

GEAR: GNU Econometric Analysis with R

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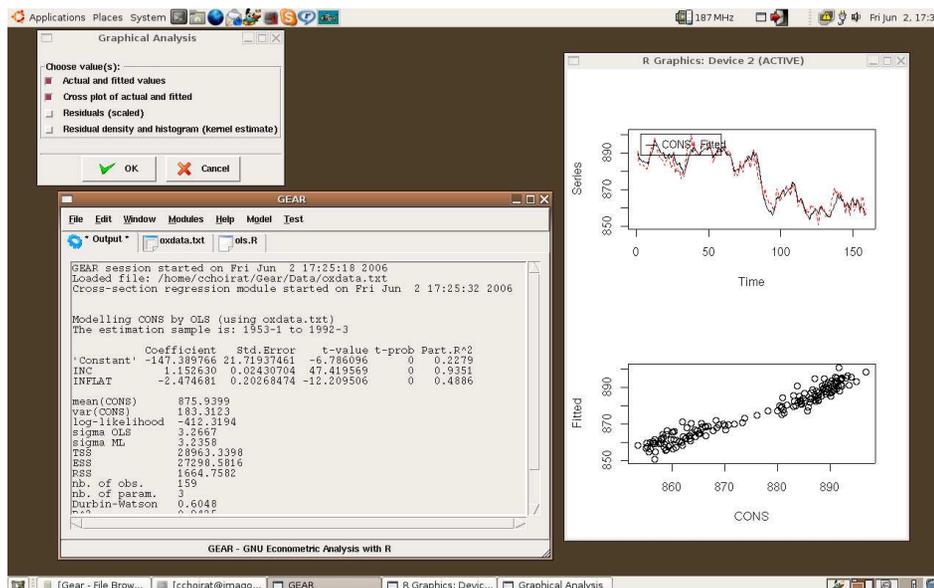
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A first glance

1

2



Why another project?

We started the GEAR project from the observation that the econometric community and more generally the applied economics community **lack a free, advanced and extensible software**.

The available software for performing econometric analysis can be roughly divided in two classes:

1. **Languages**. Gauss and Ox are two common choices. Both are commercial products. They are high-level matrix languages and provide libraries oriented towards Econometrics.

3

2. **Environments.** Most econometric packages are commercial, the most popular at the moment being GiveWin (re-named OxMetrics) and its modules (PcGive in particular), and EViews .

`\begin{controversy}`

Gretl is free, cross-platform and released under the GPL. It is ready for undergraduate use, but a lot remains to be done for more advanced users and extensions are hard to implement.

`\end{controversy}`

What R already provides

- Obviously, [R can already be used for econometrics](#) (for a review, see Cribari-Neto and Zarkos, 1999, Racine and Hyn-dman, 2002, Farnsworth, 2006 and A. Zeileis' CRAN task view for computational econometrics).
- However, the econometric models are implemented in a non-systematic way (moreover by independent authors so that many econometric methods are lacking whilst others are redundant).

4

Our requirements

GEAR (standing for "GNU Econometric Analysis with R") is meant to be both:

- a program with a [graphical user interface](#) (when performing standard tasks),
- a [set of libraries](#) (for more advanced analysis). It would ideally become a free and open-source alternative to EViews and GiveWin but also to Gauss and Ox.

It is [really](#) cross-platform (MS Windows, Mac OSX with X11 and Aqua, several Linux and Unix flavors).

5

What has been done yet?

6

Implementation choices

- **Underlying language.** We come from distinct econometric backgrounds (respectively 1. Ox, 2. Gauss and EViews, 3. RATS). R was chosen after some discussion (C++ and Python were other serious challengers) in late 2002 when we started the project. GEAR is entirely written in R (except for computer-intensive tasks which are coded as DLL's).
- **GUI library.** The choice was very hard and is still object of many discussions. At the time we started:
 - a free (in the sense of beer) version of Qt was only available for Linux,

7

- GTK was rudimentary on Windows and not available on Mac OS X,
- wxWidgets (which was called wxWindows in these days...) could have been an excellent choice, but the interface with R was far from being easy (even with the Python step).
- Not convinced by any type of C or C++ GUI library, we decided to use the [good old Tcl/Tk](#) and the work of Peter Dalgaard on the [package tcltk](#) (Rcmdr by John Fox was a proof that a useful and rich GUI application could be developed). We found out that more sophisticated widgets were needed, in particular the [classical extensions BWidgets and TkTable](#).
- It [might change in the future](#), especially in favor of wxWidgets.

