

# Automated Essay Scoring

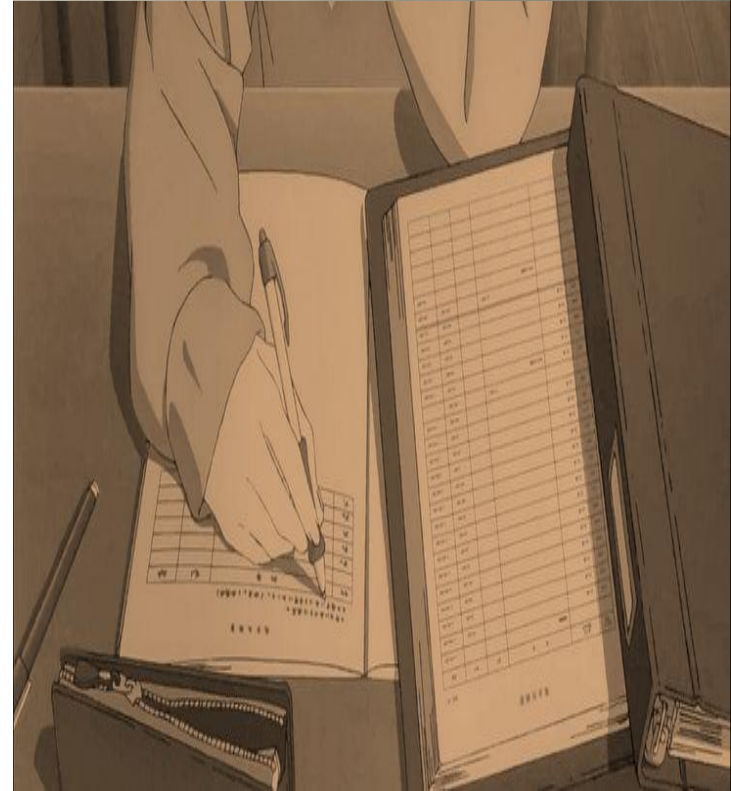
## Team members

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Under the guidance of :  
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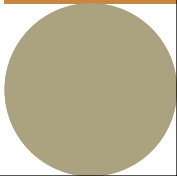


# Contents

- Introduction
- Problem Statement
- Literature Review
- Model Used
- Data Set
- Results
- Conclusion

# Introduction

- Essay writing is considered to be one of the best ways to analyze students performance and perfection. They have become a major part of formal education and entry level test in competitive exams.
- Grading automatically is proven effective.
- Our aim is to develop a deep learning technique using K-Means clustering.
- Our project will determine relationship between sentences in the essay and assess the students performance.



# Problem Statement

- Essay consists of many paragraphs and evaluating them is a time consuming task.
- The number of participants or applicants is also huge and doing it manually would be a laborious work.
- Moreover, essays are the work piece of writer which help in analysing there ideas and observations. Doing it manually at times may not help evaluator to clearly understand their ideas.
- **Our aim is to build a model that can take an essay as input and automatically predicts the grade/score of that essay.**

# Literature Review

| AES System                        | Approach                                       | Data-set   | Features applied   | Evaluation Metrics & results |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| PedroUriRodriguezetal.()          | BERT,Xlnet                                     | ASAPKaggle   | Error correction.  | QWK0.755                     |
| JiaweiLiuetal.()                  | CNN,LSTM,BERT                                  | ASAPKaggle   | semanticdata,handcraftedfeatures like grammar correction,essay length etcf | QWK0.709                     |
| Darwish andMohamed ()             | Multiple LinearRegression                      | ASAPKaggle   | Styleandcontent-basedfeatures  | QWK0.77                      |
| JiaqiLunetal.()                   | BERT   | SemEval-2013   | Student Answer, R  | Accuracy0.8277(2-way)        |
| Süzen,Neslihan,et al.()           | Textmining                                     | Introduction to computer science in UNT, Assignments | Sentence similarity  | Correlationscore0.81         |
| WilsonZhuandYuSunin()             | RNN(LSTM,Bi-LSTM)                              | ASAPKaggle   | Word embedding, grammarcount,word coun                                     | QWK0.70                      |
| SalimYafetetal.()                 | XGBoostmachine learningclasif                  | ASAPKaggle   | Word Count,POS, parse tree,coherence,cohesion,type token ration            | Accuracy68.12                |
| Andrzej Cader ()                  | DeepNeuralNetwork                              | UniversityofSocialSciencesin L                       | asynchronousfeature  | Accuracy0.99                 |
| TashuTM,HorváthT()                | Rule basedalgorithm,Similarity based algorithm | ASAPKaggle   | Similaritybasedfeature applied   | Accuracy0.68                 |
| Masaki Uto(B) and MasashiOkano () | Item Response Theory Models(CNN-LSTM,BERT)     | ASAPKaggl  |  | ASAPKaggl                    |

