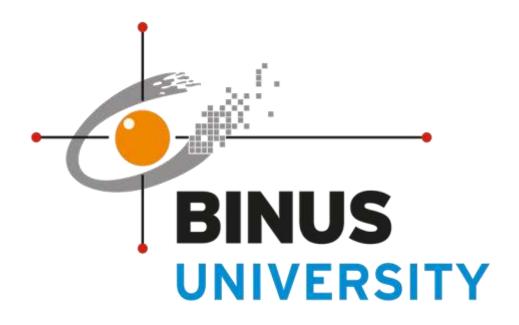
DATA MINING & VISUALIZATION ANALYSIS OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE USING RANDOM FOREST MODEL



By:

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1. Abstract

The Random Forest Model is a classification algorithm that consists of decision trees which uses bagging and features randomness for each tree to create an uncorrelated forest of trees. This prediction will be more accurate than any of the individual trees. The Random Forest Model has a lot more parameters than Linear Models. Therefore, the Random Forest Model is more suitable to analyze the data set of student performances in Portugal, collected from two different secondary schools. The goal of this study is to predict the final score of the students, which will be done by data exploration with R, data cleaning, checking the correlation between variables, data testing, and then summarizing the result. The model and method used in this study has proved to be effective and accurate.

2. Background:

Education is a powerful tool that can be used to drive the world's economic growth, prosperity, and equality across different groups of people. One of the most fundamental stages of education is completing a secondary degree before pursuing a higher degree, where those who show a higher performance or aptitude are, more often than not, predicted to achieve a higher level of accomplishment or success in their area of studies/career(s). A wide range of institutions recognize that academic performance is a product of many different factors and in order to determine the most impactful ones, they must be measured relative to their final grades.

This study uses two datasets within the "Student Performance Data Set" collected from two different secondary schools in Portugal, where one of them stores the data of 395 students pursuing the Mathematics course and 649 students pursuing the Portuguese course. Out of 1044 students, 382 of them pursued both, and those students are the sample in this case study. Each of the two dataset measures 30 different variables. The variables and their description are as follows:

- school student's school (binary: "GP" Gabriel Pereira or "MS" Mousinho da Silveira)
- sex student's sex (binary: "F" female or "M" male)
- age student's age (numeric: from 15 to 22)
- address student's home address type (binary: "U" urban or "R" rural)
- famsize family size (binary: "LE3" less or equal to 3 or "GT3" greater than 3)
- Pstatus parent's cohabitation status (binary: "T" living together or "A" apart)
- Medu mother's education (numeric: 0 none, 1 primary education (4th grade), 2 5th to 9th grade, 3 secondary education or 4 higher education)
- Fedu father's education (numeric: 0 none, 1 primary education (4th grade), 2 5th to 9th grade, 3 secondary education or 4 higher education)
- Mjob mother's job (nominal: "teacher", "health" care related, civil "services" (e.g. administrative or police), "at_home" or "other")
- Fjob father's job (nominal: "teacher", "health" care related, civil "services" (e.g. administrative or police), "at_home" or "other")
- reason reason to choose this school (nominal: close to "home", school "reputation", "course" preference or "other")
- guardian student's guardian (nominal: "mother", "father" or "other")
- traveltime home to school travel time (numeric: 1 <15 min., 2 15 to 30 min., 3 30 min. to 1 hour, or 4 >1 hour)
- studytime weekly study time (numeric: 1 <2 hours, 2 2 to 5 hours, 3 5 to 10 hours, or 4 >10 hours)
- failures number of past class failures (numeric: n if 1<=n<3, else 4)

- schoolsup extra educational support (binary: yes or no)
- famsup family educational support (binary: yes or no)
- paid extra paid classes within the course subject (Math or Portuguese) (binary: yes or no)
- activities extra-curricular activities (binary: yes or no)
- nursery attended nursery school (binary: yes or no)
- higher wants to take higher education (binary: yes or no)
- internet Internet access at home (binary: yes or no)
- romantic with a romantic relationship (binary: yes or no)
- famrel quality of family relationships (numeric: from 1 very bad to 5 excellent)
- freetime free time after school (numeric: from 1 very low to 5 very high)
- goout going out with friends (numeric: from 1 very low to 5 very high)
- Dalc workday alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 very low to 5 very high)
- Walc weekend alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 very low to 5 very high)
- health current health status (numeric: from 1 very bad to 5 very good)
- absences number of school absences (numeric: from 0 to 93)
- G1 first period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20)
- G2 second period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20)
- G3 final grade (numeric: from 0 to 20, output target)

Additionally, the independent variables are the grades of each student in each of the Mathematics and Portuguese courses.

The purpose of this case study is to study the relationship of each variable and how much they affect the final score of the students. In order to do so, we chose the random forest learning classification model. Random forest is a supervised learning algorithm often used in regression (numerical target variable) and classification (categorical target variable) problems, and it will suffice the purpose of this study which is to predict the performance/final score of students based on several impactful factors.

3. Objectives:

- a. Predict students performance in secondary school
- b. Determine the variables with strong correlation to students performance

4. Methodology:

In order to predict students' performance, it is necessary to do exploratory data analysis beforehand in order to acknowledge the basic characteristics of the data. Afterwards, we would generate basic visualizations such as the correlation heatmaps for the numerical categories and individual boxplot and violin plots for each categorical variable based on their groups. Next, we would categorize the target variable into seven groups to minimize the errors and split the sample dataset into an 80:20 ratio for training and testing on a random tree classification model. Random tree classification was chosen because it was the most suitable for a dataset where the variables do not have linear relationship with another. Finally, we would receive the summary of the classification model.

