UNIVERSITY ADMIT ELIGIBILITY PREDICTOR

A PROJECT REPORT

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID25845

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award
of the degree of

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POONAMALLEE.CHENNAI-600123

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On the submission of this report on “UNIVERSITY ADMIT ELIGIBILITY PREDICTOR”, we would like to extend our gratitude and sincere thanks to our Mentor K.Sathyamoorthy , Assistant Professor, Department of computer science and Engineering for his constant motivation and support during the course.We truly appreciate and value his good guidance and encouragement from the beginning to the end of this this project. We are indebted to his help for having helped us shape the problem and providing insights towards the solution.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world's business sector is escalating and is constantly seeking information and experiences that are commonly beneficial to individuals. Young specialists who need to stay in their current positions are alwayslooking for advanced degrees to help them address their skills and information. As such, the number of hersophomores applying for graduation exams has increased over the past decade. One of her main concerns is getting into fantasy her university. You can see that undergraduates are actually choosing to get their education at prestigious universities. Furthermore, when it comes to international alumni, the United States is the main trend for most of them.The most prestigious universities offer a wide range of courses accessible in any order, exceptionally accredited teaching and education programs, an international second Researchscholarships for degrees are available.

According to Gauges, more than 4,444 of her 10 million international sophomores are enrolled in her 4,200+colleges and universities, both private and public. In general, the number of undergraduates concentrated in America comes from Asian countries such as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Japan and China. Select the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Australia, Canada as well as the United States. These countries are witnessing a rapid increase in the number of individuals seeking more advanced investigations. The basic reason why sophomores go on to master's programs in foreign graduate schools is that the number of vacancies is low and the number of people in these positions in each country is huge. This has led many professional undergraduates to pursue postgraduate studies. You can see that there are quite a few bachelor's degrees andmaster's degrees in computer science at US universities. The focus of this study applies to theseundergraduate degrees. Many schools in the US follow comparative requirements for undergraduate accreditation. Schools consider several variables, including placement in fitness assessments and school performance ratings. English rankings are determined by exposure in English proficiency tests such asTOEFL and IELTS.

The University's Admissions Advisory Board makes decisions regarding the acceptance or rejection of specific young researchers based on the general profile of the applicant's application. Records recorded with this company are marked with informative areas. Acknowledgment is a 400-row data set containing seven different autonomic factors. ie

1. Graduate Record Examination 1 (GRE) score. The score consists of 340 foci.
2. English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) test score. It consists of 120 priority areas.
3. University.Rating. Shows the position of colleges offering bachelor's degrees among various colleges.Your scorewill be out of 5.
4. Statement of Purpose (SOP), a record written to reveal the life, motivations and inspirations of a selected degree/college applicant. The score consists of five focal points.
5. The strength of a letter of recommendation (LOR) verifies the applicant's professional experience, falsifies validity, supports certainty, and guarantees your competence. The score consists of five focal points.
6. Undergraduate GPA (CGPA) from 10.
7. Research experience (either 0 or 1) that could support the application, such as distributing research papers at conferences or filling out as a right-hand exam for university faculty. One ward variable can be anticipated which is possibility of affirmation, that is as per the input given will be going from 0 to 1.

1.1 PROJECT

OVERVIEW

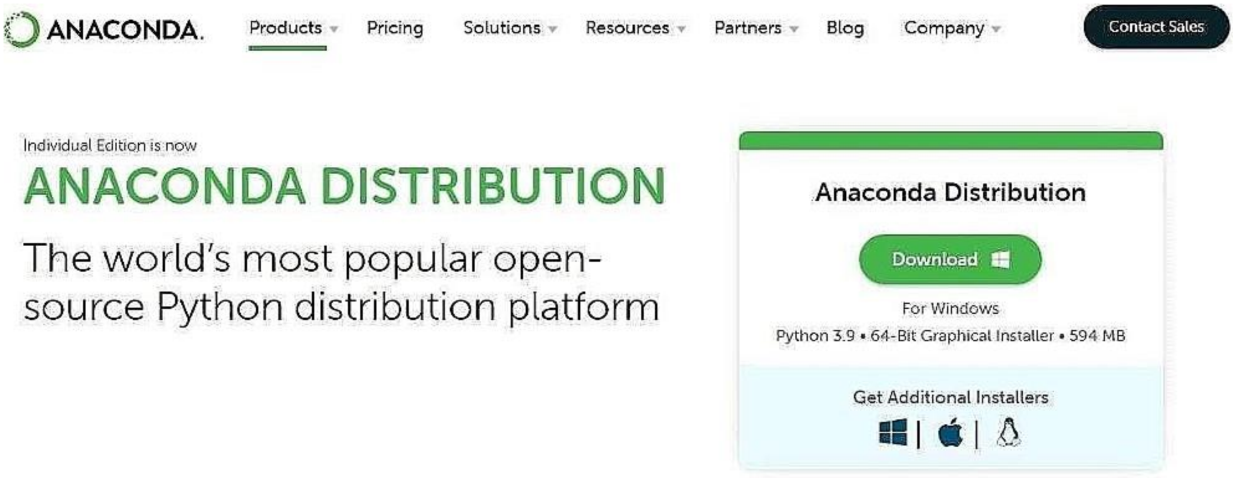
PRE REQUISTIES

Anaconda Installation:

Anaconda is a distribution of the Python and R programming languages for scientific computing that aims tosimplify package management and deployment. The distribution includes data science packages suitable forWindows, Linux, and macOS. Developed and maintained by Anaconda. Founded in 2012 by Peter Wang and Travis Olyphant. As Anaconda, also known as Anaconda Distribution or Anaconda Individual Edition, the company's other products include his Anaconda Team Edition and Anaconda Enterprise Edition, neither ofwhich are free.

WAY TO INSTALL ANACONDA:

STEP 1: Download and Anaconda



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ANACONDA DISTRIBUTION
The world's most popular open-source Python distribution platform
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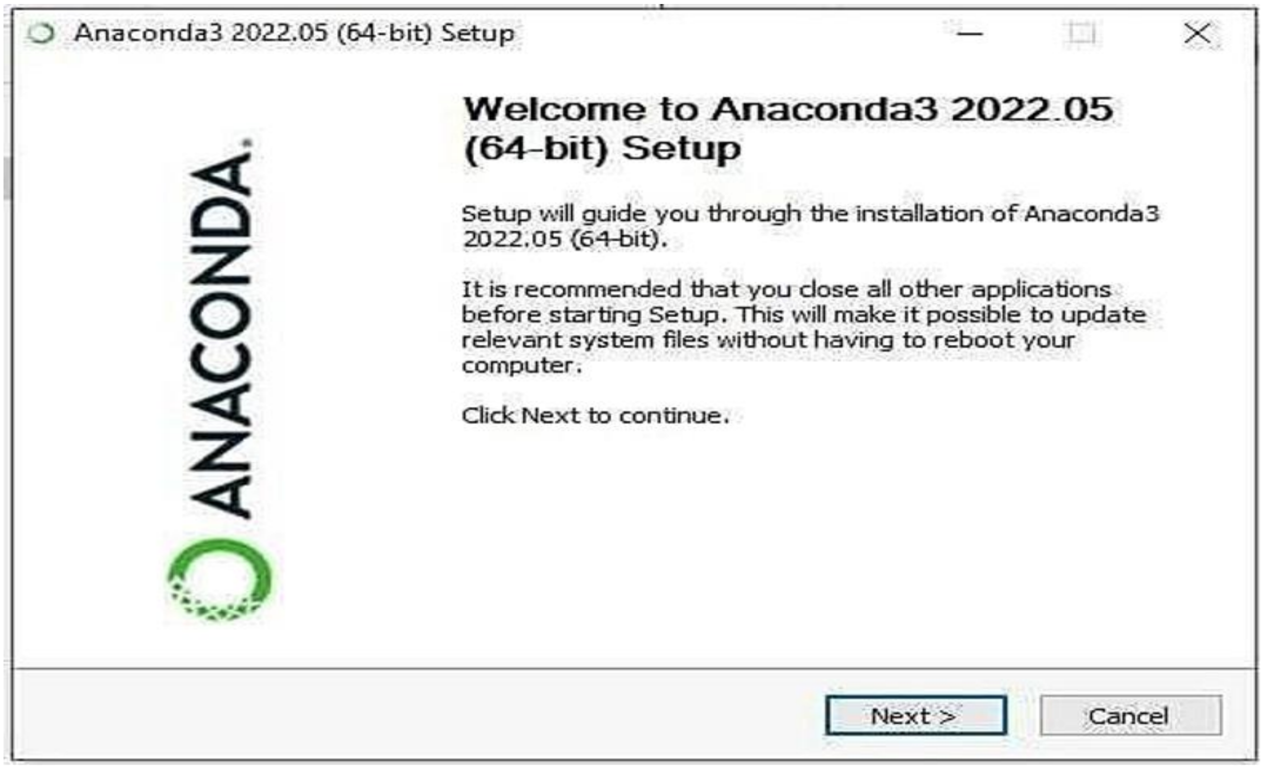
Python 3.9 • 64-Bit Graphical Installer • 594 MB
Get Additional Installers

STEP 2: Install the Anaconda



Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) Setup

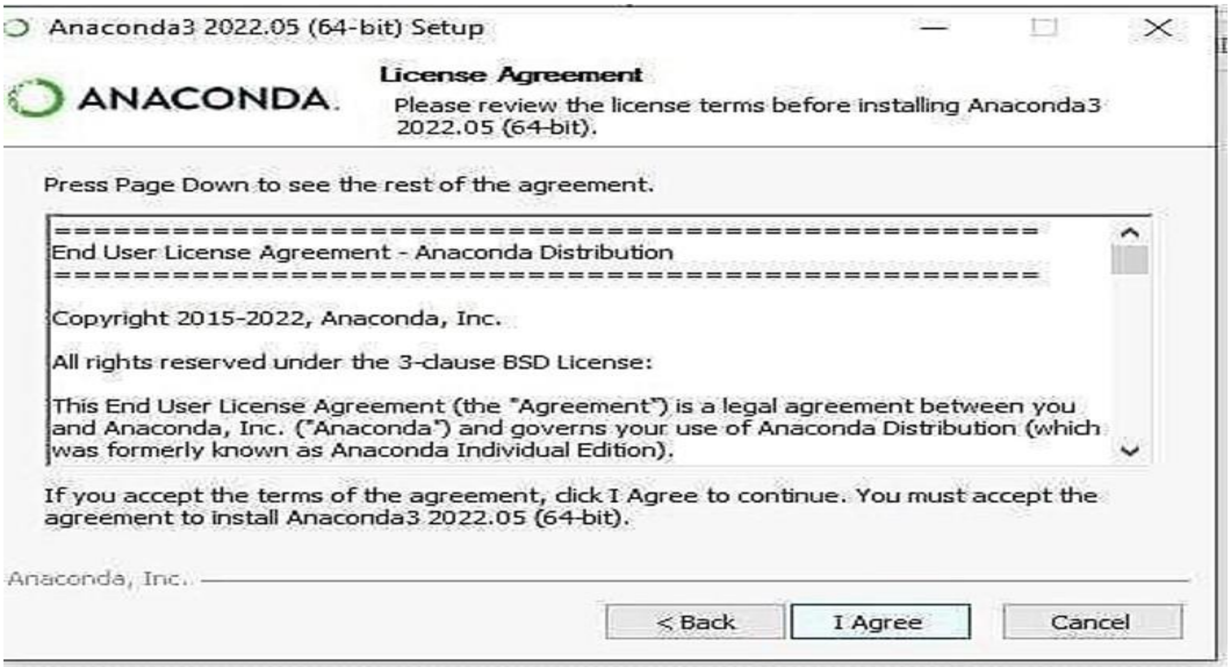
Welcome to Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) Setup

Setup will guide you through the installation of Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit).

It is recommended that you close all other applications before starting Setup. This will make it possible to update relevant system files without having to reboot your computer.

Click Next to continue.

