "global/Page.html" %}
{% load staticfiles otree tags %}
{% block title %} Contribute {% endblock %}
{% block content %}
>
   This is a public goods game with
   {{ Constants.players_per_group }} players per group,
   an endowment of {{ Constants.endowment }},
   and an efficiency factor of {{ Constants.efficiency factor }}.
{% formfield player.contribution with label="How much will you contribute?" %}
{% next button %}
{% endblock %}
```

Templates

The second template will be called Results.html .

```
{% extends "global/Page.html" %}
{% load staticfiles otree_tags %}

{% block title %} Results {% endblock %}

{% block content %}

You started with an endowment of {{ Constants.endowment }},
    of which you contributed {{ player.contribution }}.
    Your group contributed {{ group.total_contribution }},
    resulting in an individual share of {{ group.individual_share }}.

Your profit is therefore {{ player.payoff }}.

{% next_button %}

{% endblock %}</pr>
```

views.py

Define views.py

Now we define our views, which contain the logic for how to display the HTML templates. (For more info, see Views.)

Since we have 2 templates, we need 2 Page classes in views.py . The names should match those of the templates (Contribute and Results).

views.py

First let's define <code>Contribute</code>. This page contains a form, so we need to define <code>form_model</code> and <code>form_fields</code>. Specifically, this form should let you set the <code>contribution</code> field on the player. (For more info, see Forms.)

```
class Contribute(Page):
   form_model = models.Player
   form_fields = ['contribution']
```

views.py

Now we define Results. This page doesn't have a form so our class definition can be empty (with the pass keyword).

```
class Results(Page):
pass
```

views.py

We are almost done, but one more page is needed. After a player makes a contribution, they cannot see the results page right away; they first need to wait for the other players to contribute. You therefore need to add a waitPage. When a player arrives at a wait page, they must wait until all other players in the group have arrived. Then everyone can proceed to the next page. (For more info, see Wait pages).

When all players have completed the <code>contribute</code> page, the players' payoffs can be calculated. You can trigger this calculation inside the the <code>after_all_players_arrive</code> method on the <code>WaitPage</code>, which automatically gets called when all players have arrived at the wait page. Another advantage of putting the code here is that it only gets executed once, rather than being executed separately for each participant, which is redundant.

views.py

We write self.group.set_payoffs() because earlier we decided to name the payoff calculation method set_payoffs , and it's a method under the Group class. That's why we prefix it with self.group.

```
class ResultsWaitPage(WaitPage):
    def after_all_players_arrive(self):
        self.group.set_payoffs()
```

Now we define page_sequence to specify the order in which the pages are shown:

```
page_sequence = [
   Contribute,
   ResultsWaitPage,
   Results
]
```

settings.py

Define the session config in settings.py

Now we go to settings.py in the project's root directory and add an entry to SESSION_CONFIGS.

'app_sequence': ['bien_publico']

Reset the database and run

Enter:

```
$ otree resetdb
$ otree runserver
```

Then open your browser to http://127.0.0.1:8000 to play the game.

Para combinar apps cuestionario y bien_publico:

- En settings.py:
 - 'app_sequence': ['cuestionario', 'bien_publico']

- un bot de prueba simula a los participantes
- permite testear la sesión automáticamente en segundos
 - testear manualmente es una piña bajo el brazo
- útil para chequear que la sesión termina sin errores y para verificar que la data se genera de manera esperada de acuerdo a decisiones programadas

Pasos:

- en tests.py agregar una acción para cada campo que el participante debe proveer
- en settings.py agregar 'use_browser_bots': True
- \$ otree resetdb
- \$ otree runserver

tests.py de la app cuestionario

```
class PlayerBot(Bot):

    def play_round(self):
        yield (views.MyPage, {'name': 'El Bot', 'age': 18})
        yield (views.Results)
```

.py de la app bien_publico

```
class PlayerBot(Bot):

    def play_round(self):

        if self.player.id_in_group == 1:
            yield (views.Contribute, {'contribution': c(100)})

        elif self.player.id_in_group ==2:
            yield (views.Contribute, {'contribution': c(50)})

        else:
            yield (views.Contribute, {'contribution': c(0)})

        yield (views.Results)
```

settings.py