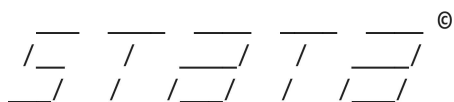


Initialize your Stata edition

```
In [2]: import os
os.chdir("C:/Program Files/Stata17/utilities")
from pystata import config
config.init("se")
```



17.0

SE—Standard Edition

Statistics and Data Science

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IITA

Notes:

1. Unicode is supported; see help unicode_advice.
2. Maximum number of variables is set to 5,000; see help set_maxvar.

I began experimenting with the popular Stata system file, the auto.dta dataset is the most popular. It's nice and easy

```
In [5]: %%stata
sysuse auto, clear
```

(1978 automobile data)

We begin by inspecting the dataset with the simple describe command.

```
In [6]: %%stata
describe
```

```
Contains data from C:\Program Files\Stata17\ado\base/a/auto.dta
Observations:      74      1978 automobile data
Variables:         12      13 Apr 2020 17:45
                        (_dta has notes)
```

Variable name	Storage type	Display format	Value label	Variable label
make	str18	%-18s		Make and model
price	int	%8.0gc		Price
mpg	int	%8.0g		Mileage (mpg)
rep78	int	%8.0g		Repair record 1978
headroom	float	%6.1f		Headroom (in.)
trunk	int	%8.0g		Trunk space (cu. ft.)
weight	int	%8.0gc		Weight (lbs.)
length	int	%8.0g		Length (in.)
turn	int	%8.0g		Turn circle (ft.)
displacement	int	%8.0g		Displacement (cu. in.)
gear_ratio	float	%6.2f		Gear ratio
foreign	byte	%8.0g	origin	Car origin