A modular structure

- The basic tools provided by GEAR take the form of a standard R package [gear-main](#) (except from the requirement that the additional Tcl/Tk packages have to be installed for example using the ActiveTcl bundle and that an environment variable has to be defined under Windows).
- Specialized tools also take the form of standard R packages (e.g. [gear-coint](#) for cointegration analysis or [gear-panel](#) for panel data analysis) that depend on [gear-main](#).

8

Libraries: Model-driven approach

- An econometric model is represented as an R environment.

```
eModel$sFile <- ‘‘/home/user/data.csv’’ # data name on disk
eModel$bModified <- FALSE # has data been modified?
eModel$sMethod <- ‘‘OLS’’ # estimation method
eModel$sasX <- c(‘‘INC’’,‘‘INFLAT’’) # explanatory variable names
eModel$sY <- ‘‘CONS’’ # dependent variable name
eModel$bConstant <- TRUE # is there an intercept?

eFit <- fnEstimate.OLS(eModel) # estimation
fnPlot.OLS(eFit) # plots
```

9

- We have written utilities to save and load models in a human-readable way (using the functions `dput` and `dget`)
- The benefits of using the `R.oo` package will be further investigated.

GUI: Tcl/Tk interface

- Many unfruitful attempts. In particular IWidgets (problems with portability across different Linux distributions) and the MDI proposed by mkWidgets.
- The GUI is based on the [NoteBook](#) provided by [BWidgets](#).

10

Output tab

```

GEAR
File Edit Window Modules Help Model Test
Output * oxdata.txt ols.R
GEAR session started on Fri Jun 2 17:25:18 2006
Loaded file: /home/chohrat/Gear/Data/oxdata.txt
Cross-section regression module started on Fri Jun 2 17:25:32 2006

Modelling CONS by OLS (using oxdata.txt)
The estimation sample is: 1953-1 to 1992-3

Coefficient Std.Error t-value t-prob Part.R^2
Constant -147.389766 21.71937461 -6.786096 0 0.2279
INC 1.152630 0.02430704 47.419569 0 0.9351
INFLAT -2.474681 0.20268474 -12.209506 0 0.4886

mean(CONS) 875.9399
var(CONS) 183.3123
log-likelihood -412.3194
sigma OLS 3.2667
sigma ML 3.2358
TSS 28963.3398
ESS 27298.5816
RSS 1664.7582
nb. of obs. 159
nb. of param. 3
Durbin-Watson 0.6048

```

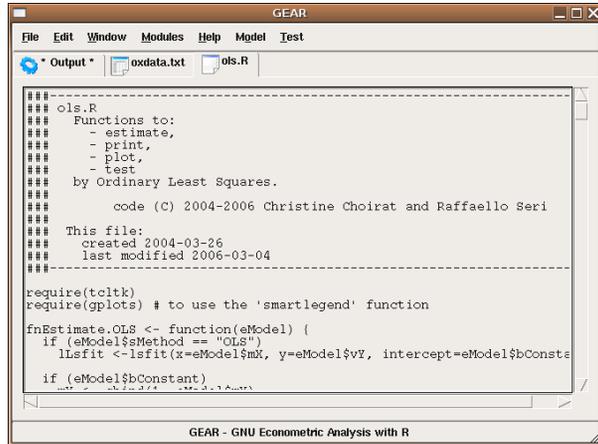
11

Spreadsheet tab

	CONS	INC	INFLAT	OUTPUT
1953-1	890.45	908.21	3.6595	1203.8
1953-2	886.54	900.66	2.7649	1200.4
1953-3	886.33	899.8	2.521	1193.6
1953-4	884.88	896.46	1.717	1193
1954-1	885.25	895.78	0.9729	1194.1
1954-2	884.53	894.83	0.676	1191
1954-3	884.44	892.74	0.1739	1191.5
1954-4	884.31	892.77	-0.3302	1195.3
1955-1	887.43	896.97	-0.4645	1195.5
1955-2	889.56	901.41	-0.3819	1198.2
1955-3	890.66	901.48	-0.2016	1199.2
1955-4	894.08	905.12	0.1956	1203.9
1956-1	896.83	908.39	0.5363	1211.3
1956-2	894.98	906.22	1.75	1207.3
1956-3	893.61	905.94	2.3436	1201.8