STEP 3: Click I Agree



Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) Setup

License Agreement

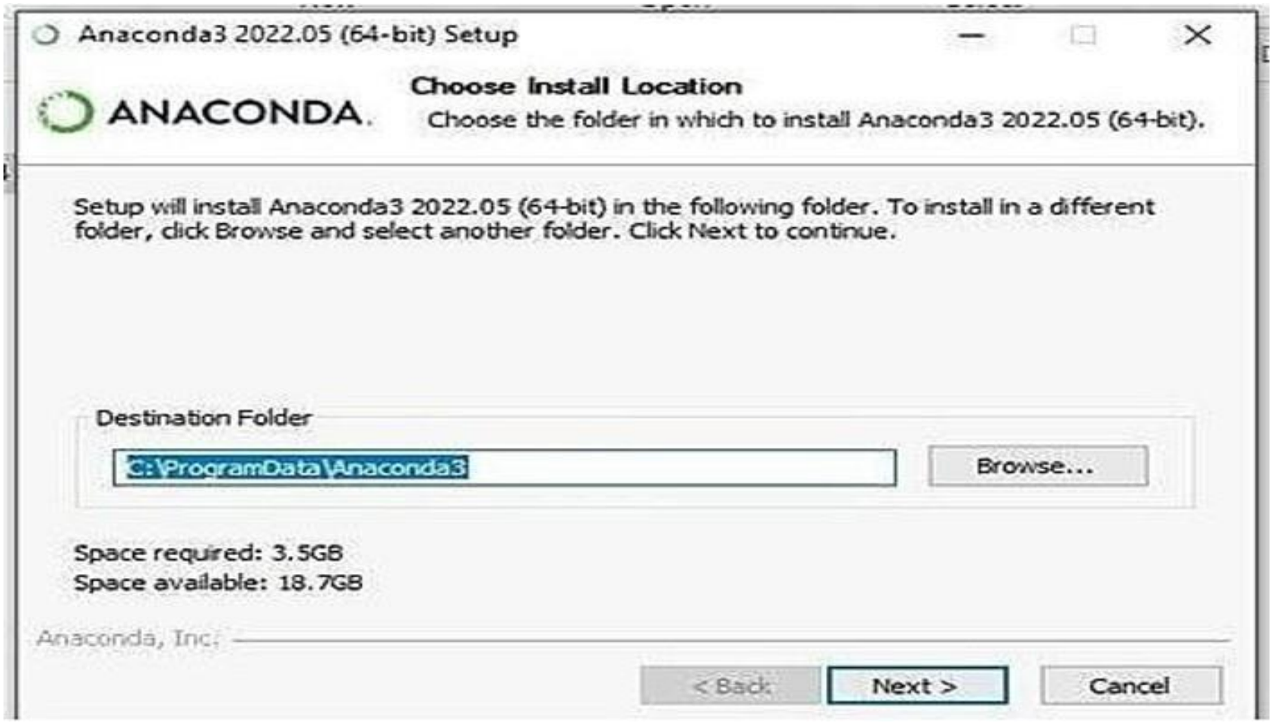
Please review the license terms before installing Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit).

Press Page Down to see the rest of the agreement.

```
===================================================
End User License Agreement - Anaconda Distribution
===================================================

Copyright 2015-2022, Anaconda, Inc.

All rights reserved under the 3-clause BSD License:

This End User License Agreement (the "Agreement") is a legal agreement between you
and Anaconda, Inc. ("Anaconda") and governs your use of Anaconda Distribution (which
was formerly known as Anaconda Individual Edition).
```

If you accept the terms of the agreement, click I Agree to continue. You must accept the agreement to install Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit).

STEP 4: Choose the Installation Location



Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) Setup

Choose Install Location

Choose the folder in which to install Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit).

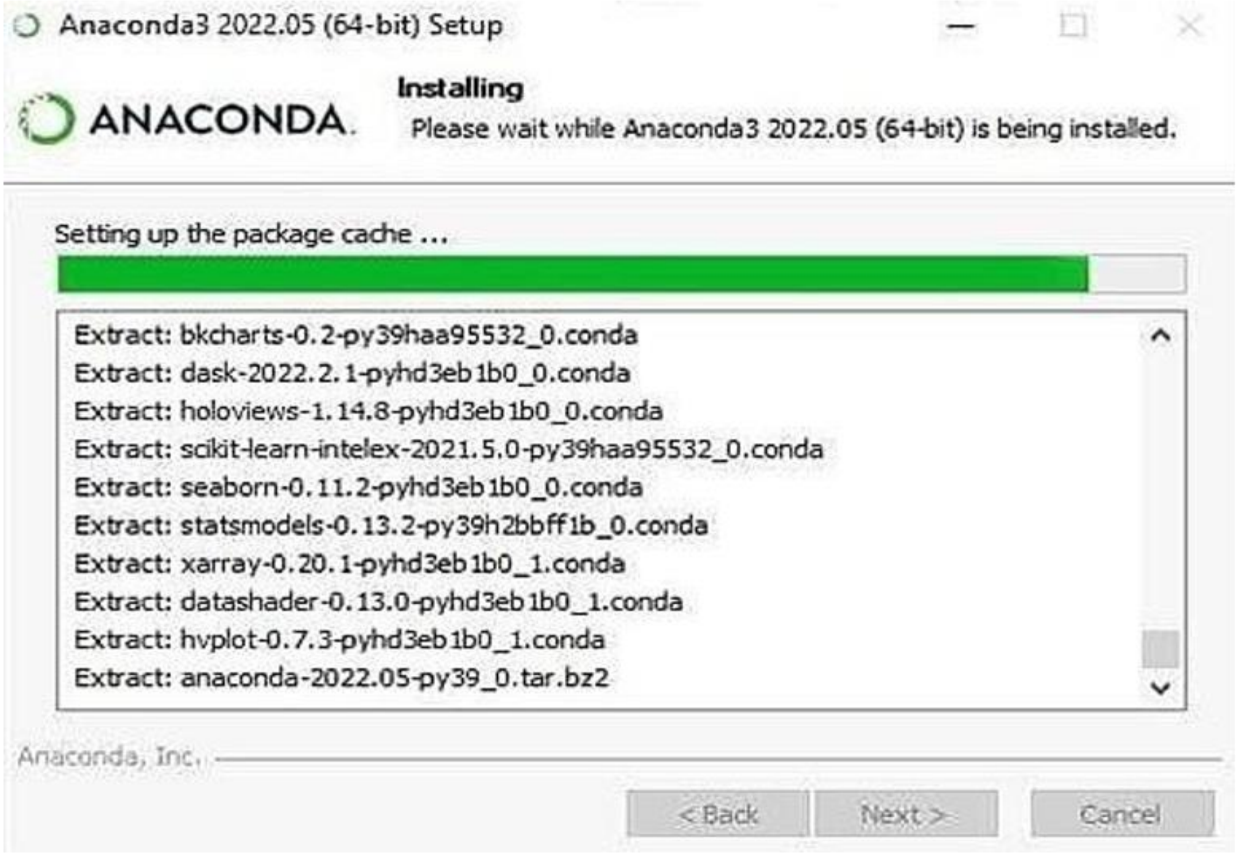
Setup will install Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) in the following folder. To install in a different folder, click Browse and select another folder. Click Next to continue.

Destination Folder: C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3

Space required: 3.5GB
Space available: 18.7GB

Anaconda, Inc.

STEP 5: Installing the Requiring packages



Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) Setup

Installing

Please wait while Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) is being installed.

Setting up the package cache ...

```
Extract: bkcharts-0.2-py39haa95532_0.conda
Extract: dask-2022.2.1-pyhd3eb1b0_0.conda
Extract: holoviews-1.14.8-pyhd3eb1b0_0.conda
Extract: scikit-learn-intelex-2021.5.0-py39haa95532_0.conda
Extract: seaborn-0.11.2-pyhd3eb1b0_0.conda
Extract: statsmodels-0.13.2-py39h2bbff1b_0.conda
Extract: xarray-0.20.1-pyhd3eb1b0_1.conda
Extract: datashader-0.13.0-pyhd3eb1b0_1.conda
Extract: hvplot-0.7.3-pyhd3eb1b0_1.conda
Extract: anaconda-2022.05-py39_0.tar.bz2
```

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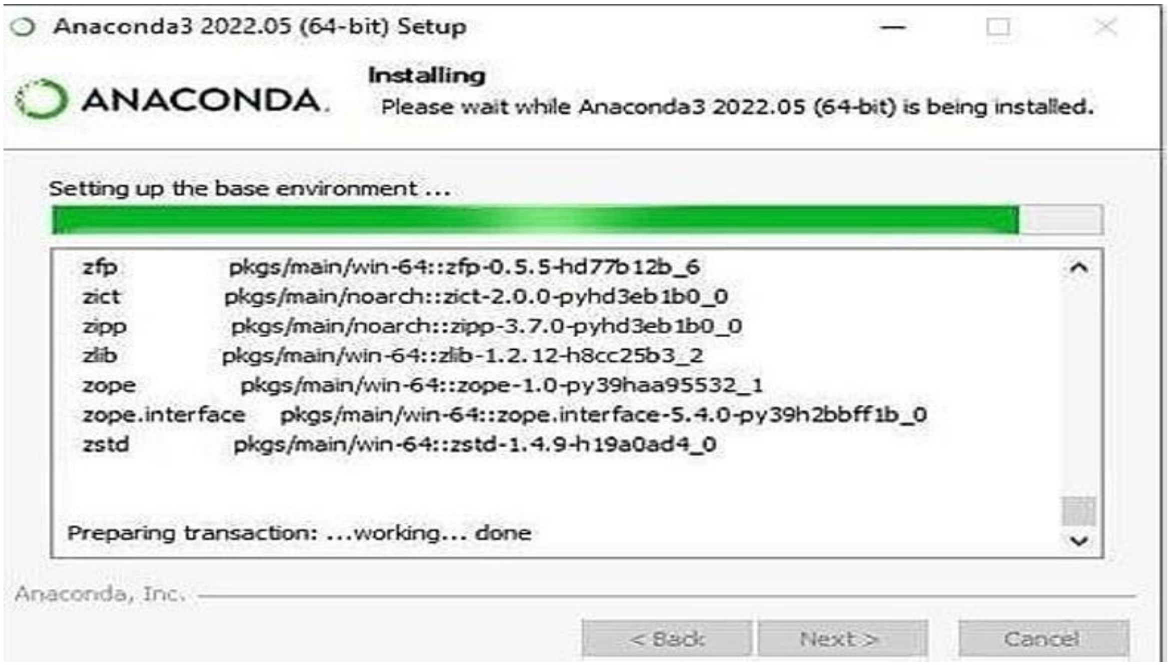
STEP 6: Setting up the base environment



Installing

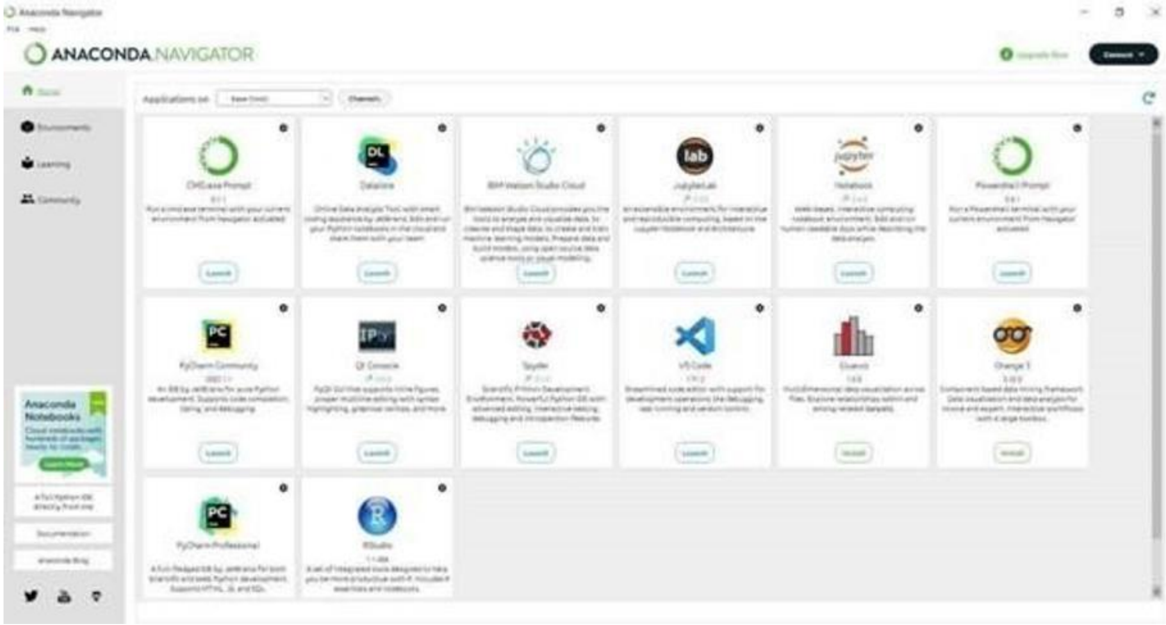
Please wait while Anaconda3 2022.05 (64-bit) is being installed.

