

Project: Gyan CRM Mentorship Platform-**Suite (GYANCRM-S)**

Subject Area: Gyan CRM Mentorship Platform Tools (GYANCRM-T)

Authored on: 27/01/2022, and still work in progress as we at AOEC focused on the solution finding than coding the Gyan CRM Map Component

Team: AOEC and Senior Faculties of Sri Sharada Tutorials and DR's Academy

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For: Hackers Earth CTR-ALT-DEBT

Submission: Gyan CRM Mentorship Platform

Problem solving: Help connect students (or mentees) to volunteering tutors (or mentors) via a Gyan CRM Map Component and Mentorship Platform that designs methodologies to address the problem statement of Gyandaan and addresses the Classroom-Teacher-Student connect dynamics problem due to the pandemic, post pandemic and social distancing scenarios.

About AOEC

AOEC stands for Akaash Open Enterprise Centre (a Gap analysis and problem solving consultancy) with a team comprising of myself (K.S.Venkatram), Abhiram (Technical consultant and Operations Advisor) and Aakkash K V (BTECH Automotive Engineering).

We start with reviewing the Gyandaan problem statement.

Gyandaan Problem Statement

CTRL ALT DEBT

Started: **Dec 15, 2021 06:00 AM IST**

Ends on: Jan 27, 2022 11:59 PM IST

Gyandaan is analogous to Shramdaan, which means voluntary contribution of knowledge. Gyandaan is made of two words, 'Gyan' means knowledge and 'daan' means donation. It means a voluntary contribution of citizens towards community education involving teaching, mentoring and helping someone in academics. It is a way of helping our society and contributing for the overall upliftment of the students specially from the underprivileged and poor backgrounds who can't afford to enrol themselves into coaching classes and other courses.

Design and develop a platform where students enrol to learn and obtain mentorship and volunteers enrol themselves to help / mentor those students.

Students mention what subjects / career goals they need help with or need mentorships. The topics can be anything from a specific topic like "trigonometry" to a broader subject like "Class 10th CBSE Math". Students can ask help for more than one topics with their preferences like time & day of the week.

Volunteers mention the areas of their expertise and their availability in a week. They can specify maximum hours they are willing to volunteer in a week.

The platform does the matching of students to volunteers and the sessions happen over electronic means like GMeet or Zoom or any similar online platform.

Use your creativity on how you make the platform engaging, safe and efficient (student to volunteer ratios).

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1. Background

As per tradition, the past and today, the teaching methodologies and mapping of curriculums to classroom sessions form the science behind the timely supply of education. Today and since 2019, classroom environments have changed.

With the availability of virtual reality or online technology, we have Google classrooms, the G-Suite for Education helping deliver classroom sessions remotely.

We also have NPTEL that delivers technology enhanced learning to students in engineering, basic sciences and selected humanities and social sciences subjects.

NPTEL: National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) was initiated by seven Indian Institutes of Technology

We do know about online web portals but this does not mean timely supply of formal syllabus/curriculum/course outcome based education via educational institutions or different categories of service providers, in times of natural or man-made adversity or for the need to manage dynamics in time availability.

The Ministry could also air cognitive educational content via T.V. and other educational or institutional frameworks. The multimedia content for this is emerging. With all this mind, what we think is missing is a CRM bridge for any dynamic teacher-student connect or adaptive classroom environment.

Today the need for Social Accountability is a solution based on standpoints. We need to translate this to processes for Sustainable resource management, Responsive Educational System Development & Capacity Management, where educational institutions, or the facilitating businesses and/or the educational system and its links are

profiled to understand the FMCEA (Failure Mode Cause & Effects Analysis) that is critical to ensure student welfare.

Our CRM based Mentorship Platform addresses what is affecting the educational system today. It looks at social accountability to address the changing classroom environment and teacher-student connect. Our idea for mentorship innovatively helps both the poor, underprivileged and regular students.