Sorted by: foreign

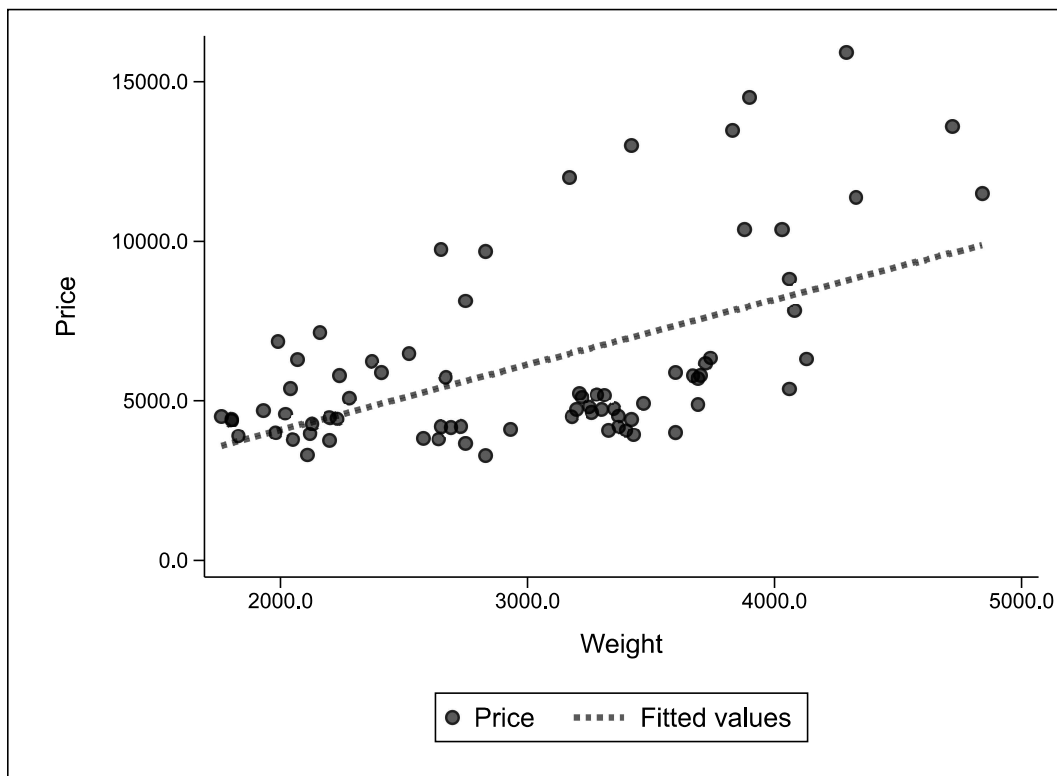
Scatter plot analysis

We can check if an association exists between the price of the car and its weight.

```
In [7]: %%stata
twoway (scatter price weight, mcolor(black%65)) ///
(lfit price weight, lcolor(black%65) lpattern(shortdash) lwidth(thick)), ///
ytittle(Price, size(medsmall) color(black) ///
margin(medsmall)) ///
xtittle(Weight, size(medsmall) ///
color(black) margin(medsmall)) ///
ylabel(#5, format(%9.1f) angle(horizontal) labsize(small) nogrid) ///
xlabel(, format(%9.1f) labsize(small)) ///
legend(rows(1) symxsize(*0.5)) ///
graphregion(lcolor(black) lwidth(thin) fcolor(white))

. twoway (scatter price weight, mcolor(black%65)) ///
> (lfit price weight, lcolor(black%65) lpattern(shortdash) lwidth(thick)), ///
> ytittle(Price, size(medsmall) color(black) ///
> margin(medsmall)) ///
> xtittle(Weight, size(medsmall) ///
> color(black) margin(medsmall)) ///
> ylabel(#5, format(%9.1f) angle(horizontal) labsize(small) nogrid) ///
> xlabel(, format(%9.1f) labsize(small)) ///
> legend(rows(1) symxsize(*0.5)) ///
> graphregion(lcolor(black) lwidth(thin) fcolor(white))

.
```



Time to do something fancy.

The code chunk below changes the working directory and loads a dataset on imports and exports from Malawi.

```
In [8]: %%stata
global path "C:\Users\lucio\OneDrive\Desktop\Jupiter\01_tutorials"
global raw "${path}\raw"
global intermediate "${path}\intermediate"
global outputs "${path}\outputs"
global final "${path}\final"

. global path "C:\Users\lucio\OneDrive\Desktop\Jupiter\01_tutorials"

. global raw "${path}\raw"

. global intermediate "${path}\intermediate"

. global outputs "${path}\outputs"

. global final "${path}\final"

.
```

```
In [10]: %%stata
use "${final}\mwi_trade.dta", clear
describe
```

```
. use "$final\mwi_trade.dta", clear
(Trade statistics for Malawi. 1964 - 2022)
```

```
. describe
```

```
Contains data from C:\Users\lucio\OneDrive\Desktop\Jupiter\01_tutorials\final\m
> wi_trade.dta
```

```
Observations:          59          Trade statistics for Malawi.
                               1964 - 2022
Variables:             5          14 Jun 2025 14:05
```

Variable name	Storage type	Display format	Value label	Variable label
t	float	%ty		
m	double	%8.0g		Imports, Millions Malawi Kwacha
x	long	%8.0g		Exports, Millions Malawi Kwacha
lm	float	%9.0g		Log of imports
lx	float	%9.0g		Log of exports

```
Sorted by: t
```

```
.
```

We can investigate the stationarity properties of these two variables: the log of imports and the log of exports, using the traditional Phillips-Perron Unit root test.

```
In [16]: %%stata
varsoc lm
```

Lag-order selection criteria

Sample: 1968 thru 2022						Number of obs = 55			
Lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC	
0	-148.15				13.2732	5.42362	5.43774	5.46012	
1	9.66102	315.62*	1	0.000	.044315*	-.278583*	-.250355*	-.205589*	
2	10.3043	1.2866	1	0.257	.044897	-.265612	-.223271	-.156121	
3	10.3332	.0577	1	0.810	.046518	-.230298	-.173843	-.08431	
4	10.6697	.67298	1	0.412	.047666	-.20617	-.135602	-.023685	
* optimal lag									
Endogenous: lm									
Exogenous: _cons									

```
In [18]: %%stata
pperron lm, lags(1)
```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root Number of obs = 58
Variable: lm Newey-West lags = 1

H0: Random walk without drift, d = 0

	Test statistic	Dickey-Fuller critical value		
		1%	5%	10%
Z(rho)	0.158	-19.044	-13.364	-10.748
Z(t)	0.402	-3.569	-2.924	-2.597

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.9816.

```
In [19]: %%stata
varsoc lx
```

Lag-order selection criteria

Sample: 1968 thru 2022 Number of obs = 55

Lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-144.52				11.6319	5.29162	5.30573	5.32812
1	.295846	289.63	1	0.000	.062295	.061969	.090197	.134963*
2	2.252	3.9123*	1	0.048	.060171*	.0272*	.069541*	.136691
3	2.76659	1.0292	1	0.310	.061251	.044851	.101306	.190839
4	3.81224	2.0913	1	0.148	.061165	.043191	.11376	.225676

* optimal lag
Endogenous: lx
Exogenous: _cons

```
In [20]: %%stata
pperron lx, lags(2)
```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root Number of obs = 58
Variable: lx Newey-West lags = 2

H0: Random walk without drift, d = 0

	Test statistic	Dickey-Fuller critical value		
		1%	5%	10%
Z(rho)	0.010	-19.044	-13.364	-10.748
Z(t)	0.026	-3.569	-2.924	-2.597

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.9606.

We stop here for now!

Have you tried this setup? I would be happy to learn more. I will be exploring this integration further.

```
In [ ]:
```