Setting up the base environment ...

```
zfp            pkgs/main/win-64::zfp-0.5.5-hd77b12b_6
zict           pkgs/main/noarch::zict-2.0.0-pyhd3eb1b0_0
zipp           pkgs/main/noarch::zipp-3.7.0-pyhd3eb1b0_0
zlib           pkgs/main/win-64::zlib-1.2.12-h8cc25b3_2
zope           pkgs/main/win-64::zope-1.0-py39haa95532_1
zope.interface pkgs/main/win-64::zope.interface-5.4.0-py39h2bbff1b_0
zstd           pkgs/main/win-64::zstd-1.4.9-h19a0ad4_0


Preparing transaction: ...working... done
```

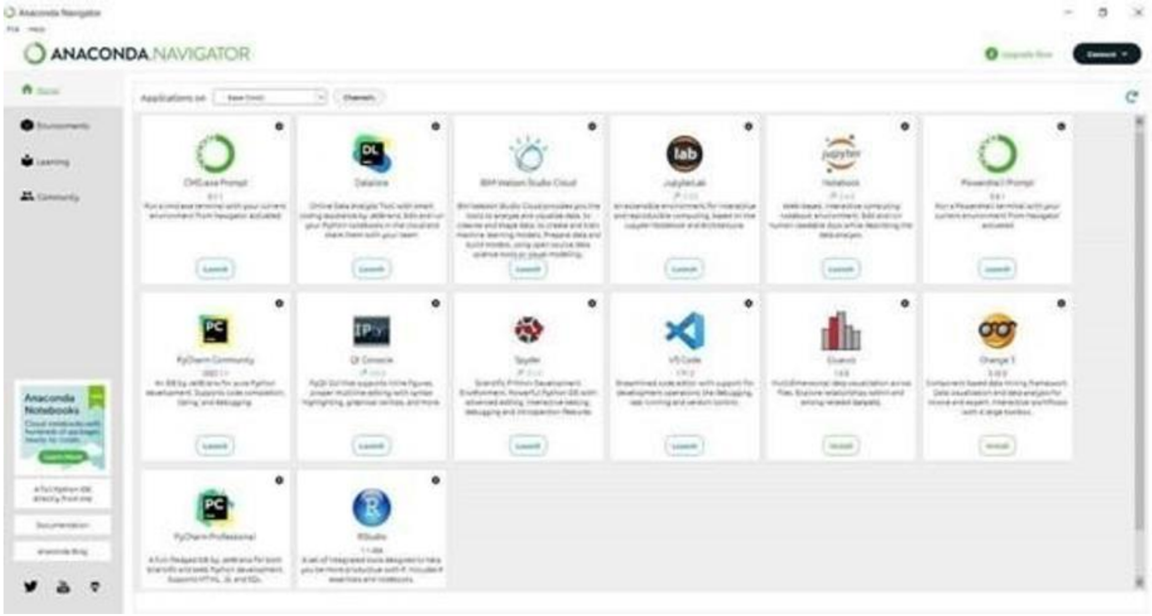
Anaconda, Inc.

STEP 7: Successfully Installed and check the Anaconda Navigator working or not

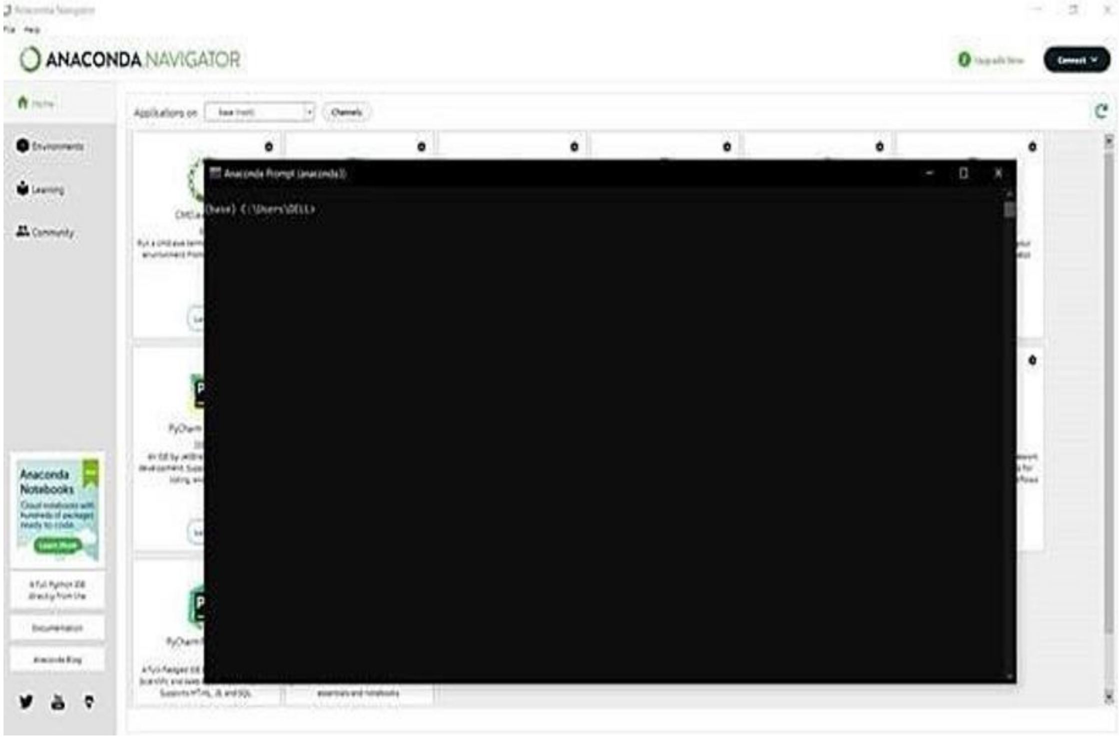


Python packages installation:

Step 1: Open the anaconda navigator in the start menu



Step 2: Open the CMD.exe prompt



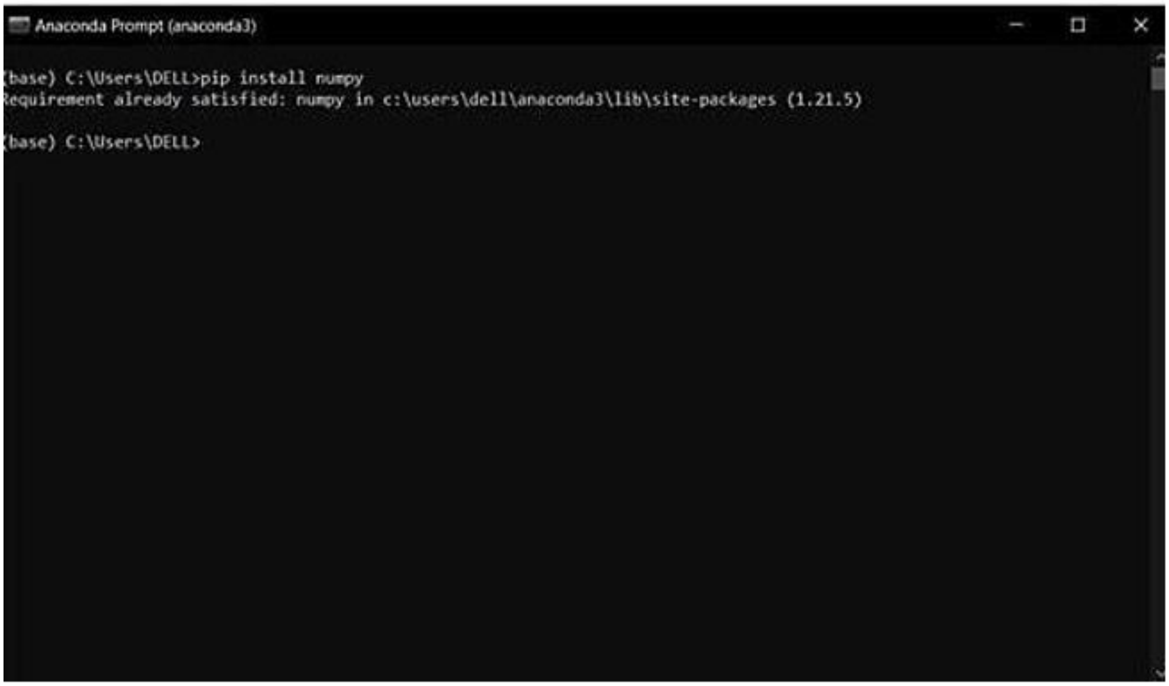
```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>
```

Step 3: Install the NUMPY package

To enter the numpy package enter the command in
the CMD.exeCommand: **Pip install numpy**

Numpy:

This package is used to perform numerical computations. This package comes pre-installed withAnaconda. NumPy is used for manipulating arrays. NumPy stands for Numerical Python.



```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>pip install numpy
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.21.5)

(base) C:\Users\DELL>
```

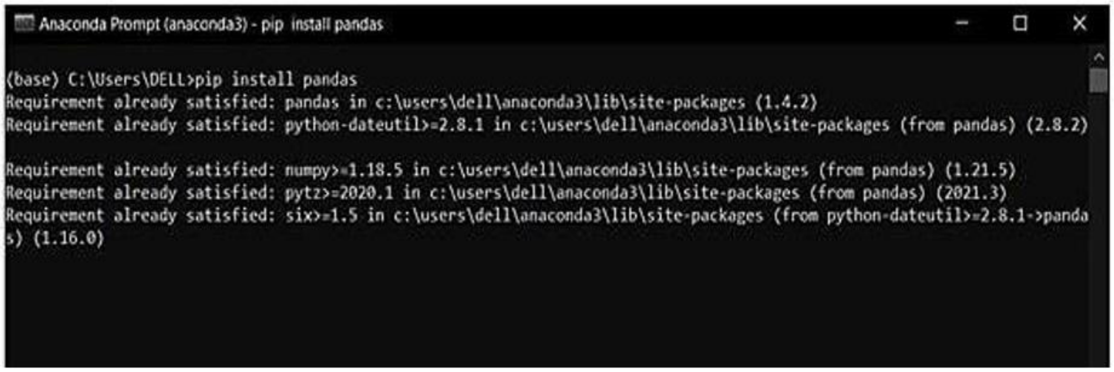
Step 4: Install the pandas package.

To enter the pandas package enter the command in

the CMD.exeCommand: **Pip install pandas**

Pandas:

Pandas is one of the most widely used Python libraries for data science. It provides powerful and easy-to-use structure and data analysis tools. This package comes pre-installed with Anaconda. An open source library built on top of the NumPy library. A Python package thatprovides various data structures and operations for working with numerical data and time series. Mainly, it's common for data to be imported and analyzed much easier. Pandas is fast, providing users with high performance and productivity.