5. Result:

a. Head and Summary of Dataset using R:

Head:

- D1 (Students Studying Mathematics)

>	head(d))																	
	school	sex	304	address	famstze I	Pstatus	Medu	Fedu	#1ob	Fjob	reason	guardian	traveltime	studytine	failures	schoolsup	famoup	paid	activities
1	GP		1.8	0	67.3	A	4	4	at_hone	teacher	course	mother	2	2	. 0	yes	no	no	no
2	QP.		1.7	0	GT3	7.	1.	1	at_hone	other	course	father	1	2		no	yes	no	no
3	GP.	F	1.5	W.	LEI	T	1	1	at_home	other	other	mother	1	2	3	yes	no	yes	no
4	GP	F	15	V	GT3	T	4	- 2	health	services	home	mother	1	- 3	0	no	yes	yes	yes
5	-69	F	16	U	613	T	3	3	other	other	home	father	1	. 2	. 0	no	yes	yes	no
.6	GP		16		1.53	T	- 4		services.		reputation		1		0	no	yes	y45	yes
	nursery	th!	gher	internet	rumanti	c famrel	Tre	rt fine	goout fia	IC WATE !	mealth absen	ces Gl GZ	G3						
- 1	yes		yes	190	TN:	4	garan.	- 3	4	1 1	3	6 5 6	- 6 						
2	no		yes	yes	TN	9 5		3	. 3	1 1	3	4 5 5	- 6						
3	yes		yes	yes		0 4	15	- 3	- 2	2 3	3	10 7 8	10						
4	yes		yes.	yes	yes			- 2	- 2	1 1	3	2 11 14							
- 3	yes		yes	no				- 3	2	1 2	3	4 6 10							
6	yes	i	yes.	yes	196	0: 3	100	- 4	- 2	1 2	3	10 15 15	1.5						

D2 (Students Studying Portuguese)

>	head(d)	2)																	
	school	sex	age	address	famsize	Pstatus	Medu	Fedu	⋈job	Fjob	reason	guardian	traveltine	studytine	failures	schoolsup	famsup	paid	activities
1	GP	F	18	U	GT3	A	4	4	at_home	teacher	course	mother	2	2	0	yes	no	no	no
2	GP	F	17	U	GT3	T	-1	1	at_home	other	course	father	1	2	0	no	yes.	no	no
3	GP	F	15	U	LE3	т	1	1	at_home	other	other	mother	1	2	0	yes	no	no	no
4	GP	F	15	U	GT3	т	4	2	health	services	home	mother	1	3	0	no	yes	no	yes
5	GP	F	16	U	GT3	т.	3	3	other	other	home	father	1	2	0	no	yes	no	no
6	GP	N	16	U	LE3	_ T	4	3	services	other	reputation	mother	1	2	0	no	yes	no	yes
	nursery	y hi	gher	internet	romant	ic famre	1 fre	etime	goout Da	ic walc h	ealth absen	ces G1 G2	G3						
1	yes	5	yes	ric		no a	4	3	4	1 1	3	4 0 11	11						
2	no	0	yes	yes		no	5	3	3	1 1	3	2 9 11	11						
3	yes	s.	yes	yes		no .	4	3	2	2 3	3	6 12 13	12						
4	yes	5	yes	yes	31	es .	3	2	2	1 1	5	0 14 14	14						
5	yes	s	yes	no		no a	4	3	2	1 2	5	0 11 13	13						
6	yes	5	yes	yes	5 0	no	5	4	2	1 2	5	6 12 12	13						

- D3 (Students Studying Both Mathematics & Portuguese)

chool.	sex:	age .	address	fansiz	e Pstat	tus Mei	N: Fedu	Milob	- Fjob	reason	nursery	internet	guardian, x	traveltime.x	studytime	ux fi	atture	Hi X
GP.	F	15		67	3	T	1 1	AT_home				yes				4		1.
GP	F	1.5		67	2	T	1 1	other		reputation	no	yes				2		2
GP GP	F	1.5		67 67	3	T	2 2	at_hone		reputation		no	mother			1		0
GP.	F	15		0.07		T	2 4	services				yes	mother			3		0
GP	F	15		97		T	3 3			regutation		yes				3		2
GP.	F	15	rene e A	97		T		services					Mother			3		0
chools	up. x	fan	tup. x.p	aid, x a	etivit:	fes. K f	nigher.	romant1	c.x famre	l.x freetin	e. x goout	t.x Dalc.:	x walc.x he	alth.x absenc	es. x G1. x	62. x	61.8	guardian.
	yes		yes.	yes		yes	yes		no:	100	1	2	1	1	2 7	10	10	mothe
	yes		yes	no		no	995	6 6	yes	3	3	4	2 4	5	2 8	- 6	. 5	mothe
	yes		yes	yes		yes	yes		rico	4	3	1 0	1 1	2	8 14 2 10	13	1.3	mothe
	yes		yes	yes		yes.	yes	F	no	4	3.	2	1 1	5	2 10	9	3.0	mothe
	na		yes	yes		yes	981	E 11	yes	4	2	1	2 3	3	8 10 2 12	10	10	othe
	yes		yes	yes		yes	ye:		190	4	3	2	1 1					mothe
ravelt	tine.	y st	udytime	y fail	ures, y	3-Ch00	sup.y f	ansup.y	paid, y ac	tivities.y	higher, y	ramantic	y famrel, y	freetime.y g	cout.y Dal	c.y	walc.y	health.y
		2		4	0		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		no 1	1	2	- 1	1	
		1		2	. 0		yes	yes	100	no	7.63	39	es 3 no 4	3	4	2	4	3
		1		1	0		yes	yes	no	yes	543		no: 4	1	1	1	1	. 72
		1		1	. 0		yes	yes	ino:	yes yes	yes		no 4	1	- 2	1	1	
		2		3	- C-		no	yes	yes	yes	yes	34	es 4 no 4	2	1	2	3	- 3
		1		3	0		yes.	yes	no	yes	945	70 EM	no £	3	2	1	1	
bsence	9-y	GI.y	G2. y 6	1. y														
	4	2.3	13	13														
	2	13	11 11	11														
		14	1.1	12														
	2	10	11	10														
	2	13	13	13														
	5	11	1.7	1.2														