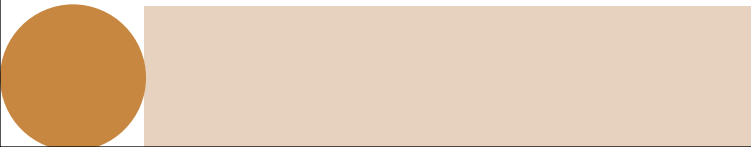
# Model Used

## K-Means clustering:

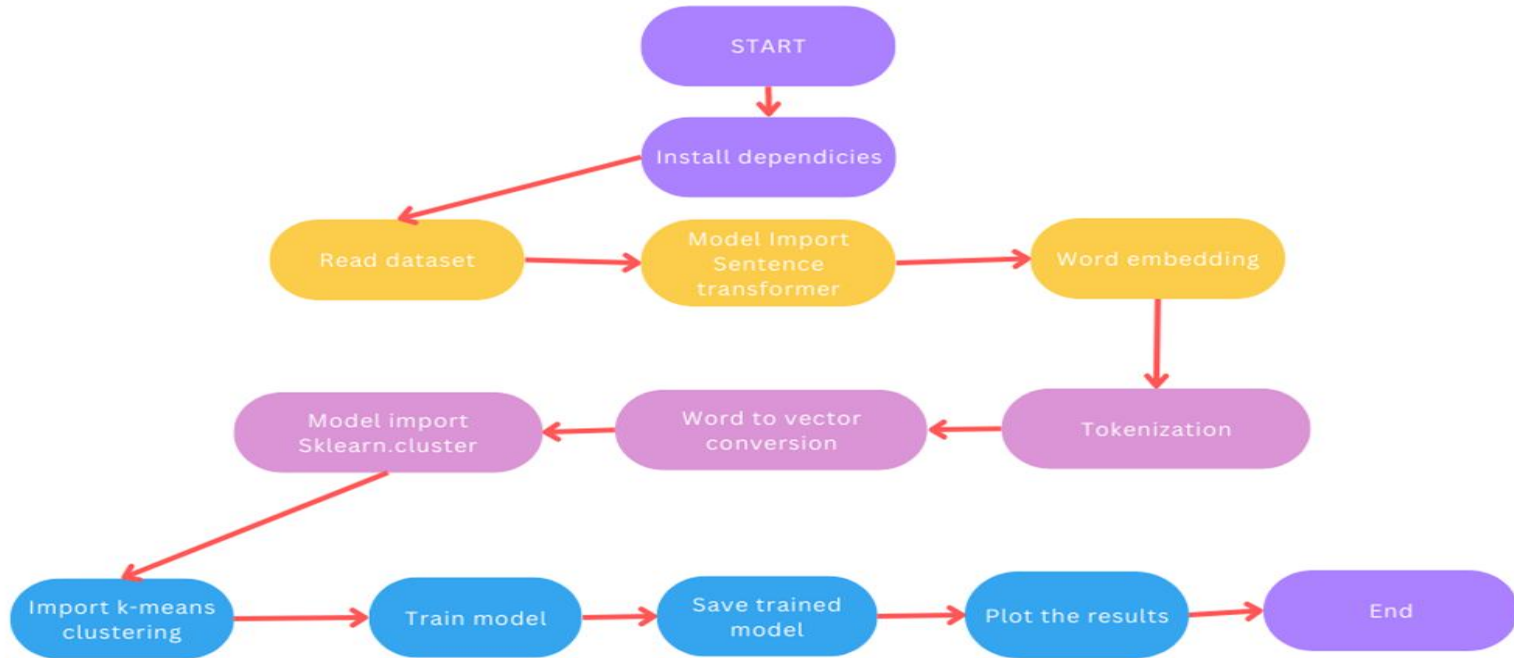
**K-means clustering is a method used for clustering analysis, especially in data mining and statistics. It aims to partition a set of observations into a number of clusters (k), resulting in the partitioning of the data into Voronoi cells**