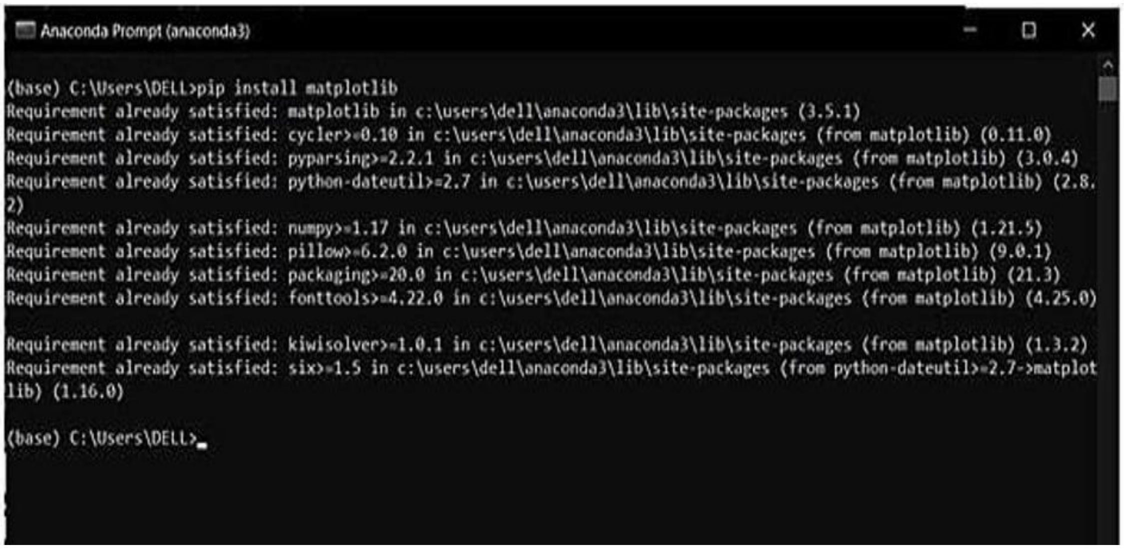
```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>pip install pandas
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.18.5 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (1.21.5)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->panda
s) (1.16.0)
```

Step 5: Install the Matplotlib package.

To enter the Matplotlib package enter the command In
the CMD.exeCommand: **Pip install Matplotlib**

Matplotlib:

Matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated and interactive visualizations in Python. This package comes pre-installed with Anaconda. Matplotlib is a nice visualization library in Python for 2D plotting of arrays. Matplotlib is a cross-platform data visualization library based on NumPy arrays and designed to work with the wider SciPy stack. Introduced by John Hunter in 2002.



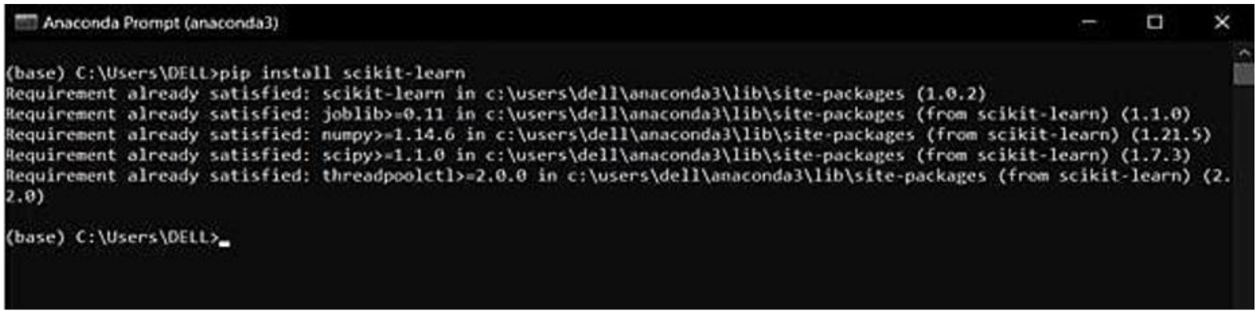
```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>pip install matplotlib
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.2.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.8.
2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.21.5)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (9.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplot
lib) (1.16.0)

(base) C:\Users\DELL>_
```

Step 6: Install the Scikit-learn package.

To enter the Scikit- learn package enter the command in
the CMD.exeCommand:**Pip install Scikit-learn**

Scikit-learn:

This is a machine learning library for the Python programming language. This package comes pre-installed with Anaconda. Scikit Learn in Python is primarily used to focus on modeling in Python. It was only focused on modeling, not loading data.



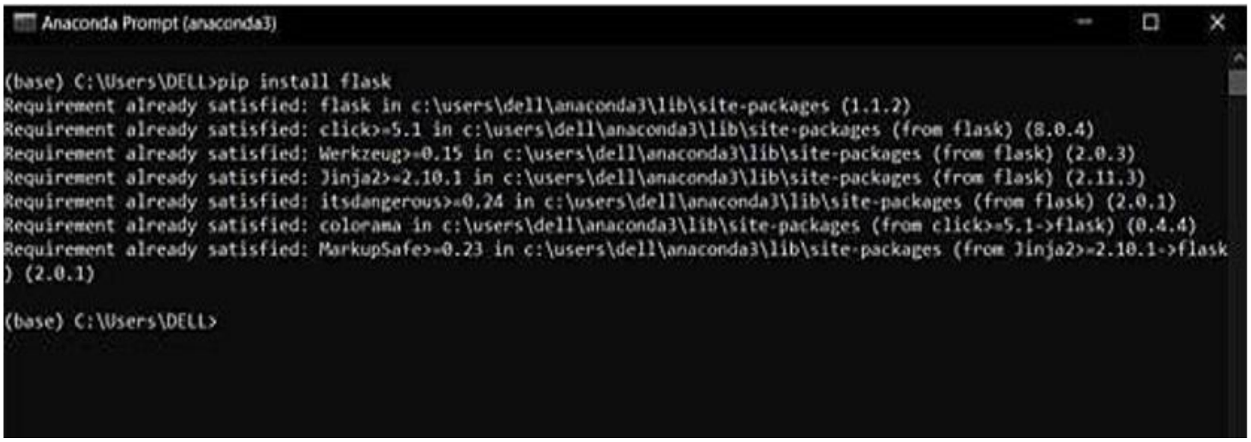
```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>pip install scikit-learn
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.11 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.14.6 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.21.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.1.0 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.7.3)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (2.
2.0)

(base) C:\Users\DELL>
```

Step 7: Install the Flask package.

To enter the Flask package enter the command in
the CMD.exeCommand: **Pip install Flask**

Flask:

Flask is a lightweight WSGI web application framework Flask is a web application framework written in Python. It is developed by Armin Ronacher, who leads an internationalgroup of Python enthusiasts called Pocco. Flask is based on the WSGI toolkit tools and the Jinja2 template engine. Both are Pocco projects.



```
(base) C:\Users\DELL>pip install flask
Requirement already satisfied: flask in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: click>=5.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from flask) (8.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: Werkzeug>=0.15 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from flask) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=2.10.1 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from flask) (2.11.3)
Requirement already satisfied: itsdangerous>=0.24 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from flask) (2.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: colorama in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from click>=5.1->flask) (0.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.23 in c:\users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from Jinja2>=2.10.1->flask
) (2.0.1)

(base) C:\Users\DELL>
```

PROJECT FLOW

You will go through all the steps mentioned below to complete the project.

1. User interacts with the UI (User Interface) to enter Data
2. The entered data is analyzed by the model which is integrated
3. Once model analyses the input the prediction is showcased on the UI

To accomplish this, we have to complete all the activities and tasks listed below

4. Data Collection.
   a. Collect the dataset or Create the dataset
5. Data Preprocessing.
   a. Import the Libraries.
   b. Importing the dataset.
   c. Checking for Null Values.
   d. Data Visualization.
   e. Taking care of Missing Data.
   f. Label encoding.
   g. One Hot Encoding.
   h. Feature Scaling.
   i. Splitting Data into Train and Test.
6. Model Building

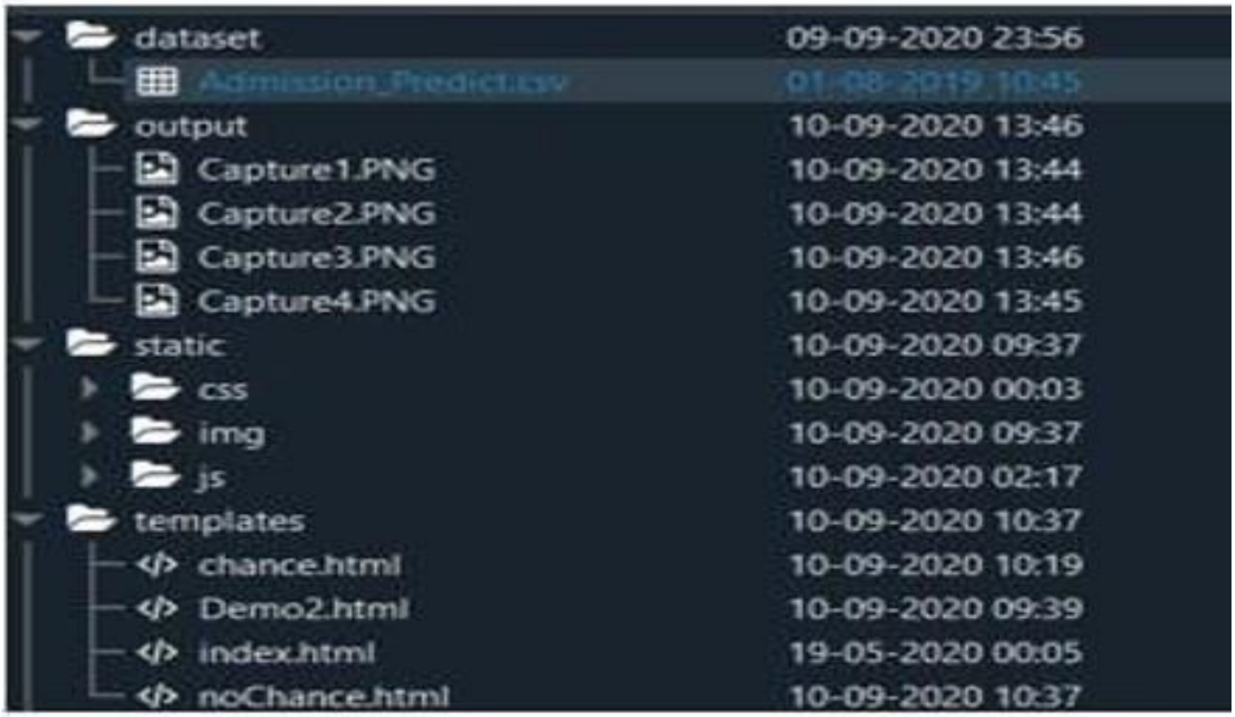
   a. Training and testing the model
   b. Evaluation of Model
7. Application Building
   a. Create an HTML file
   b. Build a Python Code

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

8. To understand regression and classification problems.
9. To grab insights from data through visualization.
10. Applying different Machine Learning algorithms to determine the probability ofacceptance in a particular university.
11. Evaluation metrics build a web application using the Flask framework