Summary:

- D1 (Students Studying Mathematics)

school Length:195 Class :character Mode :character	Sex Length:199 Class :character Mode :character	Min. :15.0 Le 1st qu.:16.0 cl	ass :character c	famsize ength:195 lass :character ode :character	Pstatus Length:395 Class :character Hode :character	medu Min. :0.000 1st Qu.:2.000 Median :3.000 Mean :2.749 3rd Qu.:4.000 Max. :4.000	Fedu Win, 10.000 1st qu.12.000 Median 12.000 Mean 12.32 3rd qu.13.000 Max. 14.000
Mjob Length:395 Class :character Mode :character	Fjob Length:195 Class :character Mode :character	reason Length:395 Class:character Mode :character	guardian Length: 195 Class : character Mode : character		1st Qu.:1.000 Mediam :2.000 Mean :2.035 3rd Qu.:2.000	failures Min. :0,0000 1st Qu.:0.0000 Median :0.000 Mean :0.3342 3rd Qu.:0.0000 Max. :3.0000	schoolsup Length: 395 Class :character Mode :character
famoup Length:395 Class :character Mode :character	paid Length:395 Class character Mode character	activities Length:393 Class :character Mode :character	nursery Length:395 class:character Mode:character	higher Length:393 Class :characte	1nternet Length:393 er class:chara	romantic Length:395 cter class:cha	Win. :1.000

freetime goost Dalc walc health absences G1 G2 G3 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.000
- D2 (Students Studying Portuguese)
> summary(d2)
School Sex age address famsize Pstatus Medu Fedu
Myob Fjob reason guardian traveltime studytime failures schoolsup Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Min. 11.000 Min. 11.000 Min. 11.000 Min. 11.000 Class :character Class :character Class :character Mode :ch
famoup paid activities nursery higher internet romantic famrel Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Length:649 Min. :1:000 Class :character Mode
freetine goout Dalc Walc health absences GI G2 G3 Min. :1.00 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.00
- D3 (Students Studying Both Mathematics & Portuguese)
> summary(01) school sex age address famsize Fstatus Medu Fedu Length:382 Length:382 Min. :15.00 Length:382 Length:382 Length:382 Min. :0.000 Msn. :0.000 Class :character st qu.:12.000 Mode :character
Max. :22.00 Max. :22.00 Max. :22.00 Max. :24.000 Max. :4.000 Max.
fallures.x schoolsup.x famsup.x paid.x activities.x higher.x romantic.x famrel.x Min. 10.0000 Length:B82 Length:382 Lengt
Freetime.x goodtx Dalc.x Malc.x health.x absences.x Gl.x G2.x G3.x Min. :1.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :3.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.0000 Mi
Max. 14,000 Max. 14,000 Max. 13,000 Max. 13,00
61.y 62.y 63.y Min. : 0.00 Min. : 5.00 Min. : 0.00 1st Qu.:10.00 1st Qu.:11.00

b. Data cleaning:

Missing Data:

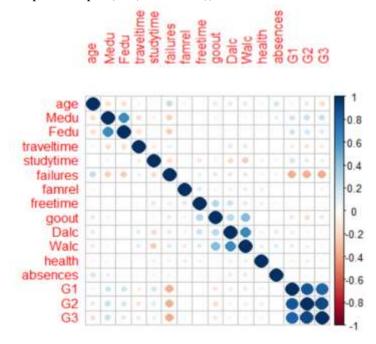
-D1 (Students Studying Mathematics)

```
> table(is.na(d1))
FALSE
13035
There is no missing data in dataset d1.
-D2 (Students Studying Portuguese)
> table(is.na(d2))
FALSE
21417
There is no missing data in dataset d2.
-D3 (Students Studying Both Mathematics & Portuguese)
> table(is.na(d3))
FALSE
20246
There is no missing data in dataset d3.
Duplicated Data:
-D1 (Students Studying Mathematics)
> table(duplicated(d1))
FALSE
   395
There is no duplicated data in dataset d1.
-D2 (Students Studying Portuguese)
> table(duplicated(d2))
FALSE
   649
There is no duplicated data in dataset d2.
-D3 (Students Studying Both Mathematics & Portuguese)
> table(duplicated(d3))
FALSE
   382
There is no duplicated data in dataset d3.
```

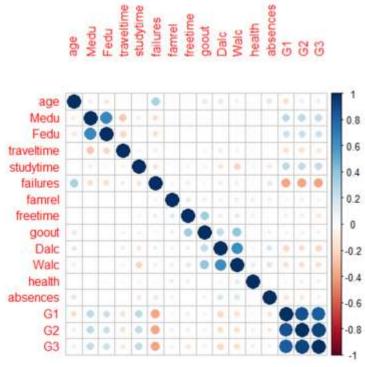
c. Correlation Heatmap:

- D1

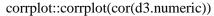
d1.numeric<-d1[,sapply(d1, is.numeric)] corrplot::corrplot(cor(d1.numeric))

