Package ‘penppml’

December 16, 2022

Title Penalized Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Regression
Version 0.2.1
Description A set of tools that enables efficient estimation of penalized Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood regressions, using lasso or ridge penalties, for models that feature one or more sets of high-dimensional fixed effects. The methodology is based on Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva, and Zylkin (2021) <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/35451> and takes advantage of the method of alternating projections of Gaure (2013) <doi:10.1016/j.csda.2013.03.024> for dealing with HDFE, as well as the coordinate descent algorithm of Friedman, Hastie and Tibshirani (2010) <doi:10.18637/jss.v033.i01> for fitting lasso regressions. The package is also able to carry out cross-validation and to implement the plugin lasso of Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen and Kozbur (2016) <doi:10.1080/07350015.2015.1102733>.
License MIT + file LICENSE
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
LazyDataCompression gzip
RooxygenNote 7.2.3
LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppEigen
Imports Rcpp, glmnet, fixest, collapse, rlang, magrittr, matrixStats, dplyr, devtools
Depends R (>= 2.10)
URL https://github.com/tomzylkin/penppml
BugReports https://github.com/tomzylkin/penppml/issues
Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), MASS, knitr, rmarkdown, directlabels, ggplot2, reshape2
Config/testthat/edition 3
VignetteBuilder knitr, rmarkdown
NeedsCompilation yes
Author  Diego Ferreras Garrucho [aut],
        Tom Zylkin [aut],
        Joao Cruz [cre]
Maintainer  Joao Cruz <jm01780@surrey.ac.uk>
Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2022-12-16 10:30:02 UTC

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Computing $A'\mathbf{A}$

**Description**
Computes $A'\mathbf{A}$ using C++.

**Usage**
$\text{AtA}(\mathbf{A})$

**Arguments**

- $\mathbf{A}$: A matrix.

---

**bootstrap**

*Bootstrap Lasso Implementation (in development)*

**Description**
This function performs standard plugin lasso PPML estimation for `bootreps` samples drawn again with replacement and reports those regressors selected in at least a certain fraction of the bootstrap repetitions.

**Usage**

```r
bootstrap(
  data,
  dep,
  indep = NULL,
  cluster_id = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  selectobs = NULL,
  bootreps = 250,
  boot_threshold = 0.01,
  colcheck_x = FALSE,
  colcheck_x_fes = FALSE,
  post = FALSE,
  gamma_val = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  hdfetol = 0.01,
  penweights = NULL,
  maxiter = 1000,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

data A data frame containing all relevant variables.
dep A string with the names of the independent variables or their column numbers.
indep A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
cluster_id A string denoting the cluster-id with which to perform cluster bootstrap.
fixed A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in data.
selectobs Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).
boots Number of bootstrap repetitions.
boot_threshold Minimal threshold. If a variable is selected in at least this fraction of times, it is reported at the end of the iterations.
colcheck_x Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.
colcheck_x_fes Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.
post Logical. If TRUE, estimates a post-penalty regression with the selected variables.
gamma_val Numerical value that determines the regularization threshold as defined in Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016). NULL default sets parameter to 0.1/log(n).
verbose Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.
tol Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
hdfetol Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to collapse::fhdwithin.
penweights Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso when method == "plugin".
maxiter Maximum number of iterations (a number).

Further arguments, including:

- tol: Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
- hdfetol: Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to collapse::fhdwithin.
- penweights: Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso.
- colcheck_x: Logical. If TRUE, checks for perfect multicollinearity in x.
- colcheck_x_fes: Logical. If TRUE, checks whether x is perfectly explained by fes.
- maxiter: Maximum number of iterations in hdfeppml used to get first guess of mu.
- verbose: Logical. If TRUE, prints information to the screen while evaluating.
- post: Logical. If TRUE, it carries out a post-lasso estimation with just the selected variables and reports the coefficients from this regression.
**Details**

This function enables users to implement the "bootstrap" step in the procedure described in Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2020). To do this, Plugin Lasso is run B times. The function can also perform a post-selection estimation.

**Value**

A matrix with coefficient estimates for all dependent variables.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
## Not run: bs1 <- bootstrap(data=trade3, dep="export", 
  cluster_id="clus", 
  fixed=list(c("exp", "time"), 
    c("imp", "time"), c("exp", "imp")), 
  indep=7:22, bootreps=10, colcheck_x = TRUE, 
  colcheck_x_fes = TRUE, 
  boot_threshold = 0.01, 
  post=TRUE, gamma_val=0.01, verbose=FALSE)
## End(Not run)
```

**cluster_matrix**

*Cluster-robust Standard Error Estimation*

**Description**

*cluster_matrix* is a helper for computation of cluster-robust standard errors.

**Usage**

```r
cluster_matrix(e, cluster, x)
```
collinearity_check

Arguments

e Vector of residuals.
cluster Vector of clusters.
x Regressor matrix.

Value

Gives the $XeeX$ matrix.

collinearity_check  Checking for Perfect Multicollinearity

Description

collinearity_check checks for perfect multicollinearity in a model with high-dimensional fixed effects. It calls `lfe::demeanlist` in order to partial out the fixed effects, and then uses `stats::lm.wfit` to discard linearly dependent variables.

Usage

collinearity_check(  
y,  
x = NULL,  
fes = NULL,  
hdfetol,  
colcheck_x_fes = FALSE,  
colcheck_x = FALSE  
)

Arguments

ey Dependent variable (a numeric vector).
x Regressor matrix.
fes List of fixed effects.
hdfetol Tolerance for the centering, passed on to `lfe::demeanlist`.
colcheck_x_fes Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.
colcheck_x Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.

Value

A numeric vector containing the variables that pass the collinearity check.
**compute_fes**

*Fixed Effects Computation*

**Description**

This function is a helper for xvalidate that computes FEs using PPML First Order Conditions (FOCs).