PROJECT STRUCTURE

Create a Project folder that contains files as shown below

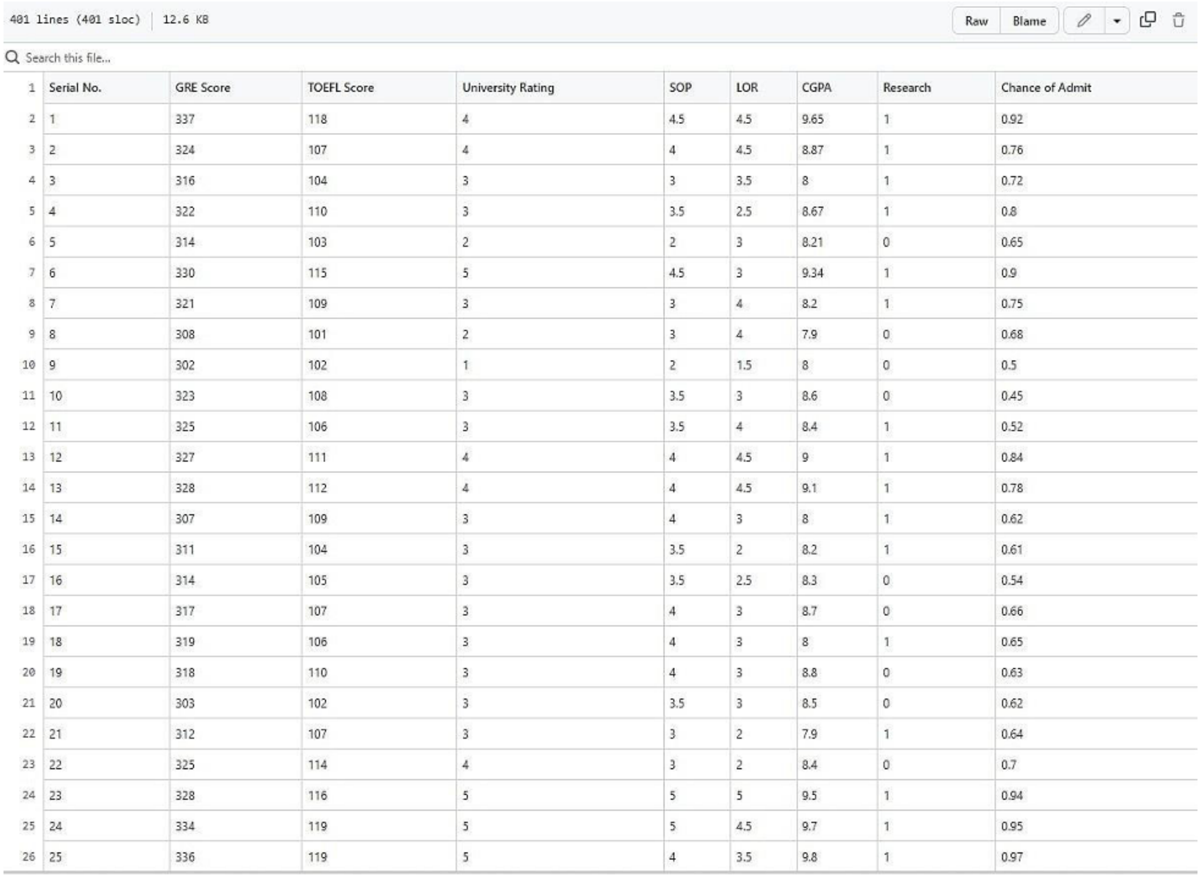


```
dataset                      09-09-2020 23:56
    Admission_Predict.csv    01-08-2019 10:45
output                       10-09-2020 13:46
    Capture1.PNG             10-09-2020 13:44
    Capture2.PNG             10-09-2020 13:44
    Capture3.PNG             10-09-2020 13:46
    Capture4.PNG             10-09-2020 13:45
static                       10-09-2020 09:37
    css                      10-09-2020 00:03
    img                      10-09-2020 09:37
    js                       10-09-2020 02:17
templates                    10-09-2020 10:37
    chance.html              10-09-2020 10:19
    Demo2.html               10-09-2020 09:39
    index.html               19-05-2020 00:05
    noChance.html            10-09-2020 10:37
```

DATA COLLECTION

The path to common information varies by project type. ML projects use real-time information. Information indexes can be collected from a variety of sources such as documents, data sets, sensors, and other sources, using free information collection from the Internet. Kaggle and the UCI Machinelearning Repository are themost commonly used repositories for sorting

information for machine learning models. Kaggle is probably the most visited website used forinformationgathering. Collect the dataset or Create the dataset.



Serial No.	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Chance of Admit
1	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	0.92
2	324	107	4	4	4.5	8.87	1	0.76
3	316	104	3	3	3.5	8	1	0.72
4	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	0.8
5	314	103	2	2	3	8.21	0	0.65
6	330	115	5	4.5	3	9.34	1	0.9
7	321	109	3	3	4	8.2	1	0.75
8	308	101	2	3	4	7.9	0	0.68
9	302	102	1	2	1.5	8	0	0.5
10	323	108	3	3.5	3	8.6	0	0.45
11	325	106	3	3.5	4	8.4	1	0.52
12	327	111	4	4	4.5	9	1	0.84
13	328	112	4	4	4.5	9.1	1	0.78
14	307	109	3	4	3	8	1	0.62
15	311	104	3	3.5	2	8.2	1	0.61
16	314	105	3	3.5	2.5	8.3	0	0.54
17	317	107	3	4	3	8.7	0	0.66
18	319	106	3	4	3	8	1	0.65
19	318	110	3	4	3	8.8	0	0.63
20	303	102	3	3.5	3	8.5	0	0.62
21	312	107	3	3	2	7.9	1	0.64
22	325	114	4	3	2	8.4	0	0.7
23	328	116	5	5	5	9.5	1	0.94
24	334	119	5	5	4.5	9.7	1	0.95
25	336	119	5	4	3.5	9.8	1	0.97

DATA PRE-PROCESSING

Importing the Libraries:

It is important to import all the necessary libraries such as pandas, numpy, matplotlib.

- **Numpy-**

It is an open-source numerical Python library. It contains a multi-dimensional array and matrix data structures. It can be used to perform mathematical operations on arrays such as trigonometric, statistical, and algebraic routines.

- **Pandas-**

It is a fast, powerful, flexible and easy to use open-source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language.

- **Seaborn-**

Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on matplotlib. It provides a high-level interfacefor drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.

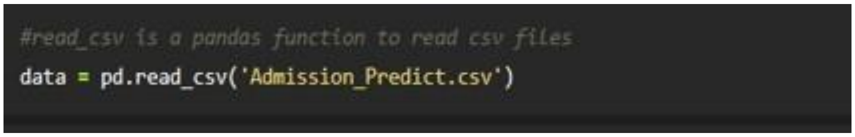
- **Matplotlib-**

Visualisation with python.It is a comprehensive libraryfor creating static,animated, and interactive visualizations in Python

Reading the Datasets:

You mighthave your data in .csv files, .excelfiles

Let’s load a .csv data file into pandas usingread_csv() function. We will need to locate the directory of the CSV file at first



```
#read_csv is a pandas function to read csv files
data = pd.read_csv('Admission_Predict.csv')
```

If your dataset is in some other location,Then see below commandData= pd.read_csv(r”File_location/filename.csv”)

Note: r stands for "raw" and will cause backslashes in the stringto be interpreted as actualbackslashes rather than special characters.

Our Dataset Admission_Predict contains

following Columns

1.Serial No.

2.GRE Score

3.TOEFL Score

4.University Rating

5..SOP

6.LOR

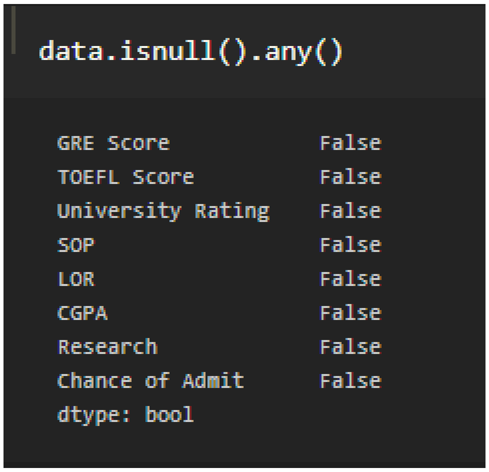
7.CGPA

8.Chance of Admit

Handling Missing Values:

After loading it is important to check the complete information of data as it can indicate many ofthe hidden information such as null values in a column or a row Check for the nullvalues. if it is present then the following steps can be performed

- Imputing data using the Imputationmethod in sklearn.
- Filling NaNvalues with mean, median, and mode using fillna() method.You can check the null values with the function isnull().any()



```
data.isnull().any()

GRE Score            False
TOEFL Score          False
University Rating    False
SOP                  False
LOR                  False
CGPA                 False
Research             False
Chance of Admit      False
dtype: bool
```

- If the dataset contains null values then the above functionsreturn as true. But if you lookat the dataset you can observe that the dataset does not have any null values.
- You can also check the number of null values presentin the columns by the usingisnull().sum() function

As we don't have categorical data then we can skip the steps of label encoding and one-hot encoding

Data Visualization:

Data visualization is where a given dataset is presented in a graphical format. It helps the detection of patterns, trends and correlations that might go undetected in text-based data. Understanding your data and the relationship present within it is just as importantas any algorithm used to train your machine learning model. Machine learning models will perform poorly on data that wasn’t visualized and understood properly.

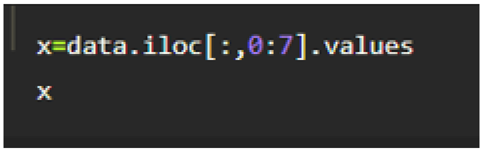
To visualize the dataset we need librariescalled Matplotlib and Seaborn. The Matplotlib libraryis a Python 2D plotting library that allows you to generate plots, scatter plots, histograms, bar charts etc.

Splitting Dependent And Independent Columns:

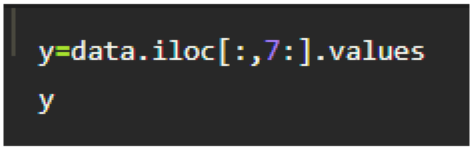
We need to split our dataset into the matrix of independent variables and the vector or dependent variable. Mathematically, Vector is defined as a matrix that has just one column.

- To read the columns,we will useiloc of pandas(used to fix the indexesfor selection)whichtakes two parameters — [rowselection, column selection].

Let’s split our datasetinto independent and dependent variables.



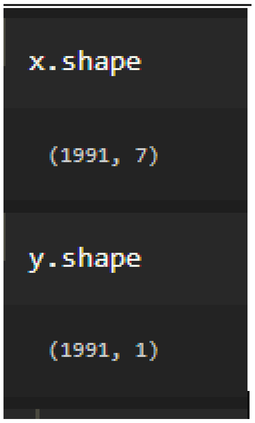
```
x=data.iloc[:,0:7].values
x
```



```
y=data.iloc[:,7:].values
y
```

From the above code “:” indicates that you are considering all the rows in the dataset and “0:7” indicates that you are considering columns 0 to 7 such as year, month, and day as input values and assigning them to variable x. In the same way in the second line “:” indicates you are considering all the rows and “7:” indicates that you are considering only the last column as output value and assigning them to variable y.

Let's Check the shape of x and Y



```
x.shape

 (1991, 7)

y.shape

 (1991, 1)
```

- You can see in x we have 1991 rows with 7 columns and y has 1 column with the samenumber of rows

Splitting The Data Into Train And Test:

To train the model, firstsplit the modelinto two segments: "training data" and "testing data". The classifier is trained using a 'training data set' and the performance of the classifier is tested on a non-fitting 'test data set'.

Training Set: The training Set is material for computers to learn how to process data. The AI uses computation to do the training part. The training dataset is used to learn and tune the classifier parameters.

Test set: A set of unseen data used solely to evaluate the performance of thefully displayed classifier.

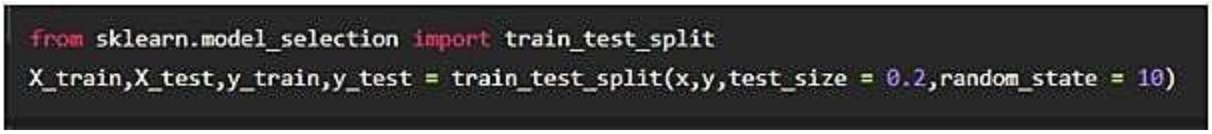
When you are working on a model and you want to train it, you obviously have a dataset. But after training, we have to test the model on some test dataset. For this, you will need a datasetthat is different from the training set you used earlier. But it might not always be possible to have so much data during the development phase. In such cases, the solution is to split the dataset into two sets, onefor training and theother for testing.

To help us with this task, the Scikit library provides a tool, called the Model

Selection library. There is a class in the library which is, ‘train_test_split.’ Using this we can easily split the dataset into the training and the testing datasets in various proportions.

The train-test split is a technique for evaluating the performance of a machinelearning algorithm.

- Train Dataset:Used to fit the machine learningmodel.
- Test Dataset:Used to evaluatethe fit machinelearning model.



```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.2,random_state = 10)
```

In general, you can allocate 80% of the dataset to the training set and the remaining 20% to the test set. We will create 4 sets

- x_train
- x_test
- y_train
- y_test .

There are afew other parameters that we need to understand before we use the class:

- test_size: this parameter decides the size of the data that has to be split as the test dataset. This is given as a fraction. For example, if you pass 0.5 as the value, the dataset will be split 50% as the test dataset and remaining a train dataset
- random_state: here you pass an integer, which will act as the seed for the random number generator during the split. Or, you can also pass an instance of the Random_state class, which will become the number generator. If you don’t pass anything,the Random_state instanceused by np.random will be used instead.

