

# URooTab: Tabular Reporting of EViews Unit Root Tests

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Please do not forget to cite the package as follows:

## Plain text:

Mati S. (2023). URooTab: Tabular Reporting of EViews Unit Root Tests. CRAN, <https://github.com/sagirumati/URooTab>

## Bibtex:

```
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  author = {Sagiru Mati},  
  publisher = {CRAN},  
  url = {https://github.com/sagirumati/URooTab},  
}
```

## About the Author

The author of this package, **Sagiru Mati**, obtained his PhD in Economics from the Near East University, North Cyprus. He works at the Department of Economics, Yusuf Maitama Sule (Northwest) University, Kano, Nigeria. Please visit his [website](#) for more details.

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## About URooTab

URooTab is an R package that can conduct **EViews** unit root tests and report them in tabular form.

## Why URooTab?

While there are R packages and EViews add-ins available for presenting unit root tests in tabular form, none of them incorporates **EViews** procedures within the R environment. Specifically:

- I wish I could conduct unit root using EViews routines in R, R Markdown or Quarto document
- I wish I could dynamically import the results of the unit root tests individually or at once into R, R Markdown or Quarto document without switching between these applications back and forth.
- I wish I could use an R function to report unit root test in a table style suitable for publication.
- I wish I could automatically format the table in **Latex**, **html**, **pandoc** and **markdown**.
- I wish I could do all of the above from R, R Markdown or Quarto without opening the EViews!!!

## Installation

URooTab can be installed using the following commands in R.

```
```{r installation,eval=F}
install.packages("URooTab")

OR

devtools::install_github('sagirumati/URooTab')
```
```

## Setup

To run the package successfully, you need to do one of the following

- Add EViews installation folder to path (**Environment Variables**).
- Don't do anything if the name of EViews executable is one of the following: EViews13\_x64, EViews13\_x86, EViews12\_x64, EViews12\_x86, EViews11\_x64, EViews11\_x86, EViews10\_x64, EViews10\_x86, EViews9\_x64, EViews9\_x86, EViews10. The package will find the executable automatically.
- Rename the Eviews executable to **eviews** or one of the names above.
- Alternatively, you can use `set_eviews_path()` function to set the path the EViews executable as follows:

```
```{r eval=F}
library(EviewR)
set_eviews_path("C:/Program Files (x86)/EViews 10/EViews10.exe")
```
```

## Usage

Please load the URooTab package as follows:

```
```{r}
library(URooTab)
```
```

## Ways to use URooTab

The package can work with base R, R Markdown or Quarto document.

## URooTab along with R Markdown or Quarto document

You can use URooTab in an R chunk in R Markdown or Quarto document:

The `uroot()` function reports all the available test (ADF and PP) at once. It is more suitable for Quarto document, which has both `tbl-cap` and `tbl-subcap` chunk options.

To produce Table @ref(tab:URooTab), use the R chunk below:

Notice the chunk option **results: asis** because `uroot()` is designed to print all the tables (ADF and PP) in the chunk. If you are producing multiple **kable** tables, **results: asis** is necessary. You can also use **kableExtra** package to further customise the table.

```
```{r}
#| label: URooTab
#| eval: true
#| results: asis

library(URooTab)
set.seed(1234) # for reproducibility
x=rnorm(100)
y=cumsum(x)
z=cumsum(y)

dataFrame=data.frame(x,y,z)
uroot(dataFrame, caption = "Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z")
```
```

Table 1: Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z

| Variables | None     | Constant | Constant and trend | None     | Constant | Constant and trend | Decision |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| X         | -        | -        | -8.815***          | -        | -        | -8.214***          | I(0)     |
|           | 8.300*** | 8.396*** |                    | 8.274*** | 8.239*** |                    |          |
| Y         | 0.417    | -1.907   | 0.026              | -        | -        | -8.721***          | I(1)     |
|           |          |          |                    | 8.148*** | 8.259*** |                    |          |
| Z         | -        | -2.084   | -2.938             | 0.417    | -2.013   | -0.033             | I(2)     |
|           | 2.379**  |          |                    |          |          |                    |          |

Table 2: Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z

| Variables | None     | Constant | Constant and trend | None      | Constant  | Constant and trend | Decision |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| X         | -        | -        | -8.815***          | -         | -         | -74.206***         | I(0)     |
|           | 8.327*** | 8.418*** |                    | 42.502*** | 51.961*** |                    |          |
| Y         | 0.275    | -1.857   | -0.066             | -         | -         | -8.721***          | I(1)     |
|           |          |          |                    | 8.170***  | 8.275***  |                    |          |
| Z         | 6.659    | 3.450    | -3.516**           | 0.274     | -1.956    | -0.109             | I(2)     |

| Variables | None | Constant and trend | Constant and trend | None | Constant trend | Constant and trend | Decision |
|-----------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|----------|
|-----------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|----------|

In R Markdown or Quarto document, `URooTab` is smart enough to recognise the document format and select the suitable table format.

## URooTab along with base R.

In base R, you can get the table printed in console in the format you specify by the `format` argument.

We can create a dataframe as follows:

```
library(URooTab)
set.seed(1234) # for reproducibility
x=rnorm(100)
y=cumsum(x)
z=cumsum(y)

dataFrame=data.frame(x,y,z)
```

## The `adf()` function

To print ADF test results in `latex` format:

```
```{r}
#| label: adf
#| eval: false

adf(dataFrame,format = "latex",info="aic",
    caption = "ADF Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z")
```
```

Or

```
```{r}
#| label: adf1
#| eval: false
```

```
uroot(dataFrame,format = "latex",test = "adf",info="aic",
      caption = "ADF Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z")
...

```

The above code produces the following latex code:

```
\begin{table}[h]

\caption{ADF Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z}
\centering
\begin{tabular}[t]{l}{llllllllll}
\toprule
Variables & None & Constant & Constant and trend & None & Constant & Constant and trend & De
\midrule
X & -8.300*** & -8.396*** & -8.815*** & -7.494*** & -7.460*** & -7.445*** & I(0)\
Y & 0.224 & -1.934 & 0.026 & -8.148*** & -8.259*** & -8.721*** & I(1)\
Z & -2.379** & -2.084 & -2.938 & 0.233 & -2.221 & -0.033 & I(2)\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

```

## The pp() function

To print PP test results in html format:

```
```{r}
#| label: pp
#| eval: false

pp(dataFrame,format = "html",info="aic",caption = "PP Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z")
...

```

Or

```
```{r}
#| label: pp1
#| eval: false

uroot(dataFrame,format = "html",info="aic",test = "pp",
      caption = "PP Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z")
...

```

The above code produces the following html codes in console:

```
<table>
<caption>PP Unit Root Tests for x, y and Z</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Variables </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> None </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Constant </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Constant and trend </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> None </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Constant </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Constant and trend </th>
<th style="text-align:left;"> Decision </th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td style="text-align:left;"> X </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.327*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.418*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.815*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -42.502*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -51.961*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -74.206*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> I(0) </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="text-align:left;"> Y </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> 0.275 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -1.857 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -0.066 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.170*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.275*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -8.721*** </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> I(1) </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="text-align:left;"> Z </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> 6.659 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> 3.450 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -3.516** </td>
```

```
<td style="text-align:left;"> 0.274 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -1.956 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> -0.109 </td>
<td style="text-align:left;"> I(2) </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### **The `uroot()` function**

The `uroot()` function is a generic function that can be used to conduct any unit root test. Setting `test="adf"` conducts ADF test, while `test="pp"` conducts PP test. If `test` argument is not specified, the `uroot()` function conducts all the test at once.