**Usage**

```r
compute_fes(
    y, 
    fes, 
    x, 
    b, 
    insample_obs = rep(1, n), 
    onlymus = FALSE, 
    tol = 1e-08, 
    verbose = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `y` Dependental variable (a vector).
- `fes` List of fixed effects.
- `x` Regressor matrix.
- `b` A vector of coefficient estimates.
- `insample_obs` Vector of observations used to estimate the b coefficients.
- `onlymus` Logical. If TRUE, returns only the conditional means.
- `tol` A tolerance parameter.
- `verbose` Logical. If TRUE, prints messages to the console while evaluating.

**Value**

If `onlymus = TRUE`, the vector of conditional means. Otherwise, a list with two elements:

- `mu`: conditional means.
- `fe_values`: fixed effects.
countries  

*Country ISO Codes*

---

**Description**

An auxiliary data set with basic geographic information about country ISO 3166 codes included in the trade data set.

**Usage**

countries

**Format**

A data frame with 249 rows and 4 variables.

- iso: Country ISO 3166 code.
- name: Country name.
- region: Continent.
- subregion: sub-continental region.

**Source**


---

eigenMatMult  

*Faster Matrix Multiplication*

---

**Description**

Faster matrix multiplication using C++.

**Usage**

eigenMatMult(A, B)
eigenMapMatMult(A, B)

**Arguments**

A, B  Matrices.
fastolsCpp

*Faster Least Squares Estimation*

**Description**

Finds Least Squares solutions using C++.

**Usage**

fastolsCpp(X, y)

**Arguments**

- **X**: Regressor matrix.
- **y**: Dependent variable (a vector).

**Value**

The vector of parameter (beta) estimates.

fastridge

*Finding Ridge Regression Solutions*

**Description**

A wrapper around fastridgeCpp, for faster computation of the analytical solution for ridge regression.

**Usage**

fastridge(x, y, weights = rep(1/n, n), lambda, standardize = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **x**: Regressor matrix.
- **y**: Dependent variable (a numeric vector).
- **weights**: Vector of weights.
- **lambda**: Penalty parameter.
- **standardize**: Logical. If TRUE, x is standardized using the weights.

**Value**

A vector of coefficient (beta) estimates.
fastridgeCpp  

Faster Ridge Regression

Description

Finds Ridge solutions using C++.

Usage

fastridgeCpp(X, y, lambda)

Arguments

X  
Regressor matrix.

y  
Dependent variable (a vector).

lambda  
Penalty parameter (a number).

Value

The vector of parameter (beta) estimates.

faststddev  

Faster Standard Deviation

Description

Computes standard deviation using C++.

Usage

faststddev(X, w)

Arguments

X  
Regressor matrix.

w  
Weights.

Value

Vector of standard deviations of the parameter estimates.
fastwmean

Description
Computes weighted mean using C++.

Usage
fastwmean(X, w)

Arguments
X Regressor matrix.
w Weights.

Value
Weighted mean.

gnfes

Generating a List of Fixed Effects

Description
gnfes generates a list of fixed effects by creating interactions of paired factors.

Usage
gnfes(data, inter)

Arguments
data A data frame including the factors.
inter A list: each element includes the variables to be interacted (both names and column

Value
A list containing the desired interactions of vars, with the same length as inter.
genmodel  Generating Model Structure

Description

genmodel transforms a data frame into the needed components for our main functions (a y vector,
a x matrix and a fes list).

Usage

genmodel(
    data,
    dep = NULL,
    indep = NULL,
    fixed = NULL,
    cluster = NULL,
    selectobs = NULL
)

Arguments

data  A data frame containing all relevant variables.
dep   A string with the name of the independent variable or a column number.
indep  A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified,
       all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor
       matrix.
fixed A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the
       fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in data.
cluster Optional. A string with the name of the clustering variable or a column num-
           ber. It’s also possible to input a vector with several variables, in which case the
           interaction of all of them is taken as the clustering variable.
selectobs Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use.

Value

A list with four elements:

• y: y vector.
• x: x matrix.
• fes: list of fixed effects.
• cluster: cluster vector.


**Description**

`hdfeppml` fits an (unpenalized) Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood (PPML) model with high-dimensional fixed effects (HDFE).

**Usage**

```r
hdfeppml(
  data,
  dep = 1,
  indep = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  selectobs = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A data frame containing all relevant variables.
- `dep` A string with the name of the independent variable or a column number.
- `indep` A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
- `fixed` A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in `data`.
- `cluster` Optional. A string with the name of the clustering variable or a column number. It’s also possible to input a vector with several variables, in which case the interaction of all of them is taken as the clustering variable.
- `selectobs` Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).
- `...` Further options. For a full list, see `hdfeppml_int`.

**Details**

This function is a thin wrapper around `hdfeppml_int`, providing a more convenient interface for data frames. Whereas the internal function requires some preliminary handling of data sets (y must be a vector, x must be a matrix and fixed effects fes must be provided in a list), the wrapper takes a full data frame in the data argument, and users can simply specify which variables correspond to y, x and the fixed effects, using either variable names or column numbers.

More formally, `hdfeppml_int` performs iteratively re-weighted least squares (IRLS) on a transformed model, as described in Correia, Guimarães and Zylkin (2020) and similar to the `ppmlhdfe`
package in Stata. In each iteration, the function calculates the transformed dependent variable, partials out the fixed effects (calling collapse:fhdwithin) and then solves a weighted least squares problem (using fast C++ implementation).