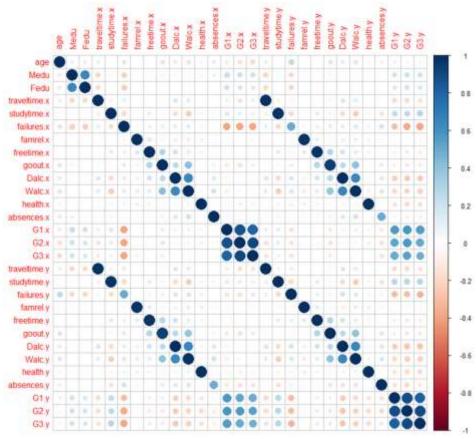


- D2 d2.numeric<-d2[,sapply(d2, is.numeric)] corrplot::corrplot(cor(d2.numeric))



-D3 d3.numeric<-d3[,sapply(d3, is.numeric)]





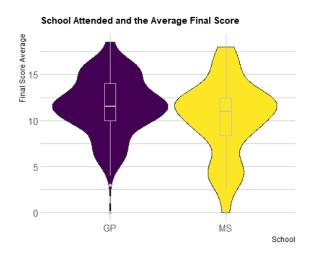
d. Categorical Data:

Using ggplot2 and dplyr packages, the groups within each variable could be visualized with boxplot wrapped by violin plot by using the following syntax:

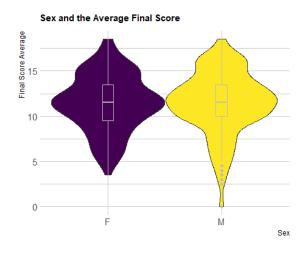
```
sample_size = d3 %>% group_by(variable_name) %>% summarise(num=n())

d3 %>%
left_join(sample_size) %>%
mutate(myaxis = paste0(variable_name, "\n", "n=", num)) %>%
ggplot( aes(x=variable_name, y=target_variable_name, fill=variable_name)) +
geom_violin(width=1.0) +
geom_boxplot(width=0.1, color="grey", alpha=1) +
scale_fill_viridis(discrete = TRUE) +
theme_ipsum() +
theme(
legend.position="none",
plot.title = element_text(size=11)
) +
ggtitle("...") +
xlab("variable_name") + ylab(target_variable_name)
```

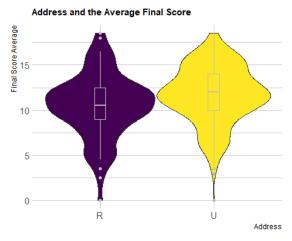
i. School (GP or MS):



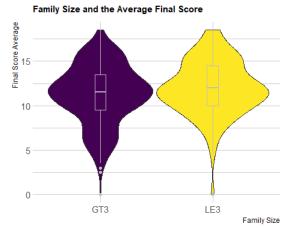
ii. Sex (Male or Female):



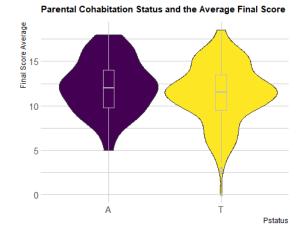
iii. Address (Urban or Rural):



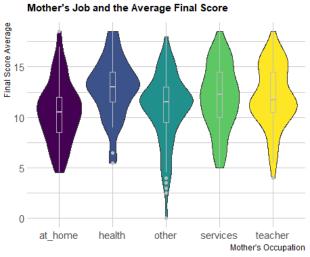
iv. Family Size (Less than 3, 3 or greater):



v. Parents Cohabitation Status (Apart or Together):

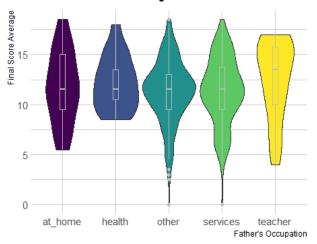


vi. Mother's Job (stay at home, healthcare, other, services, teacher):

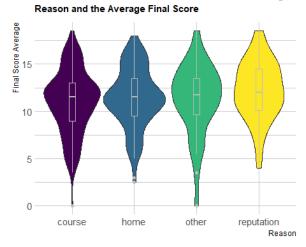


vii. Father's Job (stay at home, healthcare, other, services, teacher):

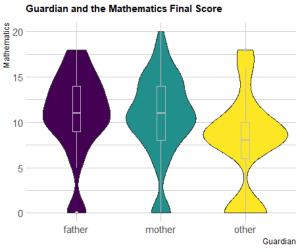
Father's Job and the Average Final Score

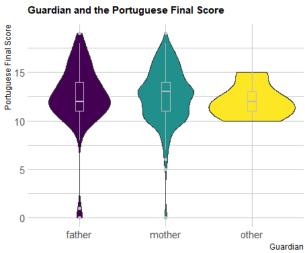


viii. Reason (course, distance from home, other, reputation):

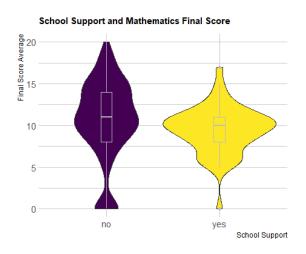


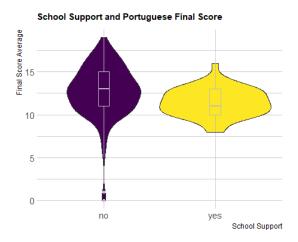
ix. Guardian (father, mother, other):



