Higher Education Grade Prediction

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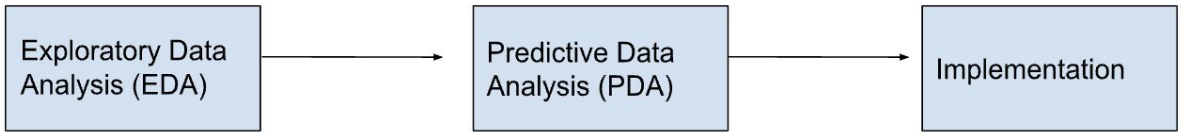
Introduction: Problem Statement

- The aim of this project is to provide students with a prediction as to whether or not they will pass their relative course studies based on various lifestyle attributes.



Dataset details

- Dataset name: *Higher Education Students Performance Evaluation* [3]
- Provided by **Nevriye Yilmaz** and **Boran Sekeroglu** in 2019.
- Data was collected from the Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Educational Sciences students [4]

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	**Number of Instances:**	145	**Area:**	Social
Attribute Characteristics:	Integer	**Number of Attributes:**	33	**Date Donated**	2021-01-30
Associated Tasks:	Classification	**Missing Values?**	N/A	**Number of Web Hits:**	48974

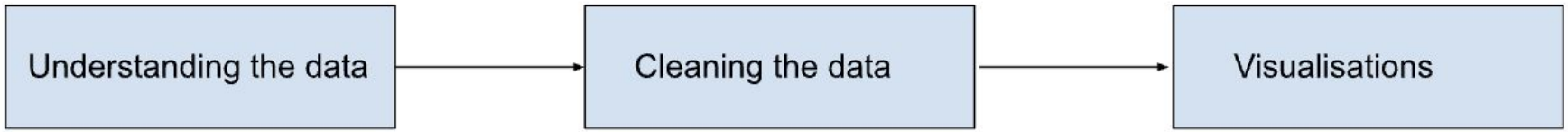
Source: UCI [4]

32- grade - OUTPUT Grade (0: Fail, 1: DD, 2: DC, 3: CC, 4: CB, 5: BB, 6: BA, 7: AA)

Source: Kaggle [3]

EDA Overview

- The Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA and visualisation for this project was divided into three parts
  - Understanding the data
  - Cleaning the data
  - Creating visualisations which can be used to answer 5 questions about the dataset



EDA - Outcomes Stage 1

- In this stage, the dataset was mounted to google drive and the operations below were conducted to gain a better understanding of the data.
- The dataset was checked for any null-values and the data types were also examined.

```
[ ] df.shape

(145, 33)
```

```
[ ] df.columns

Index(['student_id', 'age', 'sex', 'graduated_h_school_type',
       'scholarship_type', 'additional_work', 'activity', 'partner',
       'total_salary', 'transport', 'accomodation', 'mother_ed', 'farther_ed',
       'siblings', 'parental_status', 'mother_occup', 'father_occup',
       'weekly_study_hours', 'reading_non_scientific', 'reading_scientific',
       'attendance_seminars_dep', 'impact_of_projects', 'attendances_classes',
       'preparation_midterm_company', 'preparation_midterm_time',
       'taking_notes', 'listenning', 'discussion_improves_interest',
       'flip_classrom', 'grade_previous', 'grade_expected', 'course_id',
       'grade'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
df.nunique()

student_id                    145
age                             3
sex                             2
graduated_h_school_type         3
scholarship_type                5
additional_work                 2
activity                        2
partner                         2
total_salary                    5
transport                       4
accomodation                    4
mother_ed                       6
farther_ed                      6
siblings                        5
parental_status                 3
mother_occup                    5
father_occup                    5
weekly_study_hours              5
reading_non_scientific          3
reading_scientific              3
attendance_seminars_dep         2
impact_of_projects              3
attendances_classes             2
preparation_midterm_company     3
preparation_midterm_time        3
taking_notes                    3
listenning                      3
discussion_improves_interest    3
flip_classrom                   3
grade_previous                  5
grade_expected                  4
course_id                       9
grade                           8
dtype: int64
```