Value

A list with the following elements:

• coefficients: a 1 x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates.
• residuals: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the residuals of the model.
• mu: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean \( \mu \).
• deviance:
• bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
• x_resid: matrix of demeaned regressors.
• z_resid: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.
• se: standard errors of the coefficients.

References


Examples

# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
test <- hdpmpml(data = trade[, -(5:6)],
               dep = "export",
               fixed = list(c("exp", "time"),
                            c("imp", "time"),
                            c("exp", "imp")),
               selectobs = (trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas))
**hdfeppml_int**

**Description**

`hdfeppml_int` is the internal algorithm called by `hdfeppml` to fit an (unpenalized) Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood (PPML) regression with high-dimensional fixed effects (HDFE). It takes a vector with the dependent variable, a regressor matrix and a set of fixed effects (in list form: each element in the list should be a separate HDFE).

**Usage**

```r
hdfeppml_int(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  fes = NULL,
  tol = 1e-08,
  hdfetol = 1e-04,
  colcheck_x = TRUE,
  colcheck_x_fes = TRUE,
  mu = NULL,
  saveX = TRUE,
  init_z = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  maxiter = 1000,
  cluster = NULL,
  vcv = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `y` Dependent variable (a vector)
- `x` Regressor matrix.
- `fes` List of fixed effects.
- `tol` Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
- `hdfetol` Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to `collapse::fhdwithin`.
- `colcheck_x` Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.
- `colcheck_x_fes` Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.
- `mu` A vector of initial values for mu that can be passed to the command.
- `saveX` Logical. If TRUE, it returns the values of x and z after partialling out the fixed effects.
- `init_z` Optional: initial values of the transformed dependent variable, to be used in the first iteration of the algorithm.
verbose Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.

maxiter Maximum number of iterations (a number).

cluster Optional: a vector classifying observations into clusters (to use when calculating SEs).

vcv Logical. If TRUE (the default), it returns standard errors.

Details

More formally, hdfeppml_int performs iteratively re-weighted least squares (IRLS) on a transformed model, as described in Correia, Guimarães and Zylkin (2020) and similar to the ppmlhdfe package in Stata. In each iteration, the function calculates the transformed dependent variable, partials out the fixed effects (calling collapse::fhdwithin, which uses the algorithm in Gaure (2013)) and then solves a weighted least squares problem (using fast C++ implementation).

Value

A list with the following elements:

- coefficients: a 1 x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates.
- residuals: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the residuals of the model.
- mu: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean \( \mu \).
- deviance:
  - bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- x_resid: matrix of demeaned regressors.
- z_resid: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.
- se: standard errors of the coefficients.

References


Examples

# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
trade <- trade[(trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas),]
# Now generate the needed x, y and fes objects:
y <- trade$export
x <- data.matrix(trade[, -1:-6])
fes <- list(exp_time = interaction(trade$exp, trade$time),
            imp_time = interaction(trade$imp, trade$time),
            pair = interaction(trade$exp, trade$imp))
# Finally, the call to hdffepml_int:
reg <- hdffepml_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes)

Description

A function performs standard plugin lasso PPML estimation (without fixed effects) for several dependent variables in a single step. This is still IN DEVELOPMENT: at the current stage, only coefficient estimates are provided and there is no support for clustered errors.

Usage

iceberg(data, dep, indep = NULL, selectobs = NULL, ...)

Arguments

data
A data frame containing all relevant variables.
dep
A string with the names of the independent variables or their column numbers.
indep
A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
selectobs
Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).
...
Further arguments, including:
  • tol: Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
  • glmnettol: Tolerance parameter to be passed on to glmnet::glmnet.
  • penweights: Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso.
  • colcheck: Logical. If TRUE, checks for perfect multicollinearity in x.
  • K: Maximum number of iterations.
  • verbose: Logical. If TRUE, prints information to the screen while evaluating.
• \( \lambda \): Penalty parameter (a number).
• \( \text{phipost} \): Logical. If TRUE, it carries out a post-lasso estimation with just the selected variables and reports the coefficients from this regression.

**Details**

This function enables users to implement the "iceberg" step in the two-step procedure described in Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2020). To do this after using the plugin method in `mlfitppml`, just select all the variables with non-zero coefficients in `dep` and the remaining regressors in `indep`. The function will then perform separate lasso estimation on each of the selected dependent variables and report the coefficients.

**Value**

A matrix with coefficient estimates for all dependent variables.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
iceberg_results <- iceberg(data = trade[, -(1:6)],
                           dep = c("ad_prov_14", "cp_prov_23", "tbt_prov_07",
                                  "tbt_prov_33", "tf_prov_41", "tf_prov_45"),
                           selectobs = (trade$time == "2016"))
```

---

**manyouter**

**Many Outer Products**

**Description**

Compute a large number of outer products (useful for clustered SEs) using C++.
Usage

\texttt{manyouter(A, B, c)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{A, B} \hspace{1cm} \text{Numeric vectors.}
  \item \texttt{c} \hspace{1cm} \text{Integer.}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{mlfitppml} \hspace{1cm} General Penalized PPML Estimation

Description

\texttt{mlfitppml} is a general-purpose wrapper function for penalized PPML estimation. This is a flexible tool that allows users to select:

- Penalty type: either lasso or ridge.
- Penalty parameter: users can provide a single global value for lambda (a single regression is estimated), a vector of lambda values (the function estimates the regression using each of them, sequentially) or even coefficient-specific penalty weights.
- Method: plugin lasso estimates can be obtained directly from this function too.
- Cross-validation: if this option is enabled, the function uses IDs provided by the user to perform k-fold cross-validation and reports the resulting RMSE for all lambda values.

