

Advanced Macroeconometrics – Assignment 1

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The executable code that was used in compiling the assignment is available on GitHub at <https://github.com/maxmheinze/macrometrics>.

Exercise 1

First, we read in the data set, removing the first column indicating the recommended transformation.

```
# Header -----

rm(list = ls())
gc()

pacman::p_load(tidyverse, urca)
```

```
# Read in Data -----

fred <- read.csv("./assignment1/data/fred.csv")[-1, ]
```

Next, we create the desired function `ts_explode()`. Along with the vector to be transformed, it asks for a specification of whether the data is ordered with the latest or earliest value first. It takes the earliest value first as default.

```
# Create the function -----

ts_explode <- function(input_vector, start_with_latest = FALSE) {
  # The function is called ts_explode because a single vector explodes into
# an entire data frame. Boom!

  # Package dplyr required for lag() function
  require(dplyr)

  # Reverse input vector if user specifies it is sorted latest to earliest
  input_vector <- if (start_with_latest == FALSE) {
    input_vector
  } else {
    rev(input_vector)
  }

  # Do the transformations, assign transformed vectors
  original <- input_vector
  log_transformed <- log(input_vector)
  mom_growth <- input_vector/dplyr::lag(input_vector, 1) - 1
  yoy_growth <- input_vector/dplyr::lag(input_vector, 12) - 1
  yoy_growth_lagged <- dplyr::lag(input_vector, 12)/dplyr::lag(input_vector, 24) -
  1
}
```

```

# Create a data frame to export, reverse ordering back to original in case
# start_with_latest = TRUE was specified
export_df <- if (start_with_latest == FALSE) {
  data.frame(original, log_transformed, mom_growth, yoy_growth, yoy_growth_lagged)
} else {
  data.frame(original = rev(original), log_transformed = rev(log_transformed),
    mom_growth = rev(mom_growth), yoy_growth = rev(yoy_growth), yoy_growth_lagged =
    rev(yoy_growth_lagged))
}

# Display warnings regarding ordering and units of growth rates
warning("By default, ts_explode() assumes that values are ordered from earliest to
latest. If your vector is ordered from latest to earliest, specify `start_with_latest =
TRUE`!")
warning("Growth rates are given in decimals, not in percent!")

# Return the data frame
return(export_df)
}

```

Using `ts_explode()`, we create the data frame `ind_prod` including all transformations of the `INDPRO` variable. We bind the data frame together with the date column, which we transform from character to date. All other changes in the resulting data frame are of cosmetic nature.

```

# Prepare Industrial Production Data Frame -----

```

```

ind_prod <- fred$sasdate %>%
  cbind(ts_explode(fred$INDPRO)) %>%
  as_tibble() %>%
  mutate(date = lubridate::mdy(.)) %>%
  select(-.) %>%
  relocate(date, .before = original)

```

Next, we plot both the logged variable and the year-on-year growth rate.

```

# Create Log Plot -----

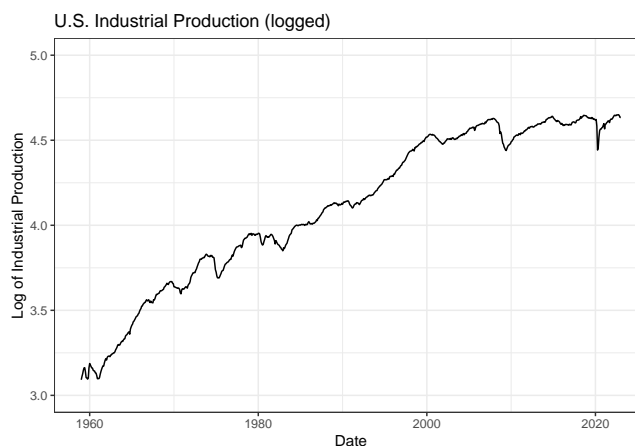
```

```

ind_prod %>%
  ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x = date, y = log_transformed)) + labs(title = "U.S. Industrial
Production (logged)",
  x = "Date", y = "Log of Industrial Production") + ylim(3, 5) + theme_bw()

```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values (`geom_line()`).
```



```

# Create Growth Plot -----

```

```

ind_prod %>%

```

```
ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x = date, y = yoy_growth)) + labs(title = "U.S. Industrial  
Production (year-on-year growth)",  
x = "Date", y = "Year-on-Year Growth of Industrial Production") + theme_bw()
```

Warning: Removed 13 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).