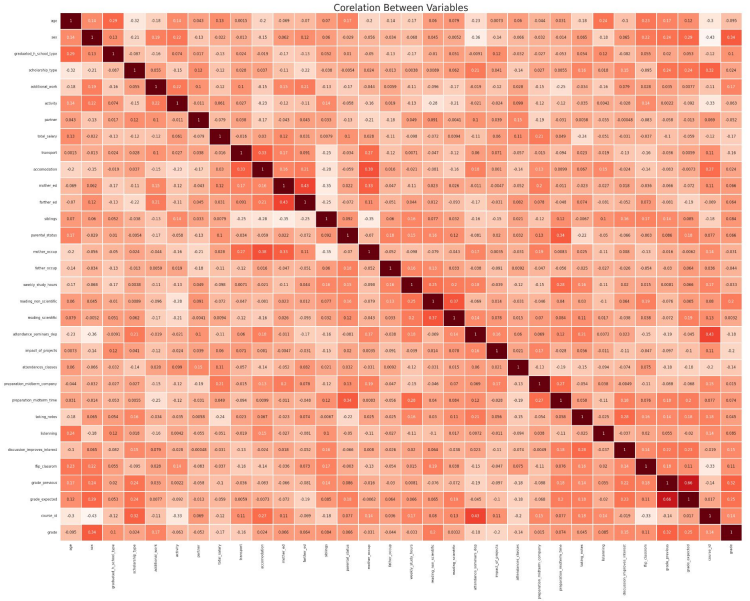
```
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 145 entries, 0 to 144
Data columns (total 33 columns):
 #   Column                       Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                       --------------  -----
 0   student_id                   145 non-null    object
 1   age                          145 non-null    int64
 2   sex                          145 non-null    int64
 3   graduated_h_school_type      145 non-null    int64
 4   scholarship_type             145 non-null    int64
 5   additional_work              145 non-null    int64
 6   activity                     145 non-null    int64
 7   partner                      145 non-null    int64
 8   total_salary                 145 non-null    int64
 9   transport                    145 non-null    int64
 10  accomodation                 145 non-null    int64
 11  mother_ed                    145 non-null    int64
 12  farther_ed                   145 non-null    int64
 13  siblings                     145 non-null    int64
 14  parental_status              145 non-null    int64
 15  mother_occup                 145 non-null    int64
 16  father_occup                 145 non-null    int64
 17  weekly_study_hours           145 non-null    int64
 18  reading_non_scientific       145 non-null    int64
 19  reading_scientific           145 non-null    int64
 20  attendance_seminars_dep      145 non-null    int64
 21  impact_of_projects           145 non-null    int64
 22  attendances_classes          145 non-null    int64
 23  preparation_midterm_company  145 non-null    int64
 24  preparation_midterm_time     145 non-null    int64
 25  taking_notes                 145 non-null    int64
 26  listenning                   145 non-null    int64
 27  discussion_improves_interest 145 non-null    int64
 28  flip_classrom                145 non-null    int64
 29  grade_previous               145 non-null    int64
 30  grade_expected               145 non-null    int64
 31  course_id                    145 non-null    int64
 32  grade                        145 non-null    int64
```

EDA - Outcomes Stage 2

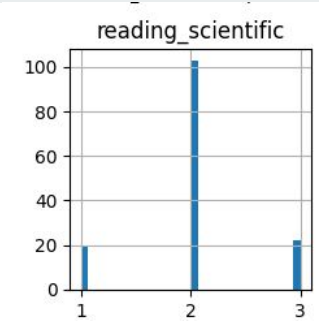
- In this stage, a sns correlation chart was created to observe the correlation rates between generic attributes and the predictive attribute.
- Most attributes that showed a weaker correlation with the student grade were dropped.