2. Problem solving (background)

Our Gyan CRM bridge uses a Design and Deliver framework & platform that helps a mentor (or volunteer) commit a level of learning assistance to the mentee. Our bridge includes specific learning functions such as

1. Level of mentorship (or tutoring) that is Basic, Intermediate, Advanced
2. Domain of mentorship (or tutoring) that is School and Pre-university level based or Undergraduate level based...
3. Gyan components (Gyan CRM Products or Gyan CRM Services)
4. A K-Choreograph that includes a Mentor-Mentee cycle and mentorship platform specific cycles such as a Mentor-Resource Allocation cycle, a Mentor-Process Management cycle etc
5. A Platform specific Network such as the Internet/Mobile /new CRM specific connectivity services etc
6. A Scalability factor (such as long duration Mentor-Mentee cycles and additional Mentees cycles)
7. A Pairing/Un-pairing Factor that uses 2-way ANOVA to determine the pairing in the Mentor-Mentee cycle, the Choreograph-Fast Track cycle

Our Sense and Respond solution finding

Our in-time problem solving via the bridge identifies that, what is needed, is the use of practices like Customer Relationship Management

With CRM, the projected insight is that we will be soon able to

- (i) Bridge Quality of Service gaps for learning assistance, outcome management and volunteered or prescriptive mentorship
- (ii) Scale up for choreographed accountability ensuring we can develop platforms, products and services as part of a management framework that can be fast tracked or adaptive (like all the Classroom-Teacher-Student e-Connect solutions available today), but is more conformant and sustainable for the educational system, which we state is evolving to keep up with remotely teaching students.

This potential management framework will include a choreographed mentor-mentee connect that can be leveraged by any institution, business or faculty expecting to address the issues of less conformant classroom-teacher to student (end to end) facilitation or volunteered learning guidance.

3. What it does (Solution and Approach)

The GYANCRM-S and its tools implement a Mentorship platform Map based Platform-Mentor-Mentee Search, Recommend and Connect solution via

[a] Recommendation Engine/System solutions

[d] Search, Recommend and Connect solutions (with Classification or Supervised Learning) for Degrees of freedom, a Degree of Social Accountability and a Degree of Risk mitigation based on Post Pandemic and Environment factors

The Gyan CRM Map Component and its tools will help a mentee or student search for mentorship recommendations based on

1. Popularity of the Mentor
2. Content such as Domain, Area of mentorship, Subjects, Topics, Lessons, Course objective learning assistance
3. Classifications such as
 - a. Availability
 - b. Pre-requisite criteria
 - c. Topic modeling
 - d. Regular / Fast Track Schedules
 - e. Channels for online lessons
 - f. Case studies
 - g. Feedback (Positive, Negative, Comments (using the TFIDF practice)
 - h. Non-parametric criteria such as Nearest neighbor

4. Collaborative Filtering such as User-User collaborative filtering (that is mentee-mentee collaborative filtering) and Item-Item collaborative filtering (that is Subject-Subject, Topic-Topic, Lesson-Lesson)
5. Model categorization or Mentorship Platform categorization such as
 - a. Window functions (both Rolling and Expanding window functions)
 - b. Correlation (such as Environmental Factors Management, Risk Management, Time Interaction Performance (TIP) theory, Touch Point performance, Priority Area guidance, Schedules, Costs)
 - c. Time Series Forecasting based on the Pairing factor principle

4. Inference

We infer that a Gyan CRM Machine Learning Process is needed where it should involve the following steps

1. Define the mentorship platform problem, like the mainline classroom-teacher-student connect dynamics or the Gyandaan specific call for machine learning to help students enrol to learn and obtain mentorship and volunteers enrol themselves to help / mentor those students
2. Describe the problem based on Task, Experience and Performance
3. Ask / Assess the need for a solution based on the R2E CRM model and its different degrees of freedom, degree of social accountability and degree of CCMA / risk mitigation
4. Data collection using Enrolment/ Analytics / Surveys / Feedback
5. Prepare the data for machine learning via
 - a. Cleaning
 - b. Formatting
 - c. Sampling
 - d. Decomposition
 - e. Scaling
6. Select the algorithm based on
 - a. Classification, Regression, Clustering
 - b. Recommendation Systems.

