# Technology Reviews

- PISAnalyticTool

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# Introduction

### **PISA**

International assessment of 15-year-old students' capabilities in three subjects and a range of factors of interest.

Year 2015, stratified and clustered data across over 70 countries
519,334 student cases, 921 variables on student-level
17,908 schools, 273 variables on school-level

### World Bank

Gender parity index (GPI) in Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Urban Informal Settlement Survey

- 264 countries

Inquiry: Educational equity across countries

# Package requirements

- Retrieving sav and csv files
- Visual and statistic descriptives of achievement scores, student/family characteristics, attitudes and learning strategies, etc.
- Modeling schooling outcomes differentiated in gender by contributing characteristics

# Data Retrieving

# Data Retrieving Tools Evaluation: savReaderWriter

- A cross-platform Python interface to the IBM SPSS Statistics Input Output Module.
- Read or Write SPSS system files (.sav, .zsav).
- SPSS is short for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
- Created for the management and statistical analysis of social science data.
- Statistics Program, Modeler Program, Text Analytics for Surveys Program, Visualization Designer

# Data Processing

### Merge data: Pandas

- Short for "panel data"
- An open-source Python Library providing high-performance data manipulation and analysis tool
- load, prepare, manipulate, model, and analyze data
- Providing fast, flexible, and expressive data structures designed to make working with "relational" or "labeled" data both easy and intuitive

## Data Processing: Numpy vs Scipy

### Numpy:

- A basic library for mathematical or numerical calculation
- Basic operations: indexing, sorting, reshaping, basic elementwise functions
- A non-vectorized operation will typically run slowly, while vectorization may increase memory complexity

### Scipy:

- Builds on the NumPy array object
- Supports linear algebra, integration, FFT, ODE solvers and others
- Contains more modules and has better performance than Numpy

### Functions for data

- PISA: We are interested in four terms: differences of two genders, 10% score, mean and 90% score. Use a tuple to store them: (differences, 10% score, mean, 90% score)
- WB: Get the value of a given variable in world bank data for different countries

• An example of HLM model proposed would be:

$$y_{ij} = \beta^T x_{ij} + b_i^T x_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Where

 $y_{ij}$  = DiffScores in gender for school i in country j

 $x_{ij}$  = SchoolClimate, FamilyWealth, StudentInterests, SchoolResources, SchoolType, ESCS, CEI, %FemaleTeachers, log(StudentsPerClassTeacher), log(TotalEnrollmentFemale)

# HLM package overview

• Interacting with R, Imer 4 package

```
%load_ext rpy2.ipython
```

- Use Jupyter with the IR Kernel combining Python and R language
- PyMC3:
  - Bayesian modeling
  - o Depends on Numpy, Scipy, Pandas, Matplotlib
  - GLM subcomponents depend on patsy
- statsmodels
  - using familiar R-style formulas

Appeal: both well-documented, statsmodels has more active support group (google group)

# Data visualization

### Package: Bokeh

- A Python interactive
   visualization library that targets
   modern web browsers for
   presentation.
- Elegant, concise construction of novel graphics in the style of D3.js
- Easily create interactive plots, dashboards, and applications.



Interactive plots example

### Bokeh

### VS.

### **Plotly**

#### Pros:

- Publication quality
- Embed your visualizations in applications
- Flexible, capable, pythonic
- Open source

#### Cons:

 Fancier than matplotlib but more work

#### Pros:

- Built-in 3d plots
- compatibility with number of different languages
- Simple syntax

#### Cons:

- Community version
- Upper limit on API calls and coloring options

## Challenges

- New technology for all team members, may take more time to learn functions before application
- Examples are not enough online
- We need to think about the layout of the interface.
- Alternatives with 'ggplot' and 'matplotlib'