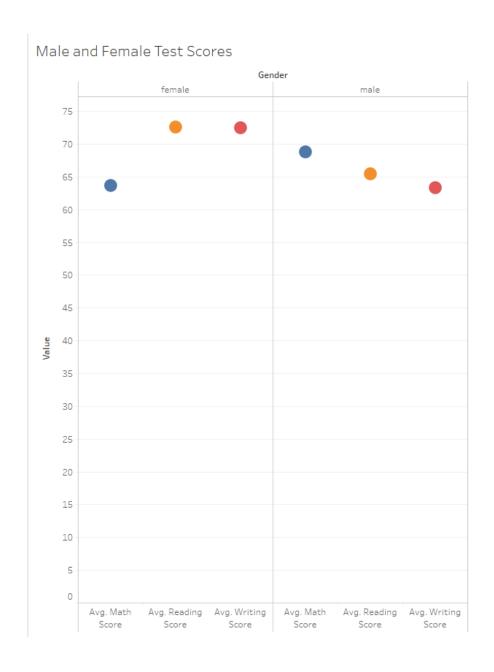
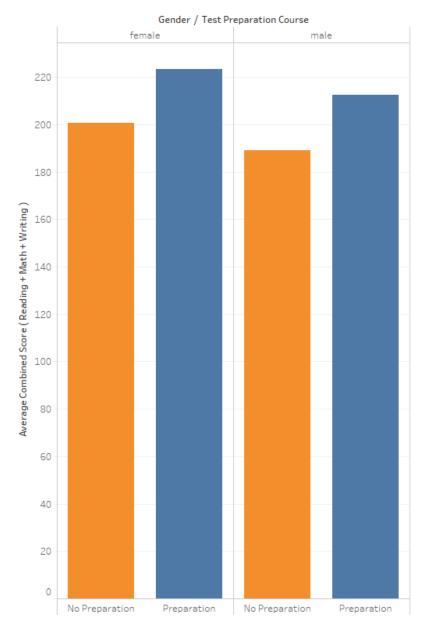
I decided to analyze the student performance dataset from Kaggle

https://www.kaggle.com/spscientist/students-performance-in-exams



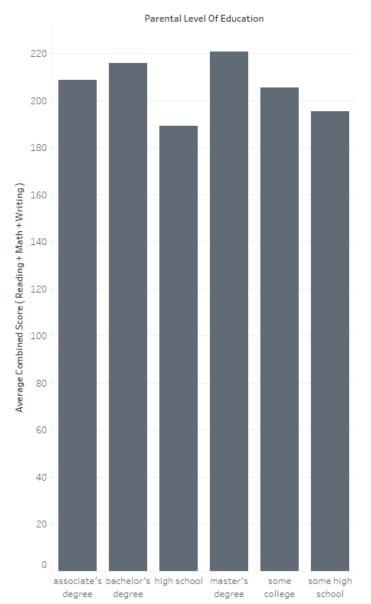
First, I looked at how male and female do on tests. Males do better with math compared to females but do worse with reading and writing.

Male and Female Test Scores



Next, I looked at whether or not preparation has a significant impact on test scores. It looks like preparation for both males and females increases their average scores by 20 points.

Parental Education Levels Versus Test Scores

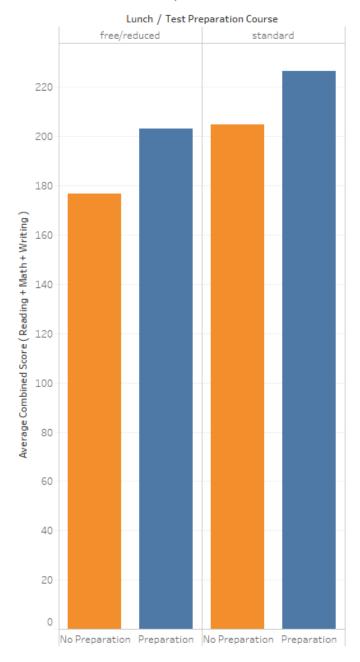


Parental Education Levels Versus Test Scores

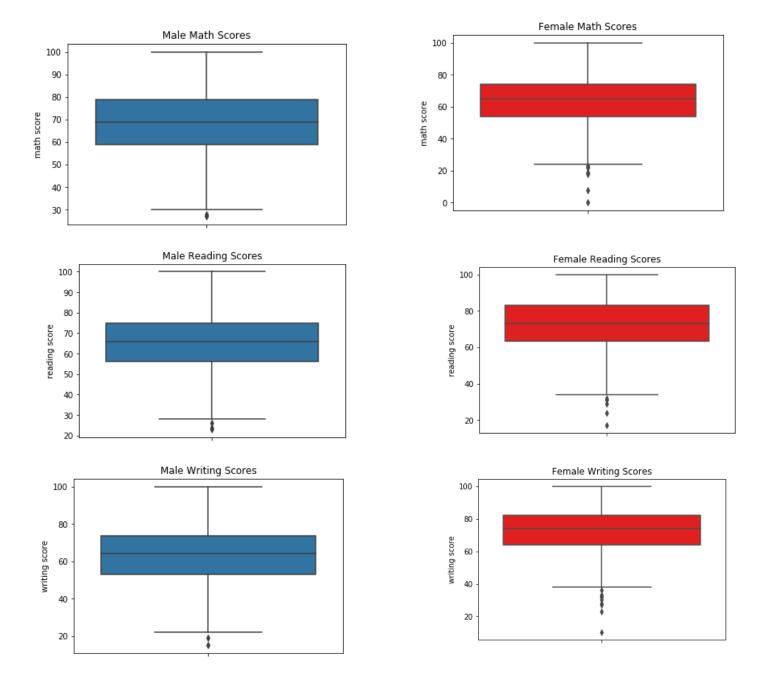
Parental Level Of E	
associate's degree	208.71
bachelor's degree	215.77
high school	189.29
master's degree	220.80
some college	205.43
some high school	195.32

These two graphics compare a student's average test score and their parents' education level. We can see students whose parents have a master's degree have the highest test scores and students whose parents completed only high school have the worst test scores. This graphic is interesting because it shows that students whose parents only completed some high school do better than students whose parents actually completed high school.

Lunch Status and Preparation Versus Scores



Since there was no income data in the dataset, I compared income levels using test preparation and whether a student received free lunch or standard lunch. Students who received free lunch and received test preparation scored almost as high as students who received a regular lunch and received no test preparation.



When we look at the boxplots, we can see that there are more female outliers that are under that first quartile values than for males. We can also see that males have a lower average writing and reading score; however, they have a greater average math score than females.

Tableau Workbook Screenshots