7. Train the algorithm based on Pairing factors
8. Evaluate the performance based on Test data, use this to tune the pairing factors or parameters such as (1) Gyan Product / Service components, (2) Gyan CRM Choreographs (3) Levels of mentorship
9. Start using the model to plan, implement, manage and improve mentorship

For the prototype/model possible, you need to refer to the Code excerpts we have included as a proof of concept

5. Methodology

In the solution,

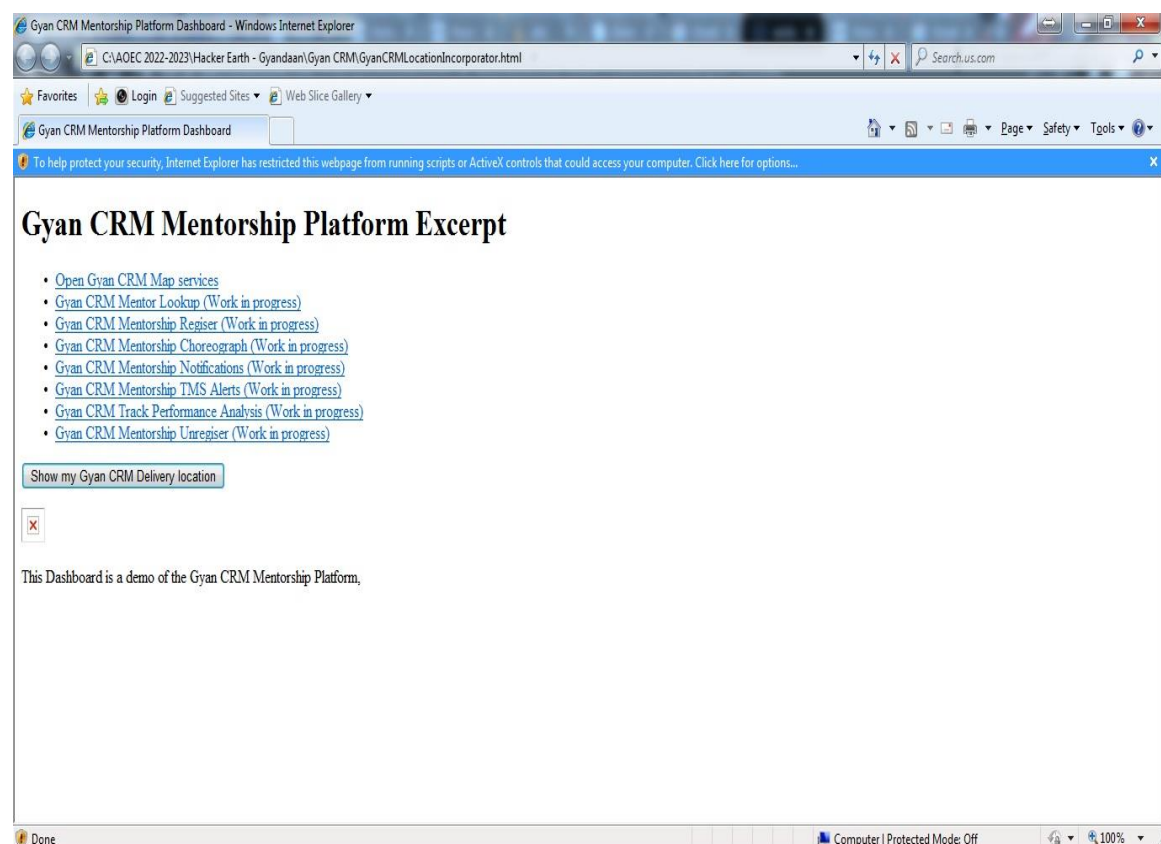
1. The Mentorship Platform codifications in the repository are clustered using a combination of
 - (a) **Text-analytics** of “text fields” with select choreographed mentor-mentee connect descriptions,
 - (b) **“trainable qualified-choreographed connect-experiences”**,
 - (c) **“trainable qualified-choreographed connect-information”** and
 - (d) **a categorization variable** that categorizes the nature of choreographed learning assistance, that is whether the recommendation is based on new Pairing factors, Data collection, Responsiveness.
2. The Text-analytics technique is based on **Word2Vector**
3. The clustering technique is based on **DBSCAN**
4. The **Cosine similarity algorithm** is used to classify choreographed learning assistance to fit within one of the buckets created (where this is based on text categorization)
5. `sklearn.neighbors` , `sklearn.linear_model`, `sklearn.model_selection` and `sklearn.metrics` – to import Logistic Regression, `train_test_split` and `accuracy_score` for choreographed mentor-mentee connects or choreographed learning assistance