1.2 PURPOSE

This is the project for a new web-based University Admit Eligibility Predictor. Predictor is an ML based application that asks for the users to input their academic transcripts data and calculates their chances of admission into the University Tier that they selected. It also provides an analysis of the data and shows how chances of admissions can depend on various factors. This document describes the scope, objectives and goals of the system. In addition to describing the non- functional requirements, this document models the functional requirements with use cases, interaction diagrams and class models. This document is intended to direct the design and implementation of the target system in an object-oriented language.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. Existing Problem

It’s almost admission season and I’ve know a couple of friends who are in panic mode waiting for a call from the universities they’ve applied.
This made me think— How can we predict whether a student will get an admission or not?What are the parameters for selection? Can it be mathematically expressed? All of these questions started popping up. This is the main existing problem.

2.2. References

- https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9418279

Abstract:

Students regularly have difficulty finding a fitting institution to pursue higher studies based on their profile.There are some advisory administrations and online apps that recommend universities but they ask huge consultancy fees and online apps are not accurate. So, the aim of this research is to develop a model that predict the percentage of chances into the university accurately.

References: MS Acharya, A Armaan and AS Antony, "A comparison of regression models for prediction of graduate admissions", 2019.

> https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9410717

Abstract:

Students applying for admissions to universities find it difficult to understand whether they have good chances of getting admission in a university or not. Keeping this in focus, we have used logistic regression techniques that have gained attention in software engineering field for its ability to be used for predictions. This is a novel work on a university admissions predictor usingwhichstudents can evaluatetheir competitiveness for getting admission at a university.

References: M. Fatima and M. Pasha, "Survey of machine learning algorithms for disease diagnostic",*Journal of Intelligent Learning Systems and Applications*, vol. 9, no. 01, pp. 1, 2017.

> https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6416521

Abstract:

This paper presents a new college admission system using hybrid recommender based on data mining techniques and knowledge discovery rules, for tackling college admissions prediction problems. This is due to the huge numbers of students required to attend university colleges every year. The proposed HRSPCA system consists of two cascaded hybrid recommenders working togetherwith the help of college predictor, for achieving high performance.

References: G. Ganapathy, and K. Arunesh, "Models for Recommender Systems in Web Usage Mining Based on User Ratings" Proceedings of the World Congress on Engineering, Vol. I WCE2011.

➢https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3388818.3393716

Abstract:

With the increase in the number of graduates who wish to pursue their education, it becomes more challenging to get admission to the students' dream university. Newly graduate students usually are not knowledgeable of the requirements and the procedures of the postgraduate admission and might spent a considerable amount of money to get advice from consultancy organizations to help them identify their admission chances.

References: E. Roberts, "using machine learning and predictive modeling to assess admission policies and standards," 2013.

> https://medium.com/@jigar18011999/university-predictor-by-machine-learning-2d880e9f3a3

Abstract:

This article describes the architecture and algorithms of the proposed system. ANN, decision trees, and logistic regression were used to find admissions for a particular student. ML models take into account various parameters such as GRE and TOEFL scores, SOP, and LOR. Finally, after evaluation, the authors state that decision trees are the most accurate among the tree algorithms used.

> https://github.com/satwik2663/Machine-Learning-Graduate-Studuent-Admission-Predictor

Abstract:

Today, there are many students who travel to USA to pursue higher education. It is necessary for the students to know what are their chances of getting an admit in the universities. Also, universities manually check and count the total number of applicants who could get an admit into university. These methods are slow and certainly not very consistent for students and universities to get an actual result. This method is also prone to human error and thus accounts for some inaccuracies. Since the frequency of students studying abroad has increased, there is a need to employ more efficient systems which handle the admission process accurately from both perspectives.

> https://github.com/anjanatiha/University-Admission-Match-Predictor

Abstract:

i. Analyzed university admission statistics.

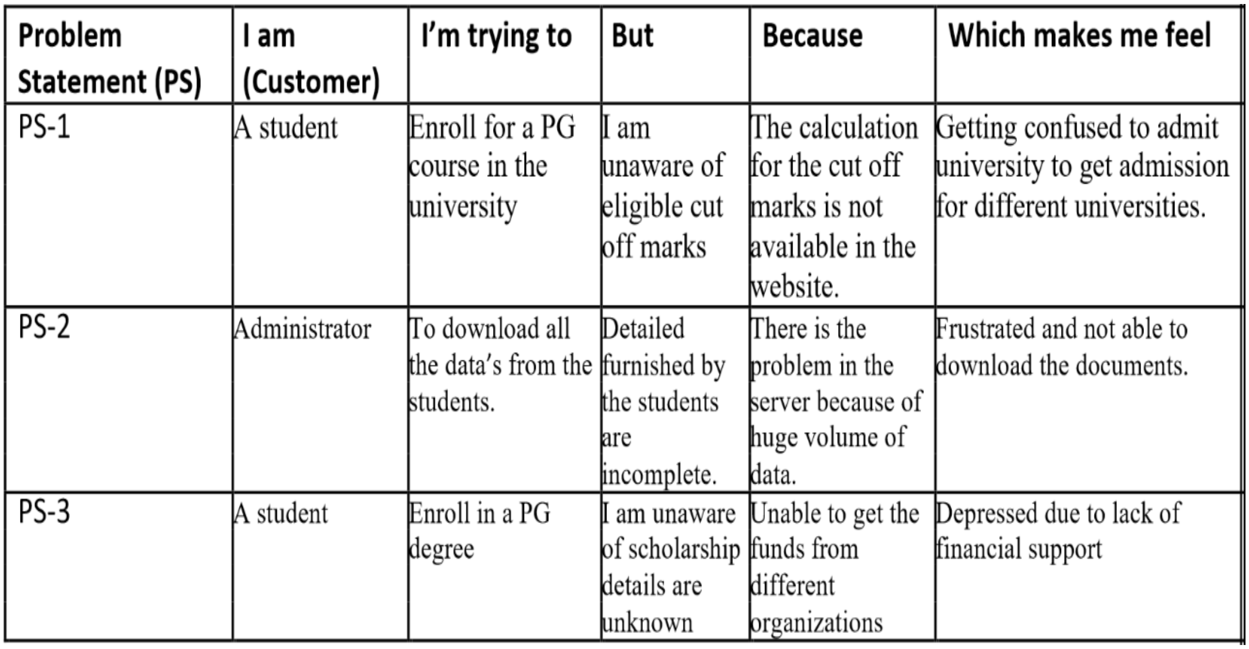
ii. Developed tools for matching university (in percentile) using CGPA, GRE (Verbal, Quantitative, Analytical Writing) scores.

> https://github.com/karanwadhwa/dd-admission-predictor

Abstract:

This system was originally developed only for Engineering College Admissions in Maharashtra,India but can essentially be adapted for other streams too. The purpose of it is to build a system to predict the users chances for getting into a certain college.

b.Problem Statement Definition



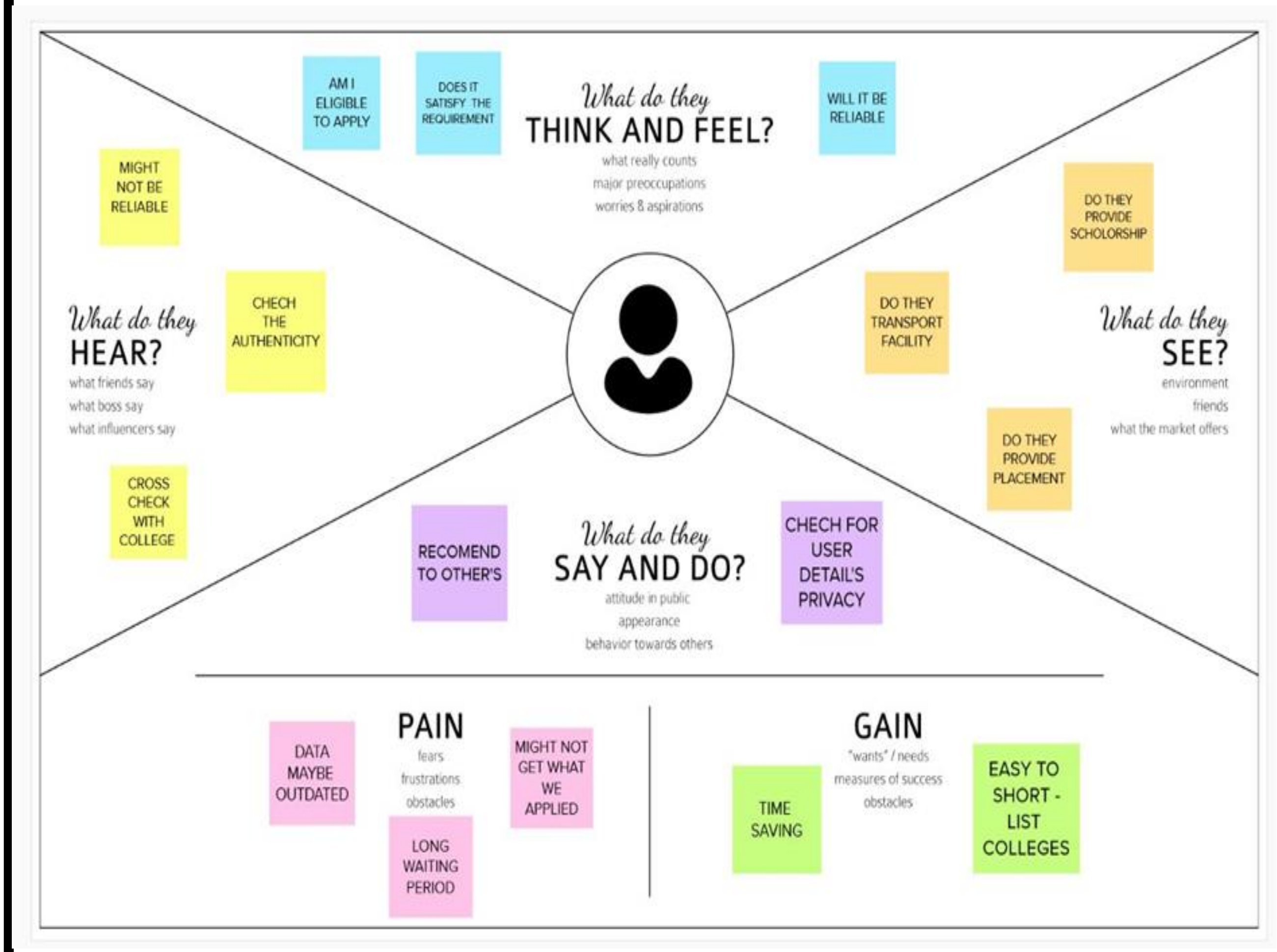
Problem Statement (PS)	I am (Customer)	I'm trying to	But	Because	Which makes me feel
PS-1	A student	Enroll for a PG course in the university	I am unaware of eligible cut off marks	The calculation for the cut off marks is not available in the website.	Getting confused to admit university to get admission for different universities.
PS-2	Administrator	To download all the data's from the students.	Detailed furnished by the students are incomplete.	There is the problem in the server because of huge volume of data.	Frustrated and not able to download the documents.
PS-3	A student	Enroll in a PG degree	I am unaware of scholarship details are unknown	Unable to get the funds from different organizations	Depressed due to lack of financial support