Usage

\texttt{mlfitppml(data, dep = 1, indep = NULL, fixed = NULL, cluster = NULL, selectobs = NULL, \ldots )}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{data} \hspace{1cm} A data frame containing all relevant variables.
  \item \texttt{dep} \hspace{1cm} A string with the name of the independent variable or a column number.
  \item \texttt{indep} \hspace{1cm} A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
  \item \texttt{fixed} \hspace{1cm} A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in \texttt{data}.
\end{itemize}
cluster Optional. A string with the name of the clustering variable or a column number. It’s also possible to input a vector with several variables, in which case the interaction of all of them is taken as the clustering variable.

selectobs Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).

Further arguments, including:

- penalty: A string indicating the penalty type. Currently supported: "lasso" and "ridge".
- method: The user can set this equal to "plugin" to perform the plugin algorithm with coefficient-specific penalty weights (see details). Otherwise, a single global penalty is used.
- post: Logical. If TRUE, estimates a post-penalty regression with the selected variables.
- xval: Logical. If TRUE, cross-validation is performed using the IDs provided in the IDs argument as folds. Note that, by default, observations are assigned individual IDs, which makes the cross-validation algorithm very time-consuming.

For a full list of options, see mlfitppml_int.

Details

This function is a thin wrapper around mlfitppml_int, providing a more convenient interface for data frames. Whereas the internal function requires some preliminary handling of data sets (y must be a vector, x must be a matrix and fes must be provided in a list), the wrapper takes a full data frame in the data argument, and users can simply specify which variables correspond to y, x and the fixed effects, using either variable names or column numbers.

For technical details on the algorithms used, see hdeppml (post-lasso regression), penhdeppml (standard penalized regression), penhdeppml_cluster (plugin lasso), and xvalidate (cross-validation).

Value

A list with the following elements:

- beta: if post = FALSE, a length(lambdas) x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates from the penalized regressions. If post = TRUE, this is the matrix of coefficients from the post-penalty regressions.
- beta_pre: if post = TRUE, a length(lambdas) x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates from the penalized regressions.
- bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- lambdas: vector of penalty parameters.
- ses: standard errors of the coefficients of the post-penalty regression. Note that these are only provided when post = TRUE.
- rmse: if xval = TRUE, a matrix with the root mean squared error (RMSE - column 2) for each value of lambda (column 1), obtained by cross-validation.
- phi: coefficient-specific penalty weights (only if method == "plugin").
mlfitppml_int

General Penalized PPML Estimation

Description

mlfitppml_int is the internal wrapper called by mlfitppml for penalized PPML estimation. This in turn calls penhdfeppml_int, penhdfeppml_cluster_int and hdfeppml_int as needed. It takes a vector with the dependent variable, a regressor matrix and a set of fixed effects (in list form: each element in the list should be a separate HDFE). This is a flexible tool that allows users to select:

- Penalty type: either lasso or ridge.
- Penalty parameter: users can provide a single global value for lambda (a single regression is estimated), a vector of lambda values (the function estimates the regression using each of them, sequentially) or even coefficient-specific penalty weights.
- Method: plugin lasso estimates can be obtained directly from this function too.
- Cross-validation: if this option is enabled, the function uses IDs provided by the user to perform k-fold cross-validation and reports the resulting RMSE for all lambda values.

Examples

# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
# Now we can use our main functions on the reduced trade data set:
test <- mlfitppml(data = trade[, -(5:6)],
  dep = "export",
  fixed = list(c("exp", "time"),
              c("imp", "time"),
              c("exp", "imp")),
  selectobs = (trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas),
  lambdas = c(0.01, 0.001),
  tol = 1e-6, hdfetol = 1e-2)

References


Usage

```r
mlfitppml_int(
  y,
  x,
  fes,
  lambdas,
  penalty = "lasso",
  tol = 1e-08,
  hdfetol = 1e-04,
  colcheck_x = FALSE,
  colcheck_x_fes = TRUE,
  post = TRUE,
  cluster = NULL,
  method = "bic",
  IDs = 1:n,
  verbose = FALSE,
  xval = FALSE,
  standardize = TRUE,
  vcv = TRUE,
  penweights = NULL,
  K = 15,
  gamma_val = NULL,
  mu = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **y**: Dependent variable (a vector)
- **x**: Regressor matrix.
- **fes**: List of fixed effects.
- **lambdas**: Vector of penalty parameters.
- **penalty**: A string indicating the penalty type. Currently supported: "lasso" and "ridge".
- **tol**: Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
- **hdfetol**: Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to `collapse::fhdwithin`.
- **colcheck_x**: Logical. If `TRUE`, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.
- **colcheck_x_fes**: Logical. If `TRUE`, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects and drops those that are perfectly explained.
- **post**: Logical. If `TRUE`, estimates a post-penalty regression with the selected variables.
- **cluster**: Optional: a vector classifying observations into clusters (to use when calculating SEs).
- **method**: The user can set this equal to "plugin" to perform the plugin algorithm with coefficient-specific penalty weights (see details). Otherwise, a single global penalty is used.
IDs
A vector of fold IDs for k-fold cross validation. If left unspecified, each observation is assigned to a different fold (warning: this is likely to be very resource-intensive).

verbose
Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.

xval
Logical. If TRUE, it carries out cross-validation.

standardize
Logical. If TRUE, x variables are standardized before estimation.

vcv
Logical. If TRUE (the default), the post-estimation model includes standard errors.

penweights
Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso when method == "plugin".

K
Maximum number of iterations for the plugin algorithm to converge.

gamma_val
Numerical value that determines the regularization threshold as defined in Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016). NULL default sets parameter to 0.1/log(n).

mu
A vector of initial values for mu that can be passed to the command.

Details
For technical details on the algorithms used, see hdpmpml_int (post-lasso regression), penhdppmpml_int (standard penalized regression), penhdppmpml_cluster_int (plugin lasso), and xvalidate (cross-validation).

Value
A list with the following elements:

- beta: if post = FALSE, a length(lambdas) x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates from the penalized regressions. If post = TRUE, this is the matrix of coefficients from the post-penalty regressions.
- beta_pre: if post = TRUE, a length(lambdas) x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates from the penalized regressions.
- bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- lambdas: vector of penalty parameters.
- ses: standard errors of the coefficients of the post-penalty regression. Note that these are only provided when post = TRUE.
- rmse: if xval = TRUE, a matrix with the root mean squared error (RMSE - column 2) for each value of lambda (column 1), obtained by cross-validation.
- phi: coefficient-specific penalty weights (only if method == "plugin").

References


Examples