6. How we will build it

We at AOEC are developing the idea using the Python & Anaconda framework and different libraries for Recommendation systems, data analysis, array processing, Natural language processing, Text-analytics & clustering, visualizing of clusters, **choreographed learning assistance/mentor-mentee connect** description similarity

Our solution's Basis of meeting the evolving dimension of Tutoring

Our Gyan CRM Map will actively change to help mentors register themselves (when they are ready to involve themselves as Gyan CRM delivery channels) , where their contacts are thereon available to any student (or mentee) seeking educational assistance (or tutoring).



An enrolment form as part of the Registration could include data such as

1. Name

2. Type of enrolment: Tick as applicable

Student / Mentor / Service provider

3. Location

4. Address

5. Domain

6. Area of mentorship

7. Subjects

8. Topics

9. Lessons

10. Course objective learning assistance

11. Timing: Tick as applicable

a. Anytime/ During [From ____ To ____]

b. Anywhere / Neighboring location/ Suitable location

c. Anyhow mode/Classroom mode/Online mode/Combo

d. Learning assistance/mentor-mentee connect preferences:

Microsoft Teams/ Google classroom/ Zoom/ Volunteered solutions for Virtual classrooms

e. Planned sessions / Request and respond sessions / Subscription based sessions

12. At individual level, Health / Ability parameterization: Tick as applicable

- (1) **Physical ability** like Normal/Afflicted/Sick/Differently able
- (2) **Mental ability** Normal/Afflicted/Sick/Differently able
- (3) **Acclimatized ability** for this platform, like Knowledgeable/Partially knowledgeable/Not acclimatized
- (4) **Accountability to assist like** Experienced/have Intermediate level Experience/New/Cannot help currently)
- (5) **Health parameterization like** (Physical help needed for mobility/Companionship needed/Handicapped/Use different wear-ons that accentuate behavioral or stress vulnerability (Artificial limbs or prosthetics; Aids for hearing or speaking; Pacemaker for the heart)

13. Agree to Participate in Lexio Ontology and the data (key metrics and drivers): Yes/No/Not sure now

For our promo, we recommend Supervised Learning for the Mentorship Platform experience to report data (key metrics and drivers) that can be converted into a data story via Lexio and a concept called Supervised Learning Ontology (URL: <https://narrativescience.com/data-storytelling>)

The implementation can be planned in the following manner:

- 1. Define a GYANCRM cloud data warehouse that is integrated to a GYANCRM Mentorship Platform**
- 2. Let Lexio connect to the GYANCRM cloud data warehouse**
- 3. Understand the Context by mapping to the Lexio Ontology and the data (key metrics and drivers), thereon the Authoring engine determines what is to be written as Mentorship Platform Experience based on the related, adaptive or fixed questions for assistance, Lexio then runs analytics using Natural Language Processing & Generation to come up with a data story**
- 4. Lexio can then deliver briefs or what is to be read next insights**
- 5. Lexio can empower action by recipients or subscribers to comment, further share within Mentorship Platform groups and request for notification**

This can create a data driven culture for Mentorship Platform Experiences and at the next level for *visual, tactile, auditory experiences via Gyan CRM Products/Services/Allied innovation. This is done by empowering every stakeholder, responder, interested party to report data that can then be a data story that can be read and experienced*

The Supervised Learning Ontology could use

- Process-oriented factors
- Performance factors
- Gyan Product / Service components
- Gyan CRM Choreographs
- Levels of mentorship

The details of the libraries follow:

Specific libraries to load data, perform computation and display output are

- (a) Pandas – Data acquisition library
- (b) numpy – Array processing library
- (c) nltk.data and nltk.corpus – Natural language processing library
- (d) gensim and gensim.models – for text analytics and clustering, where the Word2Vector function is used
- (e) gensim.models.keyedvectors – to import keyed vectors
- (f) matplotlib – for visualizing clusters
- (g) sklearn.cluster – to import DBSCAN for clustering
- (h) sklearn.metrics.pairwise – to import cosine-similarity to find out sense and respond assistance description similarity
- (i) keras.datasets – to import the CIFAR-10 dataset
- (j) keras – to create a Convolutional Neural Network
- (k) scipy.misc - to import image functions
- (l) sklearn.neighbors – to import Nearest neighbors
- (m) statsmodels.tsa.stattools – to import adfuller
- (n) statsmodels.tsa.arima_model – to import ARIMA
- (o) sklearn.linear_model – to import Logistic Regression
- (p) sklearn. model_selection – to import train_test_split
- (q) sklearn. metrics – to import accuracy_score

