

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. S. Sridhar, S. Mootha and S. Kolagati, "A University Admission Prediction System using Stacked Ensemble Learning," 2020, proposed model takes into consideration various factors related to the student including their experiences. the system proposed has been evaluated against various other machine learning algorithms including other deep learning methods.
2. A. Sivasangari, V. Shivani, Y. Bindhu, D. Deepa and R. Vignesh, "Prediction Probability of Getting an Admission into a University using Machine Learning," 2021 *proposed model provides the analysis of scores versus chance of prediction based on historical data so that students can understand whether their profile is suitable or not.* The proposed model uses linear regression and random forest algorithms but cat boost algorithm is giving highest accuracy.
3. J. Katti, J. Agarwal, S. Bharata, S. Shinde, S. Mane and V. Biradar, "University Admission Prediction Using Google Vertex AI," 2022 *proposed method considers diverse variables related to the student and his score in various tests. The dataset includes LOR, GRE score, CGPA, TOEFL score, University rating, SOP, etc. Based on all these criterias, the admission to a particular university of an undergraduate will be predicted.*
4. A. I. Gufroni, P. Purwanto, F. Farikhin, A. Wibowo and B. Warsito, "Exploratory Data Analysis To Identify The Most Important Feature Of University Admission Test Criteria Using Random Forest And Neural Network Algorithm," 2021 *proposed Random Forest algorithm has a better accuracy rate, which is 85.17%, compared to the 80,27%*

accuracy rate of the Neural Network algorithm. This study is based on the admission test data so that the most important feature found in this study can be used as a basis for policy making for admission tests to come.

5. H. A. Mengash, "Using Data Mining Techniques to Predict Student Performance to Support Decision Making in University Admission Systems," proposed model found Artificial Neural Network technique has an accuracy rate above 79%, making it superior to other classification techniques considered (Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines, and Naïve Bayes).