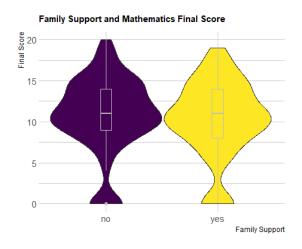


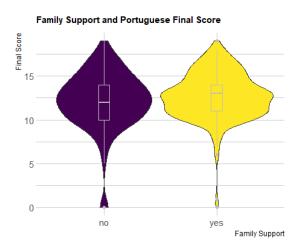
x. School Support (yes or no):



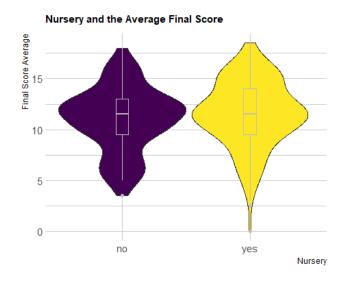


xi. Family Support (yes or no):

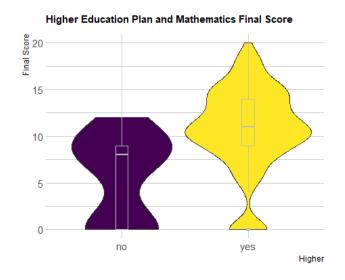




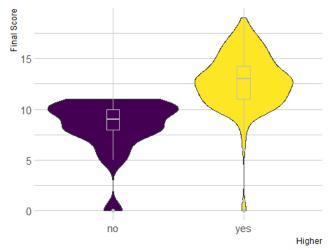
xii. Nursery (yes or no):



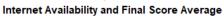
xiii. Higher Education (yes or no):

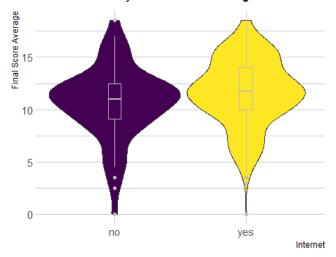






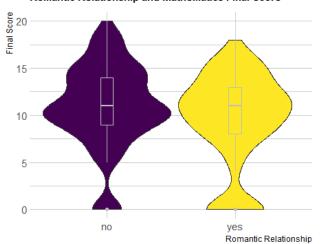
xiv. Internet Connection (yes or no):

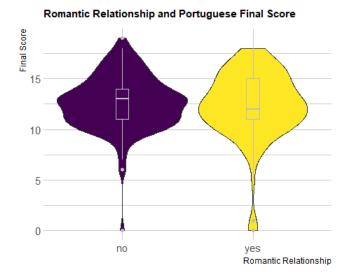




xv. Romantic (yes or no):

Romantic Relationship and Mathematics Final Score





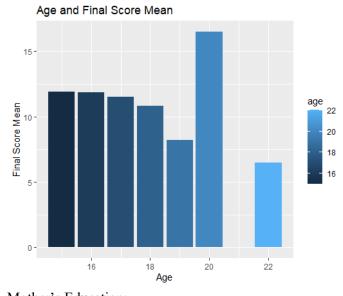
e. Numerical data:

Some variables are better visualized by using boxplots, distribution plots, or scatter plots. The code for bar plot and distribution plot respectively are:

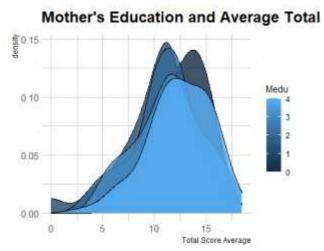
```
d3 %>%
group_by(variable_name) %>%
summarise(finalScoreMean = mean(target_variable_name)) %>%
ggplot(data = ., aes(x=variable_name, y=finalScoreMean, fill = variable_name)) +
geom_bar(stat = 'identity') +
ggtitle("...") +
xlab("variable_name") + ylab("Final Score Mean")

d3 %>%
ggplot(data=., aes(x=target_variable_name, group=variable_name, fill=variable_name)) +
geom_density(adjust=1.2, alpha=0.8) +
xlab("Total Score Average") +
ggtitle("...") +
theme_ipsum()
```

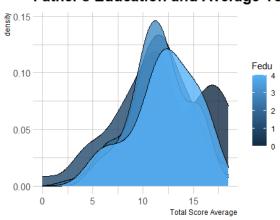
i. Age:



ii. Mother's Education:

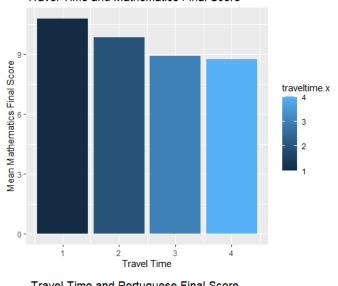


iii. Father's Education:

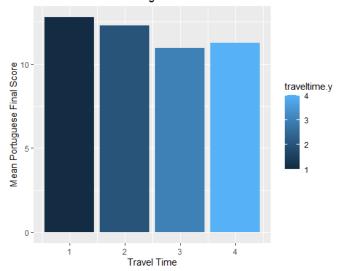


Travel time: iv.