(r) imblearn. over_sampling – to import SMOTE

Work in progress

Code snippets in the basic proof of concept for a Mentorship Platform tool that clusters / trains learning assistance

(1) To import libraries and functions

(2) To load data

(3) For filtering of requests based on mentorship platform groups for “learning assistance categorization” (where there are multiple groups and a Gyan CRM Mentorship Platform (GYANCRM_MP) category, it is noted that the Gyan CRM Mentorship Platform category is a proof of concept that helps improved mentor-mentee connects, problem solving for classroom-teacher-student-connect (dynamics) and emergent solution finding for **Mentorship Platform Experiences for the crisis seen in educational platforms in the post pandemic or social distancing scenario.**

(4) Text analytics to create the training data for the machine learning algorithm

(5) Running of the clustering function

(6) Assigning of a new learning assistance request to a correct bucket based on the cosine-similarity function

A.1 To import libraries and functions

```
import os

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

from numpy import array

from IPython.display import display

#For natural language processing ability

import nltk.data
```

```

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

#gensim libraries

import gensim

from gensim.models import word2vec

from gensim.models.keyedvectors import KeyedVectors


#to visualize the clusters

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import matplotlib.cm as cm


#for clustering

from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN

import sklearn.metrics as metrics


#to compute service request description similarity

from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity

```

A.2 To load data

The algorithm will be based on the source of data for the GYANCRM-TOOLS / GYANCRM-SUITE, where this can be a spreadsheet, a .CSV dump of learning assistance, or direct customized access to a GYANCRM-SUITE database.

The interest is to load the data into the program as an array of strings.

The structure of the .CSV data file for example is

| SRA_number | learning_assistance | GYANCRM_group |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>SRA30000</i> | <i>School level</i> | <i>MP_LEVEL</i> |
| <i>SRA32000</i> | <i>Pre-university level</i> | <i>MP_LEVEL_2</i> |

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| SRA34000 | <i>Under-graduate level</i> | MP_LEVEL_3 |
| SRA36000 | <i>Post-graduate level</i> | MP_LEVEL_4 |
| SRA40000 | Course level | MP_LEVEL_5 |
| SRA41000 | CRM Project level | MP_LEVEL_6 |
| SRA42000 | Core subjects | SUBJECT_LEVEL_1 |
| SRA50000 | Associated subjects | SUBJECT_LEVEL_2 |
| SRA51000 | Specialization subjects | SUBJECT_LEVEL_3 |
| SRA52000 | Elective subjects | SUBJECT_LEVEL_4 |
| ... | ... | ... |

Code snippet

#data file that contains old learning assistance details

```
f = 'old_learning_assistance.xlsx'
```

```
data_1 = pd.read_excel (f, sheet_name='SRA', converters={'learning_assistance':str})
```

A.3 For filtering of requests based on groups for “learning assistance”

The algorithm will be based on identifying the information from the data set to make learning assistance categorization or clustering easy. For this example, we will use the GYANCRM_MP group or department to be the driver element for the clustering. The details are as follows

```
{
'MP_LEVEL',
'SUBJECT_LEVEL_1',
'SUBJECT_LEVEL_2',
'SUBJECT_LEVEL_3',
'SUBJECT_LEVEL_4'
}
```

Code snippet

```
assignment_group_subset = {  
  
    'MP_LEVEL',  
  
    'SUBJECT_LEVEL_1',  
  
    'SUBJECT_LEVEL_2',  
  
    'SUBJECT_LEVEL_3',  
  
    'SUBJECT_LEVEL_4'}  
  
}  
  
data_1 = data_1[data_1.assignment_group.isin(assignment_group_subset)]
```

A.4 Text analytics to create the training data for the machine learning algorithm