## Transfer-Learning:

**For natural language processing, the transformers architecture is the go-to model for solving different problems, e.g. text classification, machine translation, language modeling, text generation, question answering, etc. Thanks to Huggingface and its ecosystem, transfer learning with transformers has been made very easy to start with.**



# Flow Chart



# Data Set

| that contain a computer Y?? from cellular phones and video gam |                                       |            |            |             |              |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| A  | B                                     | C          | D          | E           | F            |
| ID   | Response                              | Reviewer-1 | Reviewer-2 | word choice | Organization |
| 1  | An operating system (OS) is system    | 4          | 4          | 3           | 1            |
| 1  | An operating system is the most imp   | 5          | 5          | 2           | 3            |
| 1  | Collection of programs that manage    | 2          | 1          | 1           | 1            |
| 1  | It is an interface user and machine(I | 2          | 1          | 1           | 0            |
| 1  | An operating system is a software w   | 3          | 2          | 2           | 1            |
| 1  | It is a platform for humans to intera | 1          | 1          | 1           | 1            |
| 1  | An operating system (OS) is system    | 5          | 5          | 3           | 3            |
| 1  | software which act as interface betw  | 3          | 2          | 2           | 1            |
| 1  | Operating System is a software syst   | 4          | 4          | 2           | 1            |
| 1  | An operating system (OS) is system    | 4          | 4          | 2           | 2            |
| 1  | Operating system is nothing but a so  | 2          | 2          | 2           | 1            |
| 1  | An operating system, or OS is softw   | 2          | 2          | 1           | 1            |
| 1  | It is the interface between compute   | 2          | 2          | 1           | 1            |
| 1  | An operating system (OS) is system    | 3          | 3          | 1           | 1            |

Consists of 2 dependent features and 3 independent variables



# Results

```
result=cohen_kappa_score(lis,abc,weights='quadratic')  
print(result)
```

```
[ ]
```

```
... 0.09624577645852728
```

**Kappa Score**

```

from scipy.cluster import hierarchy
threshold = 0.1
Z = hierarchy.linkage(embeddings,"average", metric="cosine")
C = hierarchy.fcluster(Z, threshold, criterion="distance")
print(embeddings,Z,C)

```

```

[[-0.02357353 -0.01503747 -0.00397871 ...  0.02411804  0.0362772
  0.0074688 ]
 [-0.02846667  0.03639808  0.00822516 ...  0.03154779  0.01749238
 -0.00048567]
 [-0.00468063 -0.02878353 -0.03404774 ...  0.00117501 -0.02464179
  0.00338477]
 ...
 [-0.02753562 -0.01181827 -0.02199969 ... -0.03585221  0.05486577
 -0.01896431]
 [ 0.01241688 -0.06888344 -0.03817156 ... -0.02222495 -0.00727084
 -0.03246032]
 [-0.01234783 -0.00325741 -0.02912418 ... -0.04279251  0.02785357
 -0.00177822]] [[0.00000000e+00 6.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 2.00000000e+00]
 [2.59000000e+02 2.85000000e+02 0.00000000e+00 2.00000000e+00]
 [9.00000000e+00 2.39000000e+03 0.00000000e+00 3.00000000e+00]
 ...
 [4.73000000e+03 4.74900000e+03 8.64300949e-01 4.00000000e+00]
 [4.77400000e+03 4.77600000e+03 9.09938693e-01 2.36600000e+03]
 [4.77500000e+03 4.77700000e+03 9.64334096e-01 2.39000000e+03]] [736 734 831 ... 209 264 206]

```

## Embedded essay

```

clustered_sentences = [[] for i in range(num_clusters)]
for sentence_id, cluster_id in enumerate(cluster_assignment):
    clustered_sentences[cluster_id].append(X['Reviewer-1'])

for i, cluster in enumerate(clustered_sentences):
    print("Cluster ", i+1)
    print(cluster)
    print("")

```

Output exceeds the [size limit](#). Open the full output data [in a text editor](#)

Streaming output truncated to the last 5000 lines.