12

Viewer tab



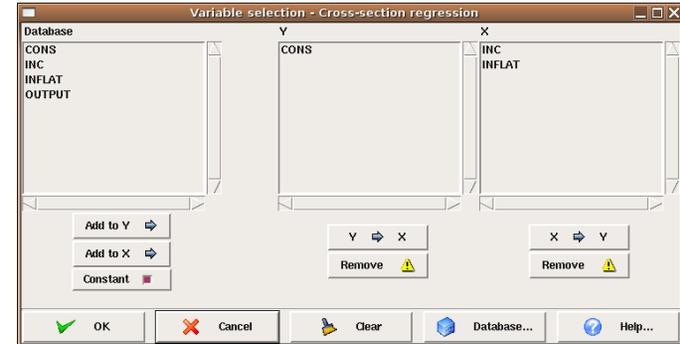
```
#####
###  ols.R
###  Functions to:
###  - estimate,
###  - print,
###  - plot,
###  - test
###  by Ordinary Least Squares.
###
###  code (C) 2004-2006 Christine Choirat and Raffaello Seri
###
###  This file:
###  created 2004-03-26
###  last modified 2006-03-04
#####

require(tcltk)
require(gplots) # to use the 'smartlegend' function

fnEstimate.OLS <- function(eModel) {
  if (eModel$Method == "OLS")
    ll$fit <- lsfit(x=eModel$Mx, y=eModel$yV, intercept=eModel$bConst)
  if (eModel$bConstant)
    ll$fit <- lsfit(x=eModel$Mx, y=eModel$yV, intercept=eModel$bConst)
}
```

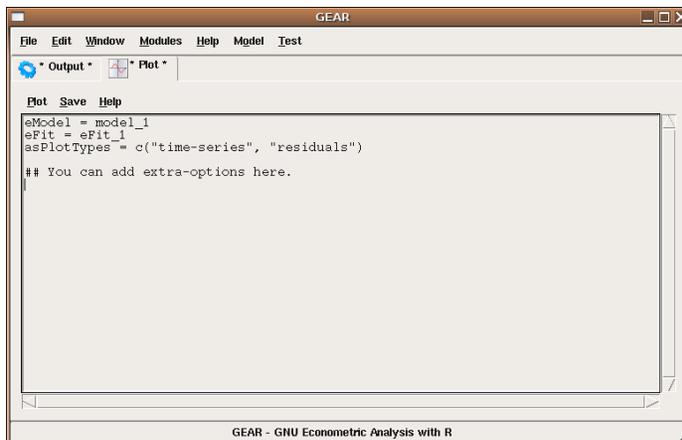
13

Variable selection (cross-section regression)



14

A word on interactive graphics



```
Plot Save Help

eModel = model_1
eFit = eFit_1
asPlotTypes = c("time-series", "residuals")
## You can add extra-options here.
```

15

What still has to be done?

A realistic answer is: "a lot..."! First, more modules need to be completed (of course borrowing a lot from what is already available but not limiting ourselves to writing wrappers):

- univariate time series,
- simultaneous equations,
- database interface,
- multivariate time series,

16

- financial econometrics,
- panel data.

More generally...

1. [From a structural viewpoint](#)

- More OO paradigm.
- Website, specific documentation.
- Translations.

2. [From a cosmetic viewpoint](#)

- Much polishing is needed (in particular extensive testing under MS Windows).
- Artistic material (*e.g.* specific icons) is lacking.
- Tk extras: ctext for syntax highlighting, more keyboard shortcuts.
- Export output to HTML or \LaTeX .