```r
# First, we need to transform the data (this is what mlfitppml handles internally). Start by
# filtering the data set to keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
trade <- trade[(trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas), ]
# Now generate the needed x, y and fes objects:
y <- trade$export
x <- data.matrix(trade[, -1:-6])
fes <- list(exp_time = interaction(trade$exp, trade$time),
            imp_time = interaction(trade$imp, trade$time),
            pair = interaction(trade$exp, trade$imp))
# Finally, we try mlfitppml_int with a lasso penalty (the default) and two lambda values:
reg <- mlfitppml_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, lambdas = c(0.1, 0.01))

# We can also try plugin lasso:
reg <- mlfitppml_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, cluster = fes$pair, method = "plugin")

# For an example with cross-validation, please see the vignette.
```

penhdfeppml

*One-Shot Penalized PPML Estimation with HDFE*

**Description**

`penhdfeppml` fits a penalized PPML regression for a given type of penalty and a given value of the penalty parameter. The penalty can be either lasso or ridge, and the plugin method can be enabled via the method argument.

**Usage**

```r
tenhdfeppml(
data,
dep = 1,
indep = NULL,
fixed = NULL,
cluster = NULL,
```

[Penalized PPML Estimation with HDFE](#)
selectobs = NULL,
... )

Arguments

- **data**: A data frame containing all relevant variables.
- **dep**: A string with the name of the independent variable or a column number.
- **indep**: A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
- **fixed**: A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in `data`.
- **cluster**: Optional. A string with the name of the clustering variable or a column number. It’s also possible to input a vector with several variables, in which case the interaction of all of them is taken as the clustering variable.
- **selectobs**: Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).

Further options, including:

- **penalty**: A string indicating the penalty type. Currently supported: "lasso" and "ridge".
- **method**: The user can set this equal to "plugin" to perform the plugin algorithm with coefficient-specific penalty weights (see details). Otherwise, a single global penalty is used.

For a full list of options, see `penhdfeppml_int`.

Details

This function is a thin wrapper around `penhdfeppml_int`, providing a more convenient interface for data frames. Whereas the internal function requires some preliminary handling of data sets (y must be a vector, x must be a matrix and fes must be provided in a list), the wrapper takes a full data frame in the `data` argument, and users can simply specify which variables correspond to y, x and the fixed effects, using either variable names or column numbers.

More formally, `penhdfeppml_int` performs iteratively re-weighted least squares (IRLS) on a transformed model, as described in Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2021). In each iteration, the function calculates the transformed dependent variable, partials out the fixed effects (calling `lfe::fhdwithin`) and then and then calls `glmnet::glmnet` if the selected penalty is lasso (the default). If the user has selected ridge, the analytical solution is instead computed directly using fast C++ implementation.

For information on how the plugin lasso method works, see `penhdfeppml_cluster`.

Value

If `method == "lasso"` (the default), an object of class `elnet` with the elements described in `glmnet`, as well as:
• mu: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
• deviance.
• bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
• phi: coefficient-specific penalty weights (only if method == "plugin").
• x_resid: matrix of demeaned regressors.
• z_resid: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.

If method == "ridge", a list with the following elements:
• beta: a 1 x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates.
• mu: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
• deviance.
• bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
• x_resid: matrix of demeaned regressors.
• z_resid: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.

References


Examples

```r
# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
test <- penhdfeppml(data = trade[, -(5:6)],
  dep = "export",
  fixed = list(c("exp", "time"),
              c("imp", "time"),
              c("exp", "imp")),
  lambda = 0.05,
  selectobs = (trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas))
```
Description

Performs plugin lasso - PPML estimation with HDFE. This is an internal function, called by mlfitppml and penhdfeppml when users select the method = "plugin" option, but it’s made available as a stand-alone option for advanced users who may prefer to avoid some overhead imposed by the wrappers.

Usage

penhdfeppml_cluster(
  data,
  dep = 1,
  indep = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  selectobs = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

data A data frame containing all relevant variables.
dep A string with the name of the independent variable or a column number.
indep A vector with the names or column numbers of the regressors. If left unspecified, all remaining variables (excluding fixed effects) are included in the regressor matrix.
fixed A vector with the names or column numbers of factor variables identifying the fixed effects, or a list with the desired interactions between variables in data.
cluster A string with the name of the clustering variable or a column number. It’s also possible to input a vector with several variables, in which case the interaction of all of them is taken as the clustering variable. Note that this is NOT OPTIONAL in this case: our plugin algorithm requires clusters to be specified.
selectobs Optional. A vector indicating which observations to use (either a logical vector or a numeric vector with row numbers, as usual when subsetting in R).
...

Details

This function is a thin wrapper around penppml_cluster_int, providing a more convenient interface for data frames. Whereas the internal function requires some preliminary handling of data sets (y must be a vector, x must be a matrix and fes must be provided in a list), the wrapper takes a full data frame in the data argument, and users can simply specify which variables correspond to y, x and the fixed effects, using either variable names or column numbers.
The plugin method uses coefficient-specific penalty weights that account for heteroskedasticity. The penalty parameters are calculated automatically by the function using statistical theory - for a brief discussion of this, see Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2021), and for a more in-depth analysis, check Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016), which introduced the specific implementation used in this package. Heuristically, the penalty parameters are set at a level high enough so that the absolute value of the score for each regressor must be statistically large relative to its standard error in order for the regressors to be selected.

Value

An object of class `elnet` with the elements described in `glmnet`, as well as the following:

- `mu`: a 1 x `length(y)` matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
- `deviance`.
- `bic`: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- `phi`: coefficient-specific penalty weights.
- `x_resid`: matrix of demeaned regressors.
- `z_resid`: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.

References


Examples

# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
test <- penhdfeppml_cluster(data = trade[, -(5:6)],
  dep = "export",
  fixed = list(c("exp", "time"),
               c("imp", "time"),
               c("exp", "imp")),
  cluster = c("exp", "imp"),
  selectobs = (trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas),
  tol = 1e-5, hdfetol = 1e-1)
**penhdfeppml_cluster_int**

*Plugin Lasso Estimation*

**Description**

Performs plugin lasso - PPML estimation with HDFE. This is an internal function, called by `mlfitppml_int` and `penhdfeppml_int` when users select the method = "plugin" option, but it’s made available as a stand-alone option for advanced users who may prefer to avoid some overhead imposed by the wrappers.

**Usage**

