Introduction to Data Analysis

HSE University and University of London Undergraduate Program in International Relations

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- 16 seminars in the spring semester
 - 1st seminar introduction
 - 9th seminar midterm
 - 16th seminar final project's presentation

- 6 Home Assignments (week 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14) 25%
 - Grade for the HA can be changed if different compared to the grade for the *Problem Set (checks whether the related HA was done independently)*
 - Bonus completing tasks on DataCamp
- Quizzes (each week except 9 and 16) 15%.
 - 5 min test at the beginning of a seminar. Problem Set can be randomly assigned instead of a quiz.

- Midterm (week 9) 25%
 - In-class lab 7-10 problems sets (including bonus tasks), 120 min (content of the weeks 1-8).
- Final project 35%
 - Group research project on the topic within IR (or social sciences) with application of the data analysis tools

- Plagiarism
- Late Assignment Policies
- Communication:
 - Telegram chat: https://t.me/+_34nUYYmK35kNDcy
 - DM via e-mail: gtarasenko@hse.ru or Telegram: @georgy_tarasenko
 - All the materials can be accessed via GitHub (the link will be sent in the chat)

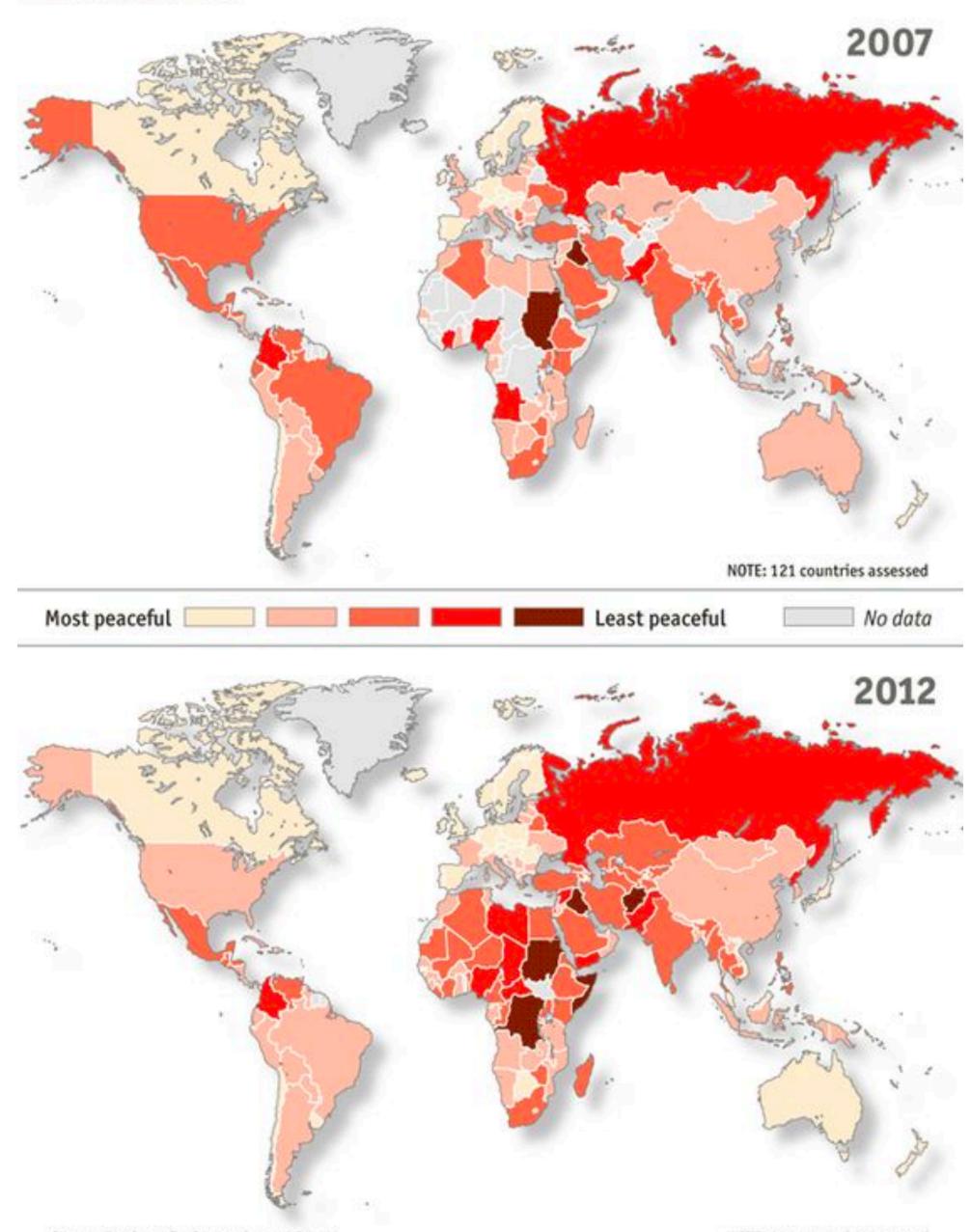
Computational International Relations

- a subfield within computational social science
- relies on the mining and processing of vast quantities of digital social footprint to study, model and explain world events