3.IDEATION AND PROPOSEDSOLUTION

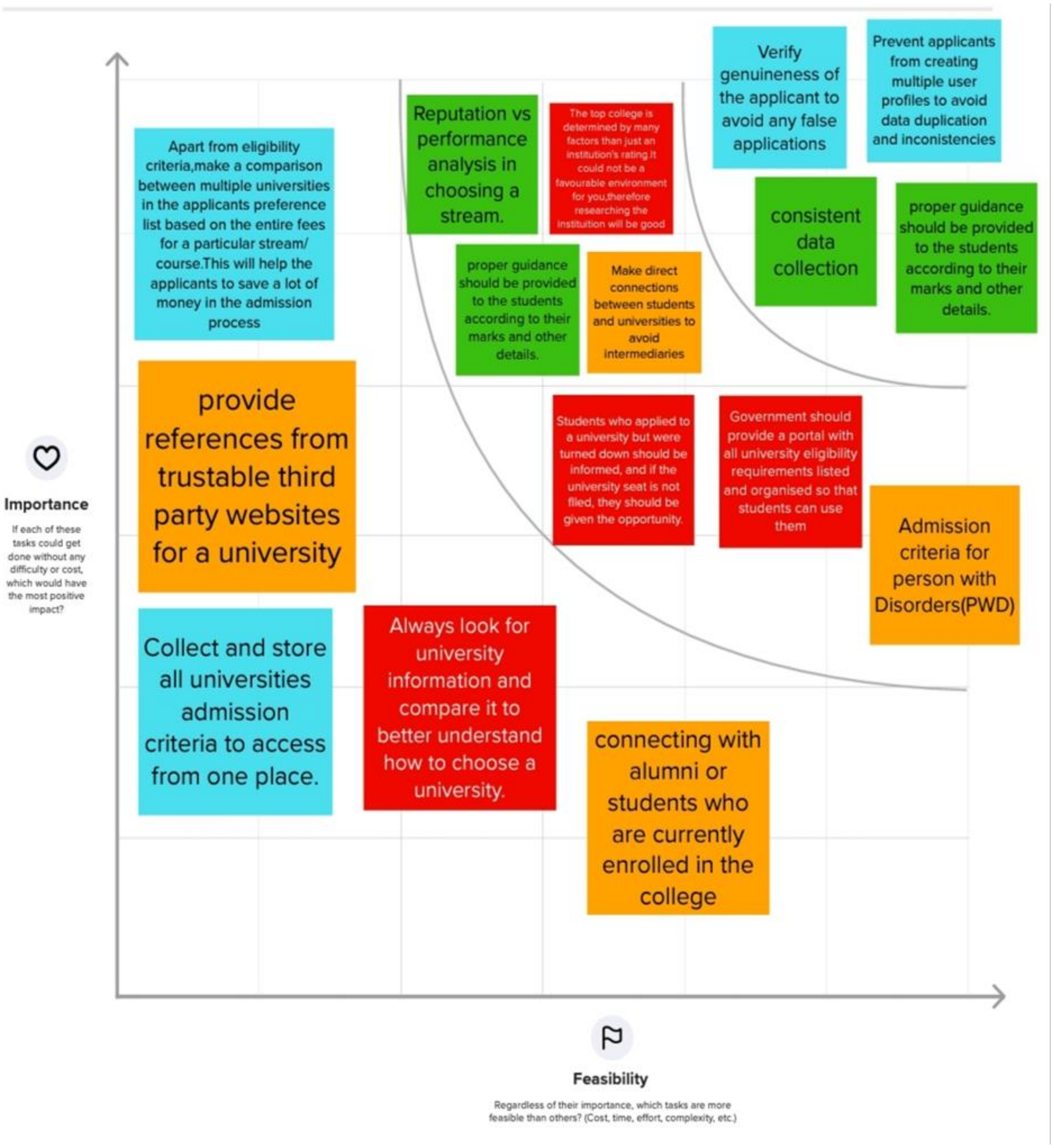
Ideation is the process where you generate ideas and solutions through sessions such as Sketching, Prototyping, Brainstorming, Brainwriting, Worst Possible Idea, and a wealth of other ideation techniques. Ideation is also the third stage in the Design Thinking process. In this project the ideation phase consist of,

- Empathy Map
- Brainstorming
- Proposed Solution
- Problem Solution Fit

3.1 Empathy Map



3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming



Verify genuineness of the applicant to avoid any false applications

Prevent applicants from creating multiple user profiles to avoid data duplication and inconsistencies

Reputation vs performance analysis in choosing a stream.

The top college is determined by many factors than just an institution's rating.It could not be a favourable environment for you,therefore researching the institution will be good

Apart from eligibility criteria,make a comparison between multiple universities in the applicants preference list based on the entire fees for a particular stream/ course.This will help the applicants to save a lot of money in the admission process

consistent data collection

proper guidance should be provided to the students according to their marks and other details.

proper guidance should be provided to the students according to their marks and other details.

Make direct connections between students and universities to avoid intermediaries

provide references from trustable third party websites for a university

Students who applied to a university but were turned down should be informed, and if the university seat is not filed, they should be given the opportunity.

Government should provide a portal with all university eligibility requirements listed and organised so that students can use them

Admission criteria for person with Disorders(PWD)

Collect and store all universities admission criteria to access from one place.

Always look for university information and compare it to better understand how to choose a university.

connecting with alumni or students who are currently enrolled in the college

Importance

If each of these tasks could get done without any difficulty or cost, which would have the most positive impact?

Feasibility

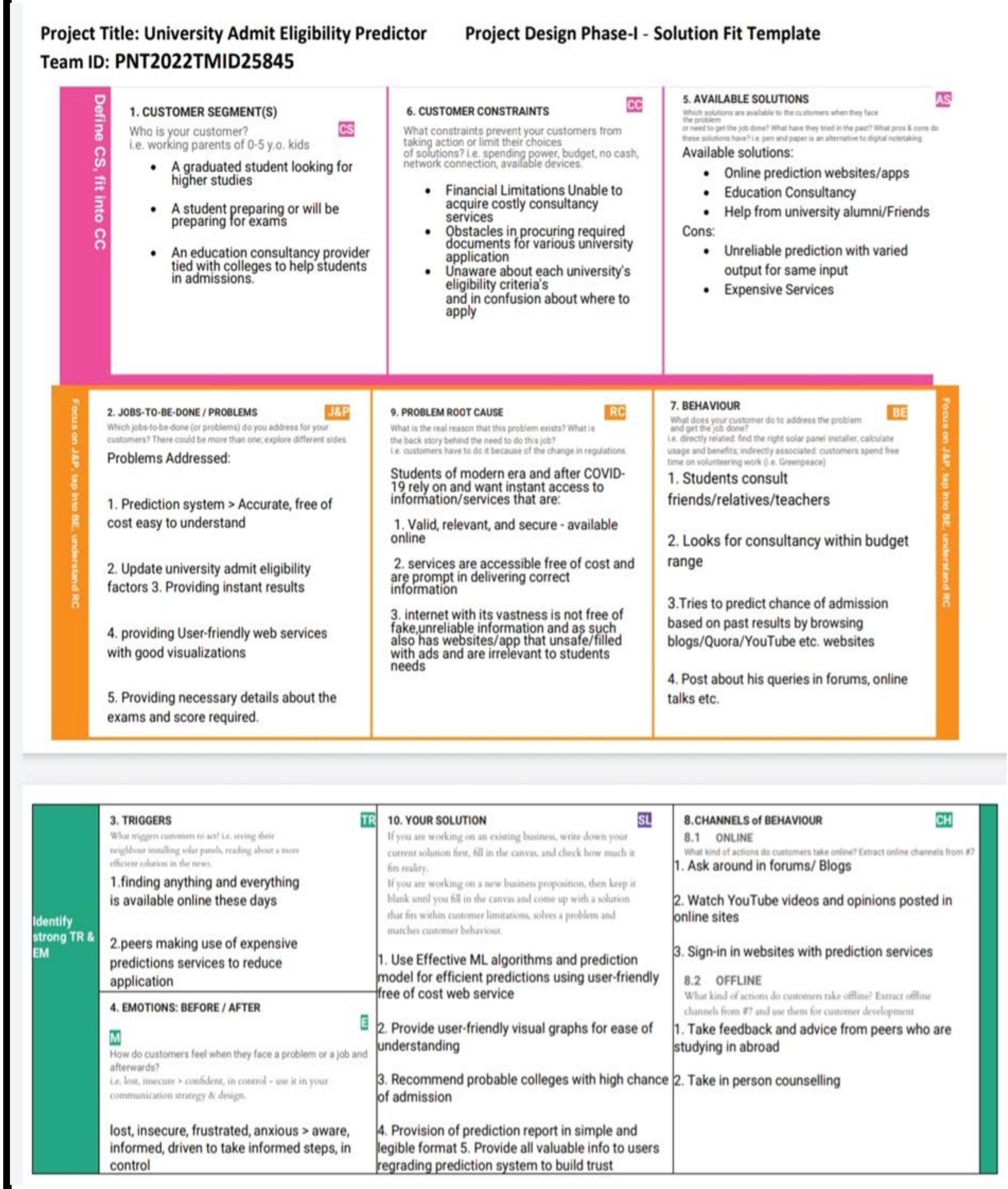
Regardless of their importance, which tasks are more feasible than others? (Cost, time, effort, complexity, etc.)

3.3 Proposed Solution

1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	With the increased rates in the number ofstudents/learners opting for abroad universities that provide niche and specialized courses/programs, higher job opportunities and salary packages, student want to be able to get in bestUniversities. To make such informed decision student look for online free prediction tools that can present them instant results – comprehensive and detailed and need no fees and can be accessed easily.
2.	Idea / Solution description	The Prediction model will be built to be efficient and effective using Machine Learning algorithms like – KNN, linear regression etc that provides accurate prediction based on past data collected. Users will get instant prediction results – the percentage chance of eligibility- on a given input of exam scores and university. Provided in graphical representation users can quickly grasp the output
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	We'll be developing a straightforward user interface that will enable users to enter information about a student's profile and receive the application's forecasted result as an output. This project's goal is to assist students in narrowing down institutions based on their profiles. The anticipated results offer them a good indication of their prospects of admission to a particular university.

4.	Social Impact and Customer Satisfaction	1.The prediction system will be embedded in an application service for ubiquitous access and free of charge, sign in requirements. 2.The results of prediction will be visualized in the form of intelligible charts/graphs with the past score/cut-off of a university. 3.Dispaly of all possible eligible University and the requirements other than grades. 4.Provision of necessary links/Blogs for users to discern
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The need for online prediction system/service is in high demand after the covid-19. Student/Users need instant and reliable predictors. This system can cater to wide range of users apart from students and can employ subscriptions, sign in and other features to gain revenue. The system can be licensed to further generate revenue.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The prediction system equipped with efficient ML algorithm can be further integrated with features like -location based university recommendation system, Colleges with high rate of admit predictions etc. By employing advanced frameworks, the application can be further improved for better user experience and usability.

3.4 Problem Solution Fit



Project Title: University Admit Eligibility Predictor **Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit Template**

Team ID: PNT2022TMID25845

Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS

Who is your customer?
i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids

- A graduated student looking for higher studies
- A student preparing or will be preparing for exams
- An education consultancy provider tied with colleges to help students in admissions.

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS CC

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices.

- Financial Limitations Unable to acquire costly consultancy services
- Obstacles in procuring required documents for various university application
- Unaware about each university's eligibility criteria's and in confusion about where to apply

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS

Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking

Available solutions:

- Online prediction websites/apps
- Education Consultancy
- Help from university alumni/Friends

Cons:

- Unreliable prediction with varied output for same input
- Expensive Services

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P

Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides.

Problems Addressed:

1. Prediction system > Accurate, free of cost easy to understand

2. Update university admit eligibility factors 3. Providing instant results

4. providing User-friendly web services with good visualizations

5. Providing necessary details about the exams and score required.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job?
i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.

Students of modern era and after COVID-19 rely on and want instant access to information/services that are:

1. Valid, relevant, and secure - available online

2. services are accessible free of cost and are prompt in delivering correct information

3. internet with its vastness is not free of fake,unreliable information and as such also has websites/app that unsafe/filled with ads and are irrelevant to students needs

7. BEHAVIOUR BE

What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done?
i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)

1. Students consult friends/relatives/teachers

2. Looks for consultancy within budget range

3.Tries to predict chance of admission based on past results by browsing blogs/Quora/YouTube etc. websites

4. Post about his queries in forums, online talks etc.

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

Identify strong TR & EM

3. TRIGGERS TR

What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.

1.finding anything and everything is available online these days

2.peers making use of expensive predictions services to reduce application

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM

How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards?
i.e. lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design.

lost, insecure, frustrated, anxious > aware, informed, driven to take informed steps, in control

10. YOUR SOLUTION SL

If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality.
If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.