1. Correlation chart

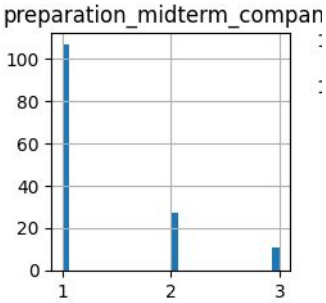


EDA - Outcome Stage 3

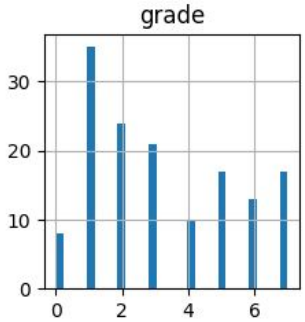
- Q1. Which grade is most commonly achieved by students in the dataset?
- Q2. What are the most common weekly study hours?
- Q3. What is the most common reading frequency for scientific text?
- Q4. How do most students prepare for midterm? Alone? With friends?
- Q5. What is the correlation coefficient between previous grade and current grade?



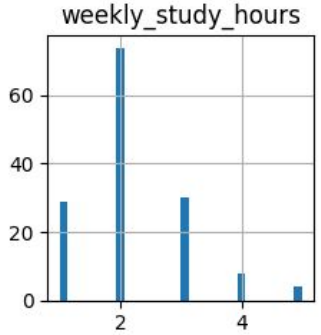
1: None, **2**: Sometimes, **3**: Often



1: alone, **2**: with friends, **3**: n/a

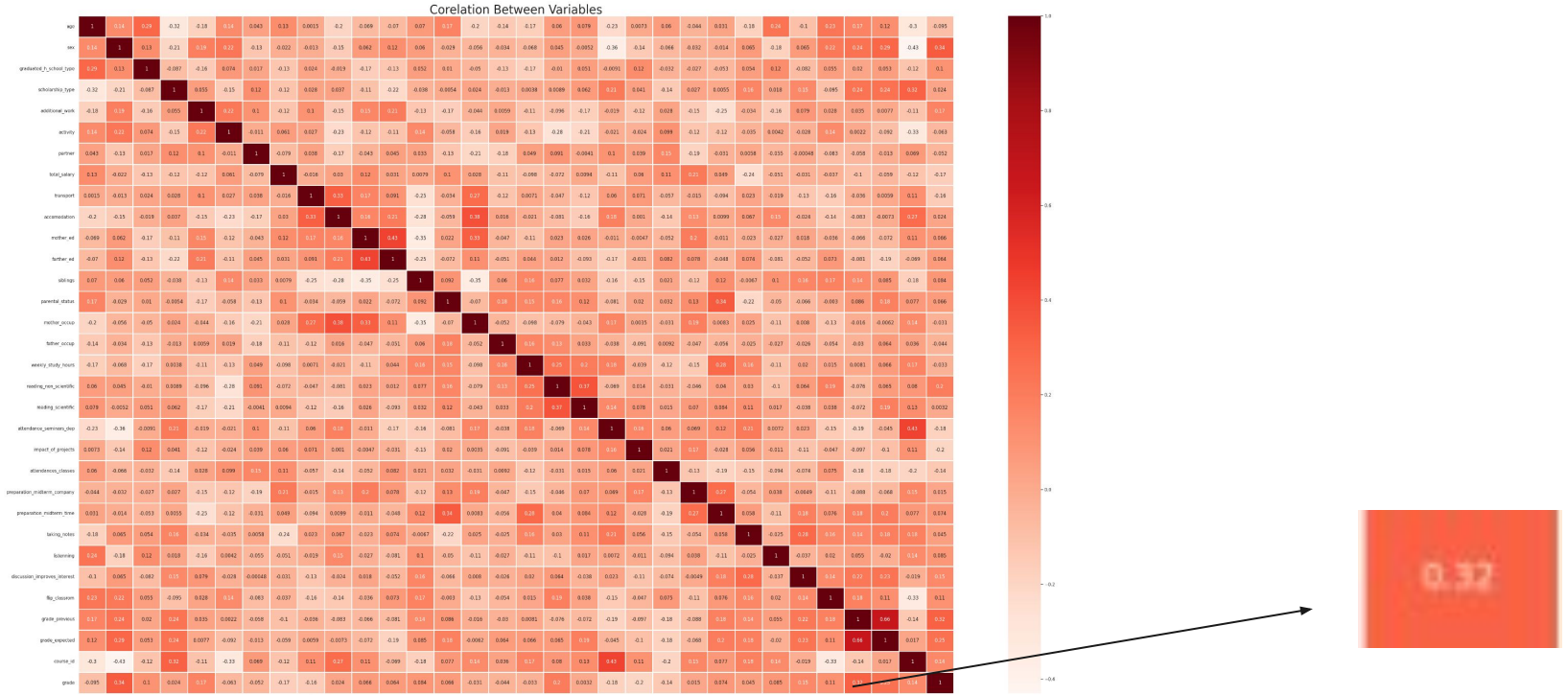


0: Fail, **1**: DD, **2**: DC, **3**: CC, **4**: CB, **5**: BB, **6**: BA, **7**: AA



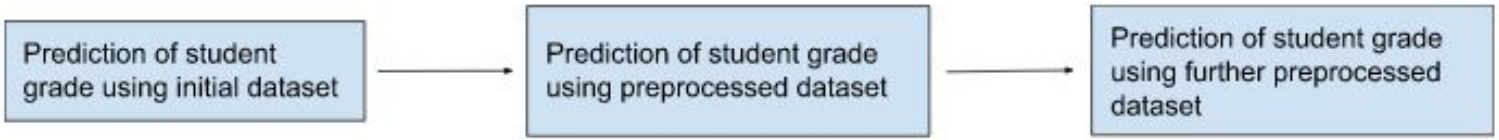
1: None, **2**: <5 hours, **3**: 6-10 hours, **4**: 11-20 hours, **5**: more than 20 hours

EDA - Q5


Corelation Between Variables
age
sex
graduated_h_school_type
scholarship_type
additional_work
activity
partner
total_salary
transport
accomodation
mother_ed
father_ed