Travel Time and Mathematics Final Score

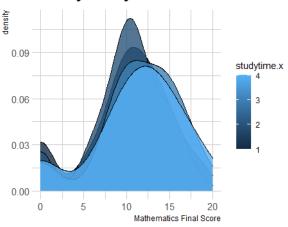




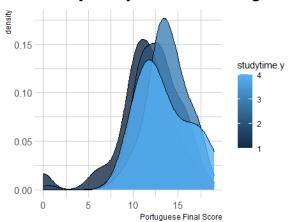


v. Study time:

Weekly Study Time and Mathematics T

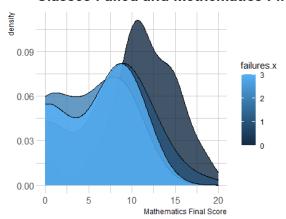


Weekly Study Time and Portuguese To

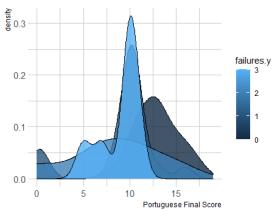


vi. Classes Failed:

Classes Failed and Methematics Final

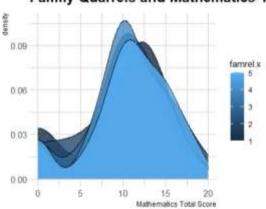


Classes Failed and Portuguese Final Sc

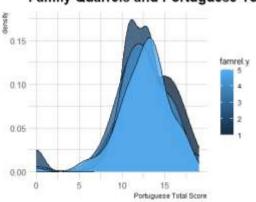


vii. Family Quarrels:

Family Quarrels and Mathematics Tota

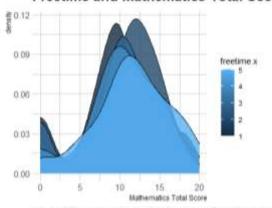


Family Quarrels and Portuguese Total

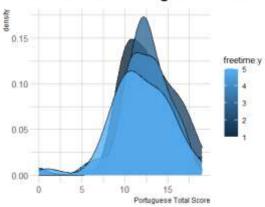


viii. Free Time:

Freetime and Mathematics Total Score

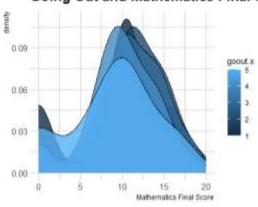


Freetime and Portuguese Total Score

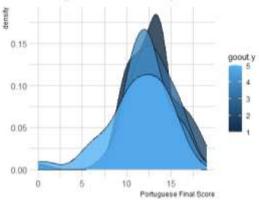


ix. Go Out:

Going Out and Mathematics Final Sco

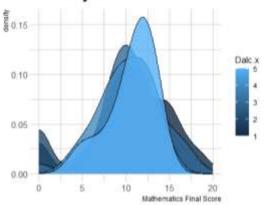




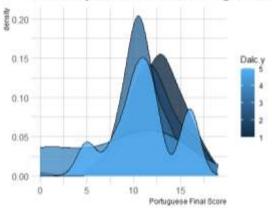


x. Weekday Alcohol Consumption:

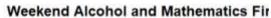
Weekday Alcohol and Mathematics Fir

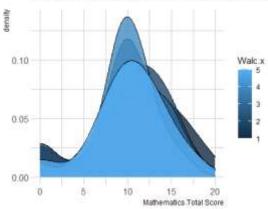


Weekday Alcohol and Portuguese Fina

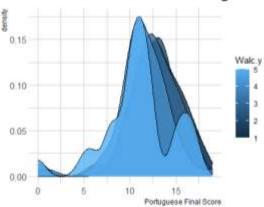


xi. Weekend Alcohol Consumption:



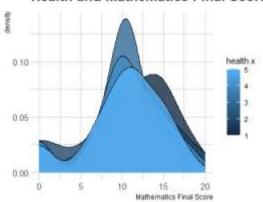


Weekend Alcohol and Portuguese Fina

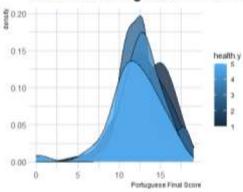


xii. Health:

Health and Mathematics Final Score

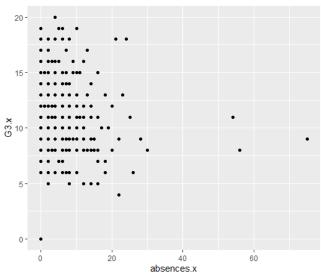


Health and Portuguese Final Score

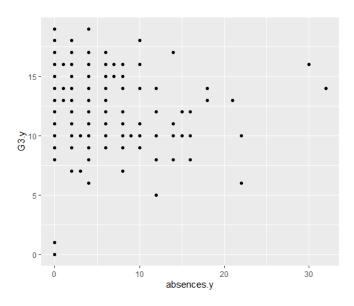


xiii. Absences:

Mathematics Score: ggplot(d3_new, aes(x=absences.x, y=G3.x)) + geom_point()



- Portuguese Score:
 ggplot(d3_new, aes(x=absences.y, y=G3.y)) +
 geom_point()



- f. Categorize the Final Grade (G3)
 - i. The final grade from the data is split into 7 categories based on the following table

Portugal

Scale	Description	U.S. Grade	Notes
20	Muito bom con distincao e louvor (Very good with distinction and honors)	A +	Summa cum laude
18 - 19.99	Muito bom con distincao (Very good with distinction)	Α	Magna cum laude
16 - 17.99	Bom con distincao (Good with distinction)	B+	Cum laude
14 - 15.99	Bom (Good)	В	Feliciter
10 - 13.99	Sufuciente (Sufficient)	С	
7 - 9.99	Mediocre (Poor)	F	Conditional
1 - 6.99	Mau (Poor)	F	

- ii. Categorizing the final grades from (1-20) to (F A+) will help decrease the error.
- g. Split the data into two for training and testing data

```
ratio = 0.8 #@param {type:"slider", min:0, max:1, step:0.05}
split <- sample.split(data, SplitRatio = ratio)
#split

train <- subset(data, split == "TRUE")
test <- subset(data, split == "FALSE")</pre>
```

i. Samples from each data are split into training and testing data with 80:20 ratio