```r
penhdfeppml_cluster_int(
  y, x, fes, cluster,
  tol = 1e-08,
  hdfetol = 1e-04,
  glmnettol = 1e-12,
  penalty = "lasso",
  penweights = NULL,
  saveX = TRUE,
  mu = NULL,
  colcheck_x = TRUE,
  colcheck_x_fes = TRUE,
  K = 15,
  init_z = NULL,
  post = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  lambda = NULL,
  gamma_val = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>y</code></td>
<td>Dependent variable (a vector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>x</code></td>
<td>Regressor matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fes</code></td>
<td>List of fixed effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cluster</code></td>
<td>Optional: a vector classifying observations into clusters (to use when calculating SEs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tol</code></td>
<td>Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hdfetol</code></td>
<td>Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to <code>collapse::fhdwithin</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>glmnettol</code></td>
<td>Tolerance parameter to be passed on to <code>glmnet</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
penalty Only "lasso" is supported at the present stage.
penweights Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso when method == "plugin".
saveX Logical. If TRUE, it returns the values of x and z after partialling out the fixed effects.
mu A vector of initial values for mu that can be passed to the command.
colcheck_x Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.
colcheck_x_fes Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.
K Maximum number of iterations.
init_z Optional: initial values of the transformed dependent variable, to be used in the first iteration of the algorithm.
post Logical. If TRUE, estimates a post-penalty regression with the selected variables.
verbose Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.
lambda Penalty parameter (a number).
gamma_val Numerical value that determines the regularization threshold as defined in Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016). NULL default sets parameter to 0.1/log(n).

Details

The plugin method uses coefficient-specific penalty weights that account for heteroskedasticity. The penalty parameters are calculated automatically by the function using statistical theory - for a brief discussion of this, see Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2021), and for a more in-depth analysis, check Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016), which introduced the specific implementation used in this package. Heuristically, the penalty parameters are set at a level high enough so that the absolute value of the score for each regressor must be statistically large relative to its standard error in order for the regressors to be selected.

Value

An object of class elnet with the elements described in glmnet, as well as the following:

- mu: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
- deviance.
- bic: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- phi: coefficient-specific penalty weights.
- x_resid: matrix of demeaned regressors.
- z_resid: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.
References


Examples

```r
# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
trade <- trade[(trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas), ]
# Now generate the needed x, y and fes objects:
y <- trade$export
x <- data.matrix(trade[, -1:-6])
fes <- list(exp_time = interaction(trade$exp, trade$time),
imp_time = interaction(trade$imp, trade$time),
pair = interaction(trade$exp, trade$imp))
# Finally, we try penhdfeppml_cluster_int:
reg <- penhdfeppml_cluster_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, cluster = fes$pair)
```

---

**penhdfeppml_int**  
*One-Shot Penalized PPML Estimation with HDFE*

**Description**

*penhdfeppml_int* is the internal algorithm called by *penhdfeppml* to fit a penalized PPML regression for a given type of penalty and a given value of the penalty parameter. It takes a vector with the dependent variable, a regressor matrix and a set of fixed effects (in list form: each element in the list should be a separate HDFE). The penalty can be either lasso or ridge, and the plugin method can be enabled via the method argument.