siblings
parental_status
mother_occup
father_occup
weekly_study_hours
reading_non_scientific
reading_scientific
attendance_seminars_conf
impact_of_projects
attendances_classes
preparation_midterm_company
preparation_midterm_time
taking_notes
listenning
discussion_improves_interest
flip_classiom
grade_previous
grade_expected
course_id
grade
1
0.9
0.8
0.4
0.2
-0.2
-0.4
0.32

PDA Outcomes

- The PDA was divided into three stages:
  - Initial dataset prediction
  - Pre -processed dataset prediction
  - Further preprocessed dataset prediction



PDA Outcomes - Stage 1

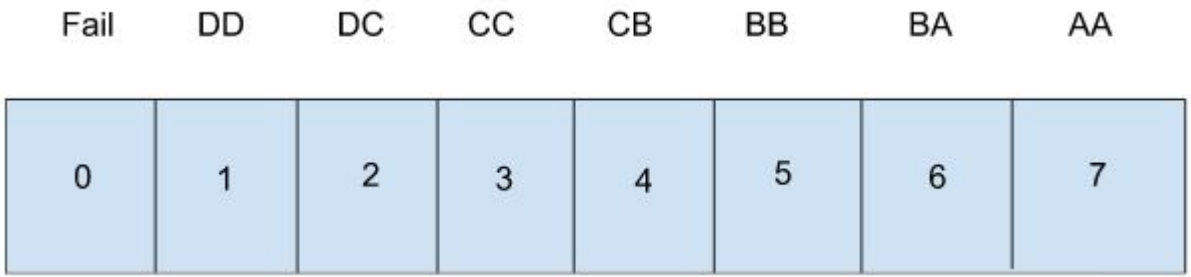
- This stage involved testing four predictive models Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines, Gradient Boosting, and Random Forest on the initial dataset without preprocessing.
- Due to the dataset being small and multiple grade types, the accuracy rates of each model were low.

```
Performance on Training set
NB: 0.156818 (0.085713)

SVM: 0.217424 (0.108365)

GBM: 0.252273 (0.142257)

RF: 0.337879 (0.136582)
```