The algorithm

1. Create training data by averaging vectors for the words in the learning assistance (SRA)
2. Calculate the average feature vector for each element and return a 2D numpy array
3. This array is the training data for running cluster functions

Code snippet

```
#Load Google's pre-trained Word2Vec model known to contain 300 dimensioned vectors for  
# 3 million words and phrases, this is still in a point of (work in progress) evaluation
```

```
model_google3M = gensim.models.KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format('./GoogleNews-  
vectors-negative300.bin', binary=True)
```

```
#Create training data by averaging vectors for words in the learning_assistance #column
```

```
def createFeatureVec(words, model, num_features):
```

```
    #convert Index2word list to a set for speedy execution
```

```
    index2word_set = set (model.wv.index2word)
```

```

#loop over each word in the learning_assistance

#if it is in the model's vocabulary, add its feature vector to the total

for word in words:

    if word in index2word_set:

        nwords = nwords + 1.

        featureVec = np.add ( featureVec, model[word])


#divide the result by the number of words to get the average

featureVec = np.divide(featureVec, nwords)

return featureVec


def getAvgFeatureVecs(vShortDescription_s, model, num_features):

    #for the given set of vShortDescription calculate the average feature vector for each list of
    #words and return a 2D numpy array

    counter = 0

    #preallocate a 2D numpy array for speed in execution

    vShortDescriptionVecs = np.zeros((len(vShortDescription_s), num_features), dtype =
'float32')

    for vShortDescription in vShortDescription_s:

        vShortDescriptionVecs[int(counter)] = createFeatureVec(vShortDescription, model,
num_features)

        counter = counter + 1.

    return vShortDescriptionVecs

clustering_vec = getAvgFeatureVecs(data_1['learning_assistance'], model_google3M, 300)

```


A.5 Running of the clustering function

The algorithm uses DBSCAN for clustering, which uses a high-density clustering approach. The positions of the vectors created in 12.4 are checked and high-density areas are taken as a new cluster, where low density areas separate clusters

Code snippets

```
#clustering using DBSCAN
```

```
db = DBSCAN(eps=0.3, min_samples = 10).fit(clustering_vec)
```

```
core_samples_mask = np.zeros_like(db.labels_, dtype=bool)
```

```
core_samples_mask[db.core_sample_indices_] = True
```

```
labels = db.labels_
```

Visualizing the Clustering output

```
#plot result
```

```
unique_labels = set (labels)
```

```
colors = [plt.cm.Spectral(each)
```

```
            for each in np.linspace(0,1,len(unique_labels))]
```

```
for k, col in zip (unique_labels, colors):
```

```
    if k == -1:
```

```
        #use black for noise aspect
```

```
        col = [0,0,0,1]
```

```
class_member_mask = (labels == k)
```

```
xy = clustering_vec[class_member_mask & core_samples_mask]
```

```
plt.plot(xy.iloc[:,0], xy.iloc[:,1], 'o', markerfacecolor = tuple(col), markeredgecolor = 'k',  
makersize = 14)
```

```
xy = clustering_vec[class_member_mask & core_samples_mask]
```

```
plt.plot(xy.iloc[:,0], xy.iloc[:,1], 'o', markerfacecolor = tuple(col), markeredgecolor = 'k',  
makersize = 1)
```

```
plt.title('GYANCRM-S Estimated number of clusters: %d' %n_clusters_)
```

```
plt.show()
```

A.6 Assigning of a new learning assistance to a correct bucket based on the cosine-similarity function

The Algorithm used

1. Create the vector from the description text of the learning assistance (SRA) using the Word2Vec function
2. Calculate the similarity score for the vector using the cosine_similarity function
3. Find the cluster that the learning assistance is assigned to where this is done based on the maximum similarity score and averaged across all Sense and respond assistance in the cluster
4. If no matching cluster is found for a learning assistance vector then the learning assistance has no training detail in the repository and hence is unassigned for any clustering

