Abstract: I introduce a doubly robust estimator for the average treatment effect in causal inference. Even when we cannot conduct the randomized controlled trial, we can estimate the average treatment effect using covariates. I show how the average treatment effect can be identified when covariates are available and explain why the doubly robust estimator is doubly robust. Finally, I introduce a technique called the doubly/biased machine learning (DML), which applies machine learning methods to doubly robust estimators.