**Usage**

```r
penhdfeppml_int(
  y,
  x,
  fes,
)```
lambda,
tol = 1e-08,
hdfetol = 1e-04,
glmnettol = 1e-12,
penalty = "lasso",
penweights = NULL,
saveX = TRUE,
mu = NULL,
colcheck_x = FALSE,
colcheck_x_fes = TRUE,
init_z = NULL,
post = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
standardize = TRUE,
method = "placeholder",
cluster = NULL,
dead = FALSE,
gamma_val = NULL
)

**Arguments**

- **y**  
  Dependent variable (a vector)

- **x**  
  Regressor matrix.

- **fes**  
  List of fixed effects.

- **lambda**  
  Penalty parameter (a number).

- **tol**  
  Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.

- **hdfetol**  
  Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to `collapse::fhdwithin`.

- **glmnettol**  
  Tolerance parameter to be passed on to `glmnet`.

- **penalty**  
  A string indicating the penalty type. Currently supported: "lasso" and "ridge".

- **penweights**  
  Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso when `method == "plugin"`.

- **saveX**  
  Logical. If TRUE, it returns the values of x and z after partialling out the fixed effects.

- **mu**  
  A vector of initial values for mu that can be passed to the command.

- **colcheck_x**  
  Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.

- **colcheck_x_fes**  
  Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.

- **init_z**  
  Optional: initial values of the transformed dependent variable, to be used in the first iteration of the algorithm.

- **post**  
  Logical. If TRUE, estimates a post-penalty regression with the selected variables.

- **verbose**  
  Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.

- **standardize**  
  Logical. If TRUE, x variables are standardized before estimation.
### method

The user can set this equal to "plugin" to perform the plugin algorithm with coefficient-specific penalty weights (see details). Otherwise, a single global penalty is used.

### cluster

Optional: a vector classifying observations into clusters (to use when calculating SEs).

### debug

Logical. If TRUE, this helps with debugging penalty weights by printing output of the first iteration to the console and stopping the estimation algorithm.

### gamma_val

Numerical value that determines the regularization threshold as defined in Belloni, Chernozhukov, Hansen, and Kozbur (2016). NULL default sets parameter to 0.1/log(n).

#### Details

More formally, penhdfeppml_int performs iteratively re-weighted least squares (IRLS) on a transformed model, as described in Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva and Zylkin (2020). In each iteration, the function calculates the transformed dependent variable, partials out the fixed effects (calling collapse::fhdwithin) and then and then calls glmnet if the selected penalty is lasso (the default). If the user selects ridge, the analytical solution is instead computed directly using fast C++ implementation.

For information on the plugin lasso method, see penhdfeppml_cluster_int.

#### Value

If method == "lasso" (the default), an object of class elnet with the elements described in glmnet, as well as:

- **mu**: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
- **deviance**.
- **bic**: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- **phi**: coefficient-specific penalty weights (only if method == "plugin").
- **x_resid**: matrix of demeaned regressors.
- **z_resid**: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.

If method == "ridge", a list with the following elements:

- **beta**: a 1 x ncol(x) matrix with coefficient (beta) estimates.
- **mu**: a 1 x length(y) matrix with the final values of the conditional mean $\mu$.
- **deviance**.
- **bic**: Bayesian Information Criterion.
- **x_resid**: matrix of demeaned regressors.
- **z_resid**: vector of demeaned (transformed) dependent variable.
References


Examples

```r
# To reduce run time, we keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
trade <- trade[(trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas), ]
# Now generate the needed x, y and fes objects:
y <- trade$export
x <- data.matrix(trade[, -1:-6])
fes <- list(exp_time = interaction(trade$exp, trade$time),
imp_time = interaction(trade$imp, trade$time),
pair = interaction(trade$exp, trade$imp))
# Finally, we try penhdfeppml_int with a lasso penalty (the default):
reg <- penhdfeppml_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, lambda = 0.1)

# We can also try ridge:
reg <- penhdfeppml_int(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, lambda = 0.1, penalty = "ridge")
```

### **Description**

This is the internal function upon which the iceberg wrapper is built. It performs standard plugin lasso PPML estimation without fixed effects, relying on glmnet::glmnet. As the other internals in the package, it needs a y vector and an x matrix.

### **Usage**

```r
plugin_laso_int(  
y,  
x,
)```
select_fes

```r
tol = 1e-08,
glmnettol = 1e-12,
penweights = NULL,
colcheck = FALSE,
K = 50,
verbose = FALSE,
lambda = NULL,
phipost = FALSE
```

**Arguments**

- `y` Dependent variable (a vector).
- `x` Regressor matrix.
- `tol` Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
- `glmnettol` Tolerance parameter to be passed on to `glmnet::glmnet`.
- `penweights` Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso.
- `colcheck` Logical. If `TRUE`, checks for perfect multicollinearity in `x`.
- `K` Maximum number of iterations.
- `verbose` Logical. If `TRUE`, prints information to the screen while evaluating.
- `lambda` Penalty parameter (a number).
- `phipost` Logical. If `TRUE`, it carries out a post-lasso estimation with just the selected variables and reports the coefficients from this regression.

**Value**

A list with 14 elements, including `beta`, which is the only one we use in the wrapper. For a full list, see `glmnet`.

---

### select_fes

*Filtering fixed effect lists*

**Description**

A helper function for `xvalidate` that filters a list of fixed effects and returns the modified list. Used to split the fixed effects for cross-validation.

**Usage**

```r
select_fes(fe_list, select_obs, list = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `fe_list` A list of fixed effects.
- `select_obs` A vector of selected observations / rows.
- `list` Logical. If `TRUE`, it returns a list. Otherwise, a data frame.
Value
A modified list of fixed effects.

---

**standardize_wt**  
*Weighted Standardization*

**Description**
Performs weighted standardization of x variables. Used in fastridge.

**Usage**
```
standardize_wt(x, weights = rep(1/n, n), intercept = TRUE, return.sd = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `x`: Regressor matrix.
- `weights`: Weights.
- `intercept`: Logical. If TRUE, adds an intercept.
- `return.sd`: Logical. If TRUE, it returns standard errors for the means.

**Value**
If `return.sd == FALSE`, it gives the matrix of standardized regressors. If `return.sd == TRUE`, then it returns the vector of standard errors of the means of the variables.

---

**trade**  
*International trade agreements data set*

**Description**
A panel data set containing bilateral trade flows between 210 exporters and 262 importers between 1964 and 2016. The data set also contains information about trade agreements in force between country pairs, as well as 16 dummies for specific provisions in those agreements (a small selection from a broader data set).