PDA Outcomes - Stage 2

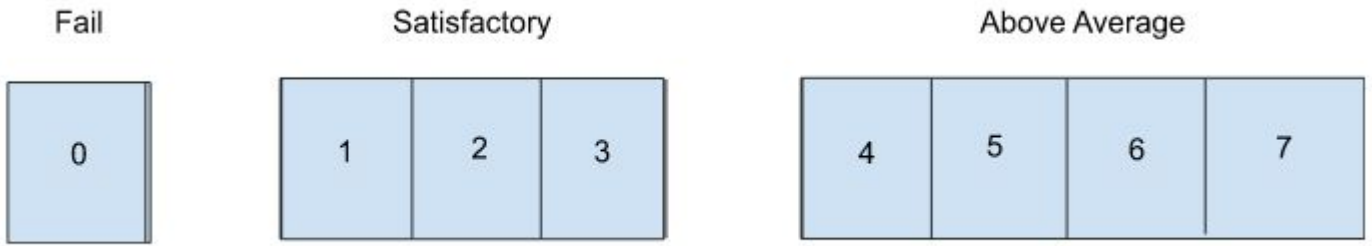
- To improve the model prediction accuracy, the following categorisation process was conducted.

```
Performance on Training set
NB: 0.493182 (0.115661)

SVM: 0.779545 (0.121753)

GBM: 0.656061 (0.088035)

RF: 0.668182 (0.144250)
```



PDA Outcomes - Stage 3

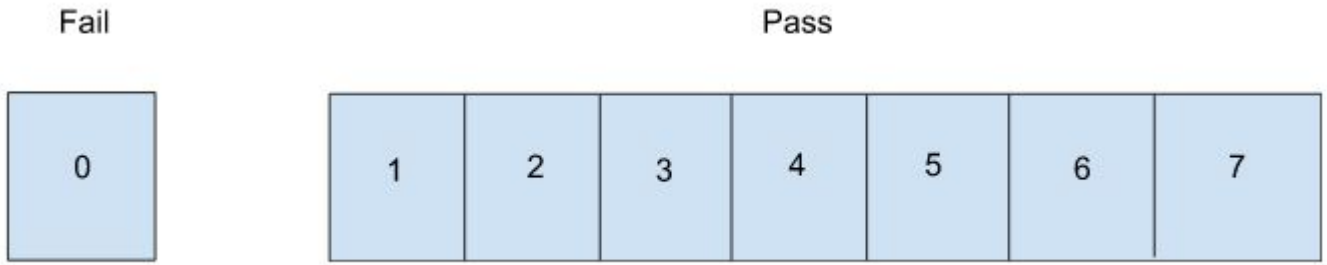
- To further improve the model prediction accuracy, the following categorisation process was conducted.
- The predictive outcome grade was made to ba binary

```
Performance on Training set
NB: 0.747727 (0.112980)

SVM: 0.949242 (0.055778)

GBM: 0.915152 (0.074597)

RF: 0.940909 (0.053761)
```



Implementation/Deployment Plan and Status update

- I plan to use Tkinter for the implementation/deployment phase of the ST1 Capstone project
- The window will ask the user for their inputs for each attribute and provide a prediction as to whether or not they will pass.

Bibliography

- **[1]** J. Brownlee, “How to Choose a Feature Selection Method For Machine Learning,” Machine Learning Mastery, Nov. 26, 2019. https://machinelearningmastery.com/feature-selection-with-real-and-categorical-data/
- **[2]** T. Bush, “Predictive Analysis: Definition, Tools, and Examples,” pestleanalysis.com, Jun. 01, 2020. https://pestleanalysis.com/predictive-analysis/
- **[3]** “Higher Education Students Performance Evaluation,” www.kaggle.com. https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mariazhokhova/higher-education-students-performance-evaluation (accessed May 02, 2023).
- **[4]** “UCI Machine Learning Repository: Higher Education Students Performance Evaluation Dataset Data Set,” archive.ics.uci.edu. https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Higher+Education+Students+Performance+Evaluation+Dataset
- **[5]** C. Cote, “What Is Predictive Analytics? 5 Examples | HBS Online,” Business Insights - Blog, Oct. 26, 2021. https://online.hbs.edu/blog/post/predictive-analytics