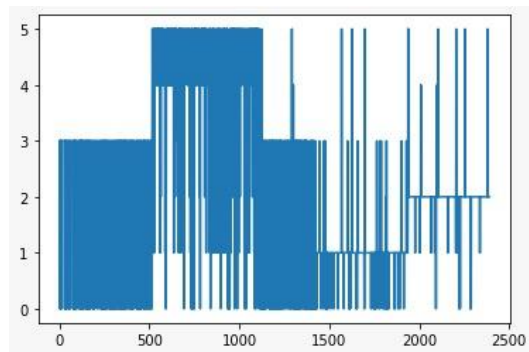
```

2386      3
2387      2
2388      1
2389      2
Name: Reviewer-1, Length: 2390, dtype: int64, 0      4
1         5
2         2
3         2
4         3
..
2385      2
2386      3
2387      2
2388      1
2389      2
Name: Reviewer-1, Length: 2390, dtype: int64, 0      4

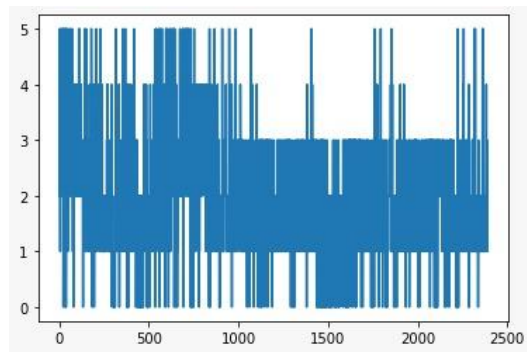
```

## Clustered Data

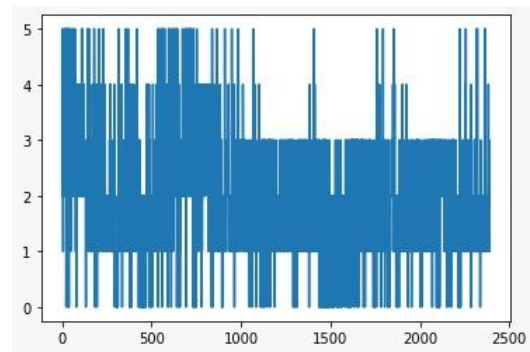
## DATA VISUALIZATION WITH RESULTS



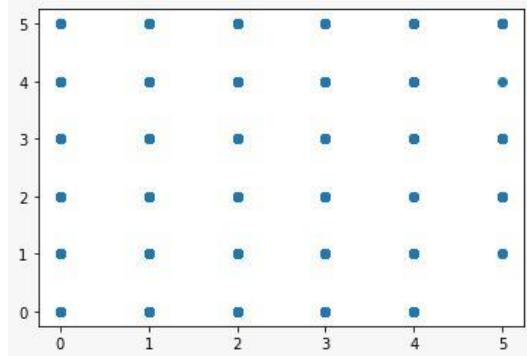
Clusters



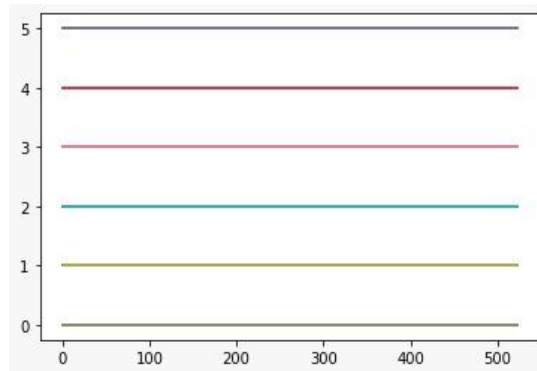
Review 1 plot



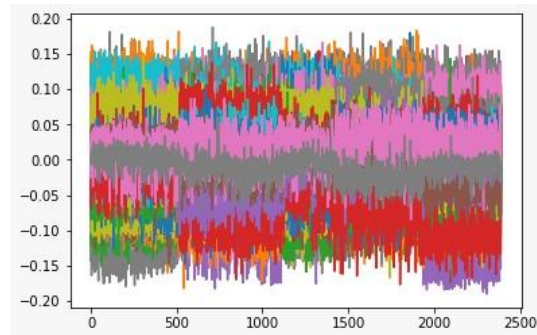
Cluster assignment plot



Scattering of reviewer 1, clusters



Clusters



Graph for embedding

# Conclusion

- We have designed a new way of analyzing the essay and scoring them based on clustering.
- This deep learning model helps in understanding the sentences and similarities between them. Hence, it is more useful to create vectors.
- We have designed the model with an aim to help reduce the burden of essay evaluators and make the work automated and productive.

**THANK YOU**