**Usage**
```
trade
```
Format

A data frame with 194,092 rows and 22 variables:

exp  Exporter country (ISO 3166 code)
imp  Importer country (ISO 3166 code).
time Year.
extport  Merchandise trade exports in USD.
id  Agreement ID code.
agreement  Agreement name.
ad_prov_14  Anti-dumping actions allowed and with specific provisions for material injury.
cp_prov_23  Does the agreement contain provisions that promote transparency?
tbt_prov_07  Technical Regulations - Is the use of international standards promoted?
tbt_prov_33  Does the agreement go beyond the TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) Agreement?
tf_prov_41  Harmonization and common legal framework
tf_prov_45  Issuance of proof of origin
ser_prov_47  Does the agreement contain a standstill provision?
inv_prov_22  Does the agreement grant Fair and Equitable Treatment (FET)?
et_prov_38  Prohibits export-related performance requirements, subject to exemptions.
ipr_prov_44  Stipulates that GIs can be registered and protected through a TM system
env_prov_18  Does the agreement require states to control ozone-depleting substances?
ipr_prov_15  Incorporates/reaffirms all multilateral agreements to which both parties are a party (general obligation)
moc_prov_21  Does the transfer provision explicitly exclude “good faith and non-discriminatory application of its laws” related to bankruptcy, insolvency or creditor rights protection?
ste_prov_30  Does the agreement regulate subsidization to state enterprises?
lm_prov_10  Does the agreement include reference to internationally recognized labor standards?
cp_prov_26  Does the agreement regulate consumer protection?

Source

**xeex**  

*XeeX Matrix Computation*

**Description**

Given matrix $ee'$ and matrix $X$, compute $X(k)'ee'X(k)$ for each regressor $X$.

**Usage**

`xeex(X, e, S)`

**Arguments**

- **X**: Regressor matrix.
- **e**: Residuals.
- **S**: Cluster sizes.

**Value**

The matrix product $X(k)'ee'X(k)$.

---

**xvalidate**  

*Implementing Cross Validation*

**Description**

This is the internal function called by `mlfitppml_int` to perform cross-validation, if the option is enabled. It is available also on a stand-alone basis in case it is needed, but generally users will be better served by using the wrapper `mlfitppml`.

**Usage**

`xvalidate(y, x, fes, IDs, testID = NULL, tol = 1e-08, hdfetol = 1e-04, colcheck_x = TRUE, colcheck_x_fes = TRUE, init_mu = NULL, init_x = NULL, init_z = NULL)`
Arguments

y  Dependent variable (a vector)
x  Regressor matrix.
fes  List of fixed effects.
IDs  A vector of fold IDs for k-fold cross validation. If left unspecified, each observation is assigned to a different fold (warning: this is likely to be very resource-intensive).
testID  Optional. A number indicating which ID to hold out during cross-validation. If left unspecified, the function cycles through all IDs and reports the average RMSE.
tol  Tolerance parameter for convergence of the IRLS algorithm.
hdfetol  Tolerance parameter for the within-transformation step, passed on to collapse::fhdwithin.
colcheck_x  Logical. If TRUE, this checks collinearity between the independent variables and drops the collinear variables.
colcheck_x_fes  Logical. If TRUE, this checks whether the independent variables are perfectly explained by the fixed effects drops those that are perfectly explained.
init_mu  Optional: initial values of the conditional mean $\mu$, to be used as weights in the first iteration of the algorithm.
init_x  Optional: initial values of the independent variables.
init_z  Optional: initial values of the transformed dependent variable, to be used in the first iteration of the algorithm.
verbose  Logical. If TRUE, it prints information to the screen while evaluating.
cluster  Optional: a vector classifying observations into clusters (to use when calculating SEs).
penalty  A string indicating the penalty type. Currently supported: "lasso" and "ridge".
method  The user can set this equal to "plugin" to perform the plugin algorithm with coefficient-specific penalty weights (see details). Otherwise, a single global penalty is used.
standardize  Logical. If TRUE, x variables are standardized before estimation.
penweights  Optional: a vector of coefficient-specific penalties to use in plugin lasso when method == "plugin".
lambda  Penalty parameter, to be passed on to penhdfeppml_int or penhdfeppml_cluster_int.
Details

`xvalidate` carries out cross-validation with the user-provided IDs by holding out each one of them, sequentially, as in the k-fold procedure (unless `testID` is specified, in which case it just uses this ID for validation). After filtering out the holdout sample, the function simply calls `penhdfeppml_int` and `penhdfeppml_cluster_int` to estimate the coefficients, it predicts the conditional means for the held-out observations and finally it calculates the root mean squared error (RMSE).

Value

A list with two elements:

- `rmse`: root mean squared error (RMSE).
- `mu`: conditional means.

References


Examples

```r
# First, we need to transform the data. Start by filtering the data set to keep only countries in the Americas:
americas <- countries$iso[countries$region == "Americas"]
trade <- trade[(trade$imp %in% americas) & (trade$exp %in% americas),]
# Now generate the needed x, y and fes objects:
y <- trade$export
x <- data.matrix(trade[, -1:-6])
fes <- list(exp_time = interaction(trade$exp, trade$time),
            imp_time = interaction(trade$imp, trade$time),
            pair = interaction(trade$exp, trade$imp))
# We also need to create the IDs. We split the data set by agreement, not observation:
id <- unique(trade[, 5])
nfolds <- 10
unique_ids <- data.frame(id = id, fold = sample(1:nfolds, size = length(id), replace = TRUE))
cross_ids <- merge(trade[, 5, drop = FALSE], unique_ids, by = "id", all.x = TRUE)
# Finally, we try xvalidate with a lasso penalty (the default) and two lambda values:
## Not run: reg <- xvalidate(y = y, x = x, fes = fes, lambda = 0.001,
#  ID = cross_ids$fold, verbose = TRUE)
```
xvalidate

## End (Not run)
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