Code snippets

#Function assigns a new learning assistance to previously grouped learning assistance clusters

```
def newSRAClusterer(newSRAText):  
  
    #vectorize SRAText  
  
    newSRAVector = getAvgFeatureVecs (newSRAText, model_google3M, 300)  
  
    #Build the data frame with learning assistance meta data and similarity scores  
    data_8 = pd.concat ([pd.DataFrame(labels), data_6_1[['SRA_number','learning_assistance',  
    'MP_LEVEL']]], axis=1)  
  
    data_8.rename (columns = {0:'Cluster'},inplace = True)  
  
    data_8['similarityScore'] = cosine_similarity(data_6_1.iloc[:,26:326], newSRAVector)  
  
    # Find the cluster that the learning assistance is assigned to where this is done  
  
    # based on the maximum similarity score and averaged across all learning  
  
    # assistance in the cluster  
  
    similarityScoreMean = data_8.groupby ('Cluster')['similarityScore'].mean().max()  
  
    newSRACluster = data_8.groupby ('Cluster')['similarityScore'].mean().idxmax()
```

```
if similarityScoreMean >= 0.7

#this threshold needs to be tuned to ensure noise element is not incorrectly assigned a
clustered bucket

print ('The learning assistance is assigned to the cluster', newSRACluster)

print ('The learning assistance similarity to the assigned cluster:',
round(similarityScoreMean,2))

else:

print ('This learning assistance is unlike any detail in the training repository and is not
assigned to any cluster')

return similarityScoreMean, newSRACluster
```

Work in progress

Code snippets in the basic proof of concept for a GYANCRM tool that uses Classification based Recommendation / Learning for the Pairing Factors control needed for learning assistance

- (1) To import libraries and functions
- (2) Read **Pairing Factors Control Level needed for mentorship or learning assistance**
- (3) Show all the columns
- (4) Check the head of the dataframe
- (5) Use relevant attributes to build the classification model
- (6) Convert values to numeric if needed
- (7) Check the shape of the data
- (8) Extract features from the dataset
- (9) Extract class
- (10) Split the data in training and test set
- (11) Create object of logistic regression
- (12) Use SMOTE algorithm for over sampling
- (13) Fit the model
- (14) Predict using the logistic regression model
- (15) Calculate accuracy for equity level

Work in progress

(1) To import libraries and functions

```
import pandas
```

```
import sklearn
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Logistic Regression
```

```
from sklearn. model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn. metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
from imblearn. over_sampling import SMOTE
```

(2) Read **Pairing Factors Control Level needed for mentorship or learning assistance**

```
pf_level_needed_data = pandas.read_csv ('./data/pf_level_needed_data.csv', sep=';')
```

(3) Show all the columns

```
Pandas.set_option ('display.max_columns', None)
```

(4) Check the head of the dataframe

```
pf_level_needed_data.head()
```

(5) Use relevant attributes to build the classification model

```
pf_level_needed_data = pf_level_needed_data[['Degrees of freedom', 'Degree of social  
accountability', 'Degree of risk mitigation', 'Scalability factor', 'Gyan CRM Store', 'Gyan CRM  
Mentorship Platform']]
```

(6) Convert values to numeric if needed

(7) Check the shape of the data

```
pf_level_needed_data.shape()
```

(8) Extract features from the dataset

```
X = pf_level_needed_data.iLoc[:, :6]
```

```
X = pandas.get_dummies (pf_level_needed_data.iLoc[:, :6]).values
```

(9) Extract class

```
Y = pf_level_needed_data.iLoc[:, :7].values
```

(10) Split the data in training and test set

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.10)
```

(11) Create object of logistic regression

```
logistic_regression = LogisticRegression()
```

(12) Use SMOTE algorithm for over sampling

```
smote_object = SMOTE (random_state=4)
```

```
X_res, y_res = smote_object.fit_sample (X_train, Y_train)
```

(13) Fit the model

```
logistic_regression.fit (X_res, y_res)
```

(14) Predict using the logistic regression model

```
Y_pred = logistic_regression.predict (X_test)
```

(15) Calculate accuracy for pairing factor control level

```
accuracy_score (Y_test, Y_pred)
```

7. What we learned (Conclusion)

Machine Learning Algorithms help us use past understanding or today's details to ideate and enable solutions for corresponding or standardized resolution, where machine learning can quicken problem solving and solution finding. We have attempted to apply this concept for improving the need for tutoring / learning assistance by poor, underprivileged and regular students.