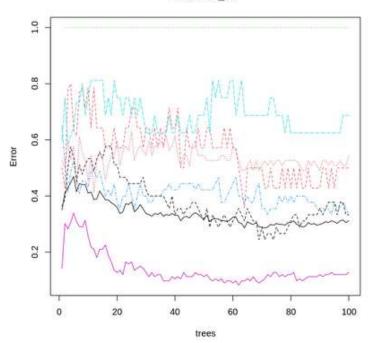
- ii. The split is done using *caTools* package since it offers an easier way to split a data using a predefined ratio
- h. Random Forest Classifier

- i. A Random Forest Classifier with 100 trees is trained using the training data and tested on the testing data
- ii. The Random Forest Classifier is done using *randomForest* package
 - 1. D1 (Math)

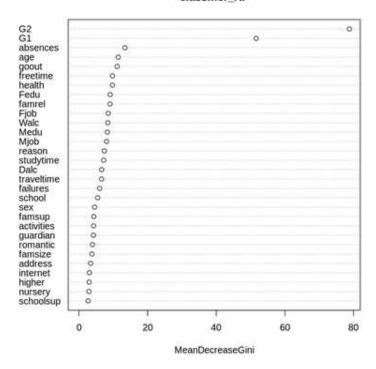
```
Call:
randomForest(x = train[-33], y = train$Gcat, ntree = numtree)
               Type of random forest: classification
                    Number of trees: 100
No. of variables tried at each split: 5
       OOB estimate of error rate: 31.19%
Confusion matrix:
                                     A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                                                 1
B (Bom)
                                                                 0
                                                                 0
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
C (Sufuciente)
                                                                 0
                                                                 0
F (Mau)
F (Mediocre)
                                                                 0
```

```
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                                                        0
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                                                        0
B (Bom)
                                                                        0
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                                                        0
C (Sufuciente)
                                                                        0
                                                                        0
F (Mau)
F (Mediocre)
                                   B (Bom) B+ (Bom con Distincao)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                        7
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                          0
B (Bom)
                                          30
                                                                 2
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                          11
                                                                 5
C (Sufuciente)
                                          5
F (Mau)
                                           0
F (Mediocre)
                                           0
                                     C (Sufuciente) F (Mau) F (Mediocre)
                                                 0
                                                     0
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                                 0
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                                         0
                                                                      0
                                                13
                                                        0
                                                                     0
B (Bom)
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                                 0
                                                        0
C (Sufuciente)
                                                                    12
                                                116
                                                        0
                                                       30
                                                 3
                                                                    12
F (Mau)
F (Mediocre)
                                                 18
                                                        13
                                                                    26
                                     class.error
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                      0.5000000
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor) 1.0000000
B (Bom)
                                      0.3333333
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                       0.6875000
C (Sufuciente)
                                       0.1278195
F (Mau)
                                       0.3333333
F (Mediocre)
                                       0.5438596
```

classifier RF



classifier_RF



2. D2 (Portuguese)

Call:

Number of trees: 100

No. of variables tried at each split: 5

OOB estimate of error rate: 24.75%

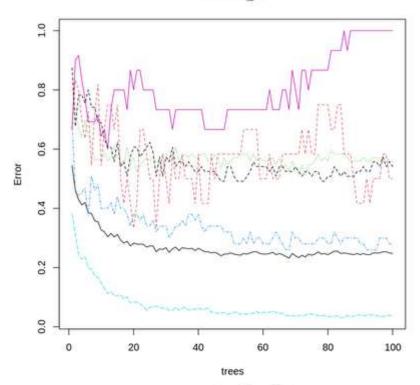
Confusion matrix:

F (Mediocre)

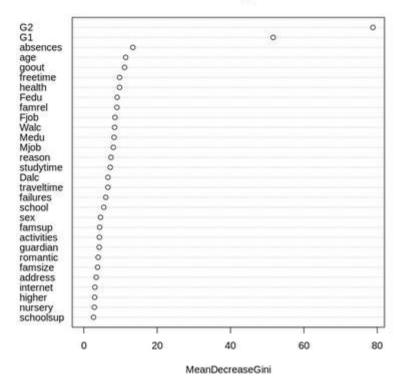
	A (Muito Bom con Dis	incao) B	(Bom)	
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)		6	2	
B (Bom)		0	37	
B+ (Bom con Distincao)		0	13	
C (Sufuciente)		0	5	
F (Mau)		0	0	
F (Mediocre)		0	0	
	B+ (Bom con Distinca) C (Suf	uciente) F	(Mau)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)		4	0	0
B (Bom)		2	35	0
B+ (Bom con Distincao)		36	1	0
C (Sufuciente)		0	276	0
F (Mau)		0	6	0
F (Mediocre)		0	32	1
	F (Mediocre) class.e:	ror		
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)	0 0.5000	000		
B (Bom)	0 0.5595	381		
B+ (Bom con Distincao)	0 0.2800	000		
C (Sufuciente)	6 0.0383	753		
F (Mau)	9 1.0000	000		