CIR: Main Tasks

- Language and Text
 - e.g. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
 - all forms of the information retrieval (e.g. web-scraping)
- Geospatial analysis
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
 - Mapping

Global peace index



Source: Institute for Economics and Peace

NOTE: 158 countries assessed

CIR: Main Questions

- Explicit mathematic modelling (econometrics, "IR-metrics")
 - Correlation analysis
 - Regression analysis
 - Structural Equation Modelling etc.
- Network Analysis
- Exploratory data analysis, visual analysis

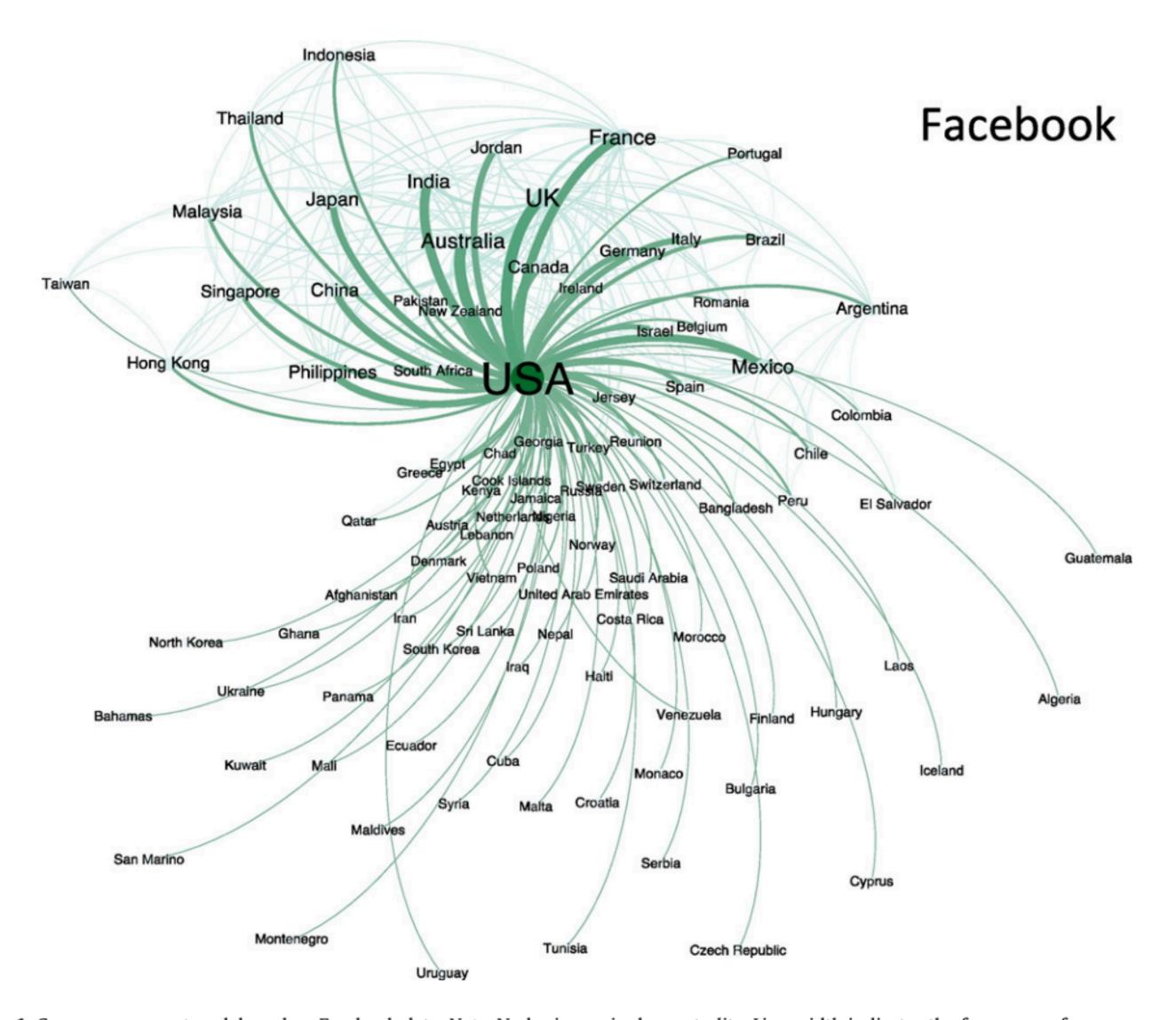


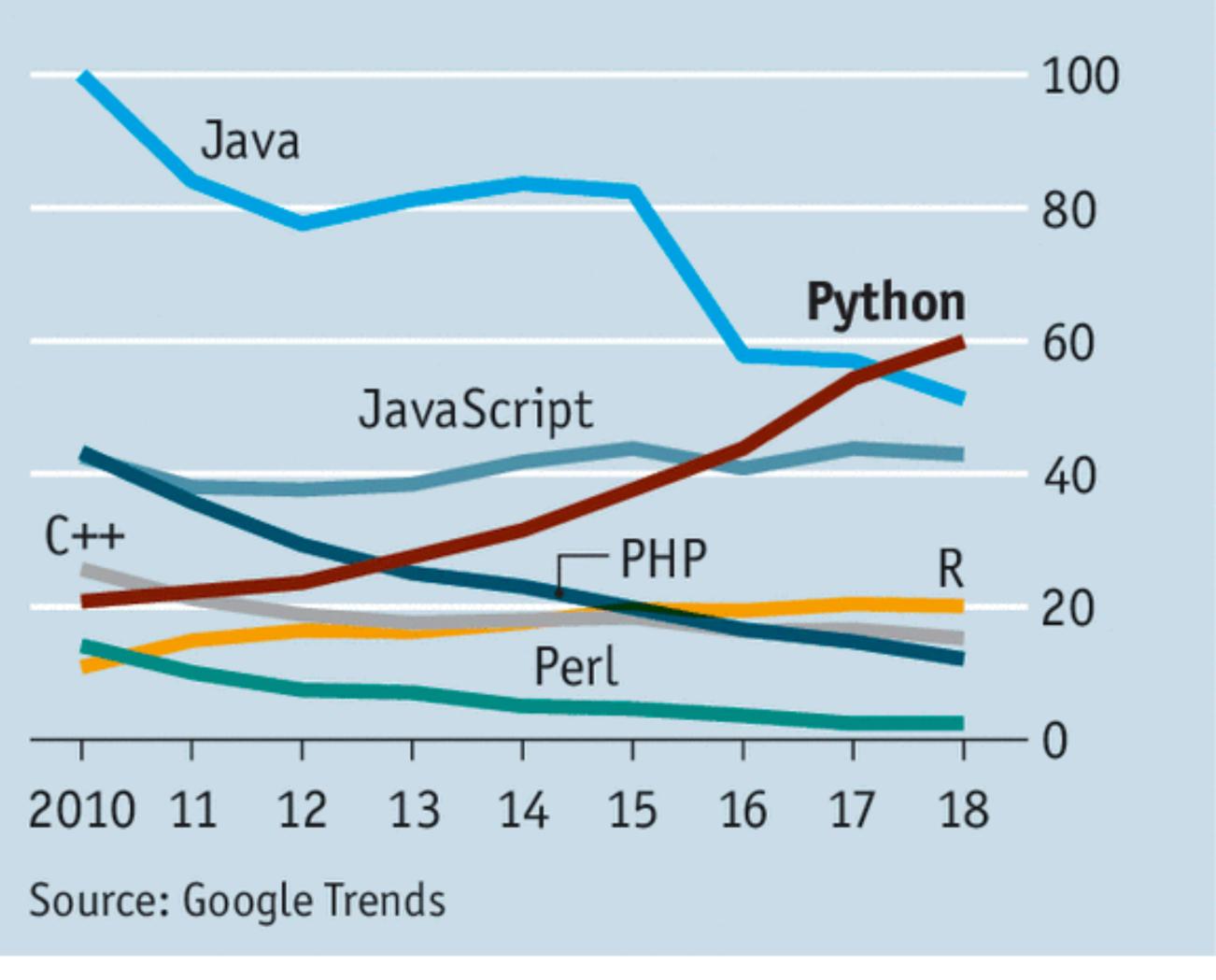
Fig. 1. Co-occurrence network based on Facebook data. Note: Node size varies by centrality. Line width indicates the frequency of co-occurrence.

What is Python?

- Interpreted high-level general-purpose programming language invented in 1991 by a Dutch programmer Guido van Rossum
- Its embedded principles allowed Python to become **one of the most popular programming languages** in the world, highly preferable to use among social scientists
- The language's core **philosophy** includes aphorisms such as:
 - Beautiful is better than ugly
 - Explicit is better than implicit
 - Simple is better than complex
 - Complex is better than complicated
 - Readability counts.

Biggus uptickus

US, Google searches for coding languages 100=highest annual traffic for any language



To-Do List for the next week

- Join the Telegram Chat: https://t.me/+34nUYYmK35kNDcy
- Install Anaconda Navigator (and launch Jupiter Notebook)
 - Windows: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOwCiZKj2rg
 - Mac OS: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPsOCj_wKvY
- Read the article "Computational International Relations: What Can Programming, Coding and Internet Research Do for the Discipline?": https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.00105.pdf