28 0.54098361





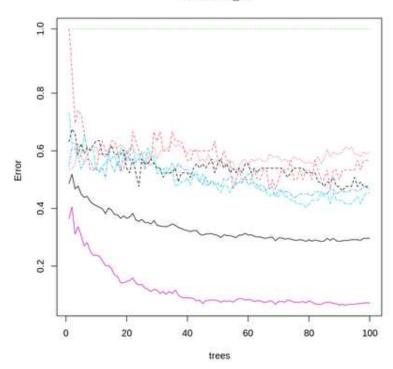
classifier_RF



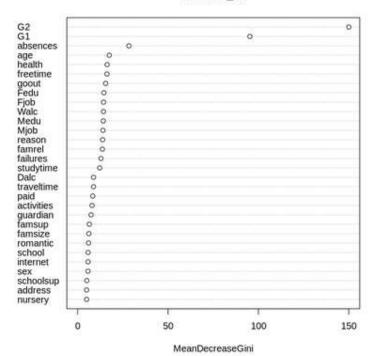
3. D3 (Both)

```
Call:
 randomForest(x = train[-33], y = train$Gcat, ntree = numtree)
              Type of random forest: classification
                   Number of trees: 100
No. of variables tried at each split: 5
        OOB estimate of error rate: 29.65%
Confusion matrix:
                                   A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                                             13
                                                              0
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
B (Bom)
                                                              6
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
C (Sufuciente)
                                                              0
F (Mau)
                                                              0
F (Mediocre)
                                                              0
                                   A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                                                        0
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                                                        0
B (Bom)
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                                                        0
C (Sufuciente)
                                                                        0
F (Mau)
F (Mediocre)
                                    B (Bom) B+ (Bom con Distincao)
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                      3
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                         0
                                                                1
B (Bom)
                                         70
                                                                14
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
                                         29
                                                                42
C (Sufuciente)
                                          10
F (Mau)
                                          0
                                                                 0
F (Mediocre)
                                     C (Sufuciente) F (Mau) F (Mediocre)
                                                 0 0
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor)
                                                 0
                                                        0
B (Bom)
                                                46
                                                        0
                                                        0
                                                 0
                                                                     0
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
C (Sufuciente)
                                                373
                                                        1
                                                                    18
                                                       33
F (Mau)
                                                12
                                                                     18
F (Mediocre)
                                                58
                                                        13
                                                                     48
                                     class.error
A (Muito Bom con Distincao)
                                      0.5666667
A+ (Muito Bom con Distincao e Louvor) 1.0000000
B (Bom)
                                      0.4656489
                                      0.4545455
B+ (Bom con Distincao)
C (Sufuciente)
                                      0.0721393
F (Mau)
                                      0.4761905
F (Mediocre)
                                       0.5966387
```





classifier_RF



6. Discussion:

The dataset contains a large number of columns (30 variables) in each of d1 and d2, before being merged into d3. At a glance with the correlation heatmap, the majority of the numerical variables (not including G1, G2, and other variables with Mathematics and Portuguese counterparts) do not have a strong relationship with G3, the final score. Upon visualizing the categorical data and their distribution of final scores, it would be tempting to draw rough conclusions about their relationship to G3 or their respective subject's final scores. For example, it would have been easy to conclude that students that are pursuing a higher degree would significantly outperform those who do not. However, it is also necessary to consider their sizes: students who are not pursuing a higher degree are drastically outnumbered by those who are pursuing one. Therefore, it would have been fatal to directly hypothesize that "higher" is a strong determining factor of their academic performance.

Additionally, it is also against the presumption that "failures" would have higher importance to the learning model than "absences". Looking at the correlation heatmap above, it is visible that "failures" have a more significant relationship to the final score than "absences". Contrastingly, the mean decrease gini reports that "absences" hold higher importance to the random forest classification model than "failures" since "absences" have a higher mean decrease of gini.

An improvement that can be done to further reduce the errors is to get a bigger sample than 382 students. With the random forest classification model, it was possible to develop a model with a low error rate of 3.38% (a high number of errors for the A+ group was detected since no student received a perfect score). The confusion matrix also shows the learning model was sufficient in correctly labeling an element. It is not always necessary to have a large sample in order to build a classification model with high accuracy and low rate of error. However in this case, the majority of the variables show weak relationship with the target variable (final score) thus, a larger sample size would be beneficial to further study the relationship between the variables. In addition, it would also be helpful to do feature engineering and not utilize variables with weak correlation with the target variable and choose the ones with strong correlations instead.

7. Conclusion:

It is obvious that the final results of the students are directly correlated to their first class score (G1) and their second class score (G2) since they make up the final score (G3). Aside from those variables "absences", "age", "health", "freetime", and "goout" can form a great explanation in order to explain students' final scores. It suggests that "absences" shows students' learning commitment, and those who spend more time studying in class would generally perform better than those with a higher number of class absences. It closely supports "freetime" and "goout", which suggests that students with more free time tend to go out more and not focus on their studies as much. The variable "age" may suggest that older students place high priority to pass their secondary education in order to attend higher education and start their career compared to their younger peers.

Living conditions at home also may affect students' academic performance such that their parents' education (Fedu and Medu) and occupations (Fjob and Mjob) may support student's learning i.e. parents with higher level of education will have higher expectations of their children with higher knowledge resources as well, and students with teachers as parents also have higher knowledge resources. However, if their parents have a lot of quarrels (famrel), the students would endure more stress and focus less on their studies. Furthermore, "health" is also an important feature to consider since generally speaking, students with illnesses are preoccupied with medical related activities and healthier students are more well suited to attend classes and focus on their education.

There really is not one singular factor that mainly affects the performance of secondary students in Portugal. Using the random forest classification, it suggests that students perform better when they regularly attend their classes and put more effort into their studies. This emphasizes the points that students who put enough time to study would be more likely to succeed. Other factors that may support this are their age, health, amount of free time, how often they go out, parents' educational background and jobs. This will lead them to perform well in their first class test (G1) and second class test (G2), which will give them a high overall test result (G3).

8. Resources:

The dataset used: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Student+Performance