1. Use Effective ML algorithms and prediction model for efficient predictions using user-friendly free of cost web service

2. Provide user-friendly visual graphs for ease of understanding

3. Recommend probable colleges with high chance of admission

4. Provision of prediction report in simple and legible format 5. Provide all valuable info to users regrading prediction system to build trust

8.CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH

8.1 ONLINE

What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7

1. Ask around in forums/ Blogs

2. Watch YouTube videos and opinions posted in online sites

3. Sign-in in websites with prediction services

8.2 OFFLINE

What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development

1. Take feedback and advice from peers who are studying in abroad

2. Take in person counselling

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1Functional Requirements

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Email and Password
FR-3	User Login	Login through Email and Password.
FR-4	Administration work	Check qualified candidate detail Make allotment
FR-5	Admission Details	Check seat availability Check college infrastructure Check fees details
FR-6	Local counsellor	Issue the final allotment order

4.2Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposedsolution.

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	The UI/UX enhances the user experience. The entire journey of the customer throughout the application will be hustle free making it a smooth experience for the user.
NFR-2	**Security**	It is safe to use this application since no user data is stored

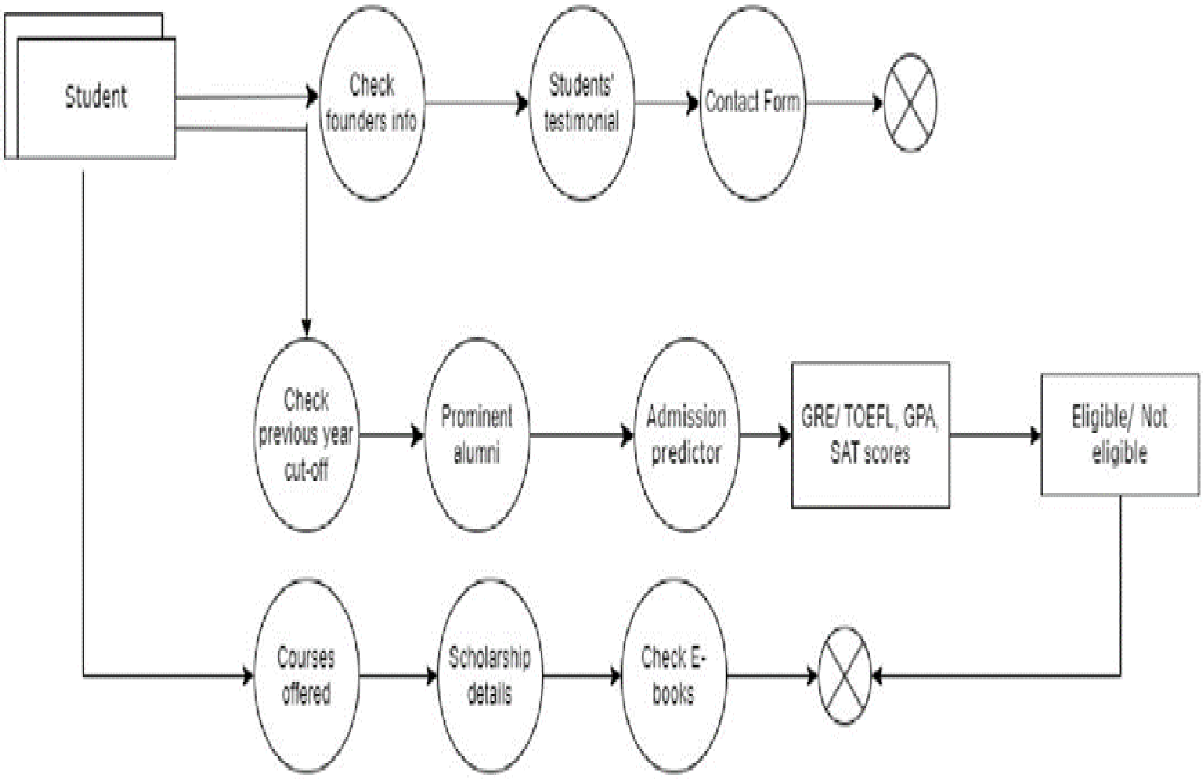
NFR-3	**Reliability**	a. All data storage for user variables will becommitted tothe database at the time of entry. b. Data corruption is prevented by applyingthe possible backup procedures and techniques.

NFR-4	**Performance**	a. The database should be able to accommodate a minimum of 10,000 records of students. b. At any instant the system should support use of multiple users at atime. c. Availability results of the Requested college should bepresented to the student inmax of two seconds, so retrieving of data should bereliable. d. As each student will be givena maximum timeof10min, accessing fromthe database should be done at relevant speed.

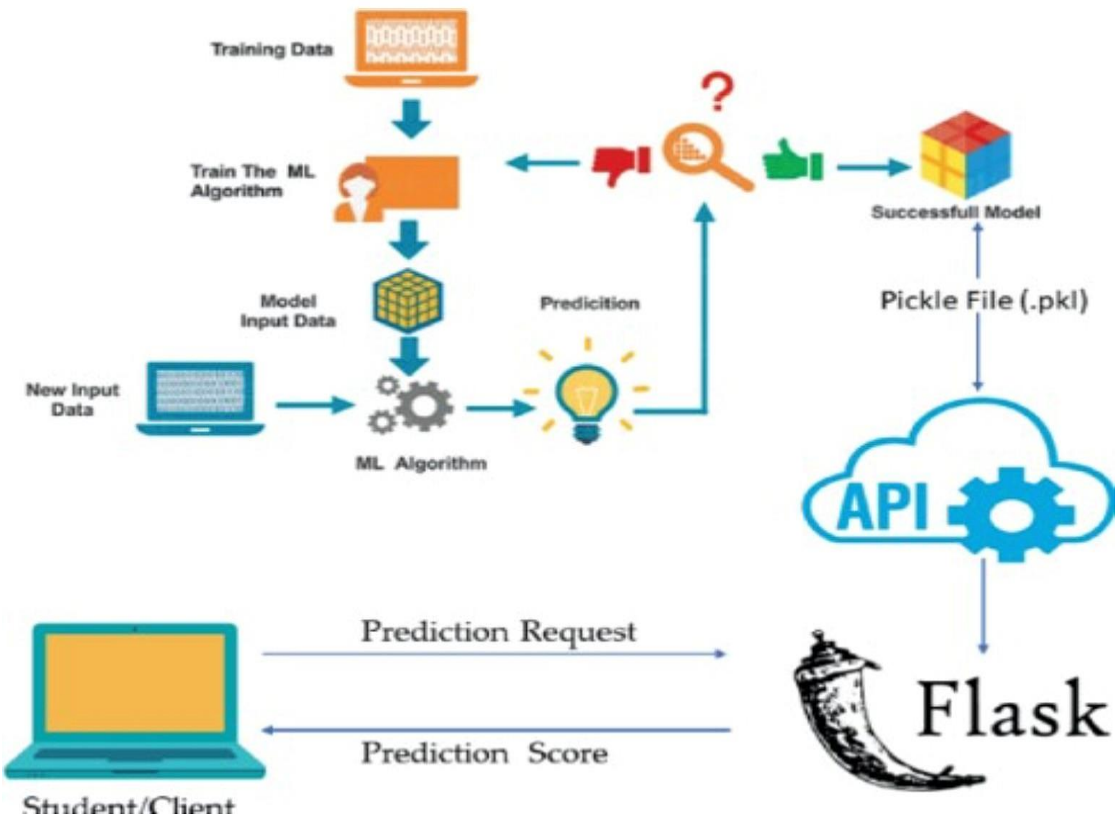
NFR-5	**Availability**	The system should available at all the time meaning that the user can access easily. Increase of the hardware and data base failure a replacement page will be show andfor database back should be retrieved from data folder.
NFR-6	**Scalability**	Assesses the highest workloads under which the system will still meet the performance Deals with the measure of the system's response time under differentload conditions requirements.

5.PROJECT DESIGN

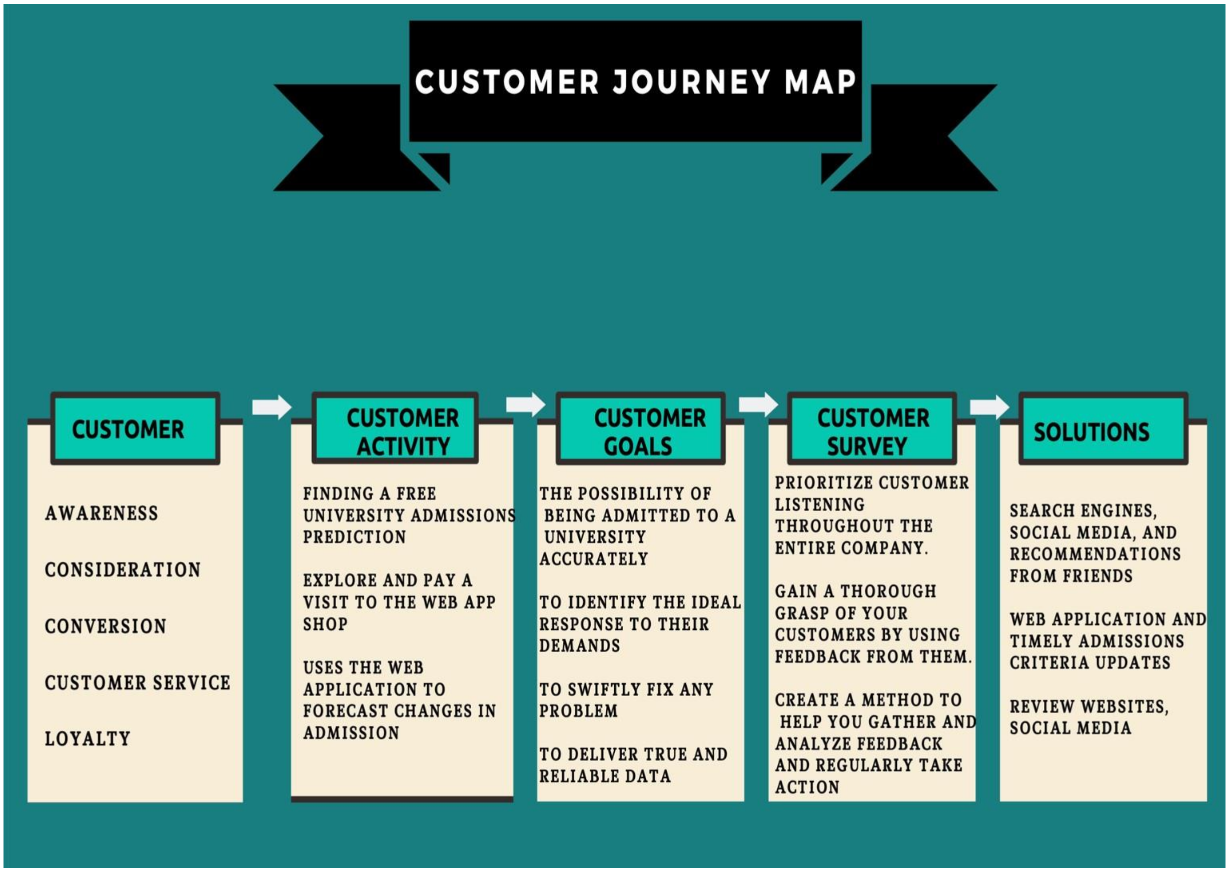
5.1Data Flow Diagram



5.2Solution & Technical Architecture



5.3 User Stories



CUSTOMER JOURNEY MAP

CUSTOMER

AWARENESS

CONSIDERATION

CONVERSION

CUSTOMER SERVICE

LOYALTY

CUSTOMER ACTIVITY

FINDING A FREE UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS PREDICTION

EXPLORE AND PAY A VISIT TO THE WEB APP SHOP

USES THE WEB APPLICATION TO FORECAST CHANGES IN ADMISSION

CUSTOMER GOALS

THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING ADMITTED TO A UNIVERSITY ACCURATELY

TO IDENTIFY THE IDEAL RESPONSE TO THEIR DEMANDS

TO SWIFTLY FIX ANY PROBLEM

TO DELIVER TRUE AND RELIABLE DATA

CUSTOMER SURVEY

PRIORITIZE CUSTOMER LISTENING THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

GAIN A THOROUGH GRASP OF YOUR CUSTOMERS BY USING FEEDBACK FROM THEM.

CREATE A METHOD TO HELP YOU GATHER AND ANALYZE FEEDBACK AND REGULARLY TAKE ACTION

SOLUTIONS

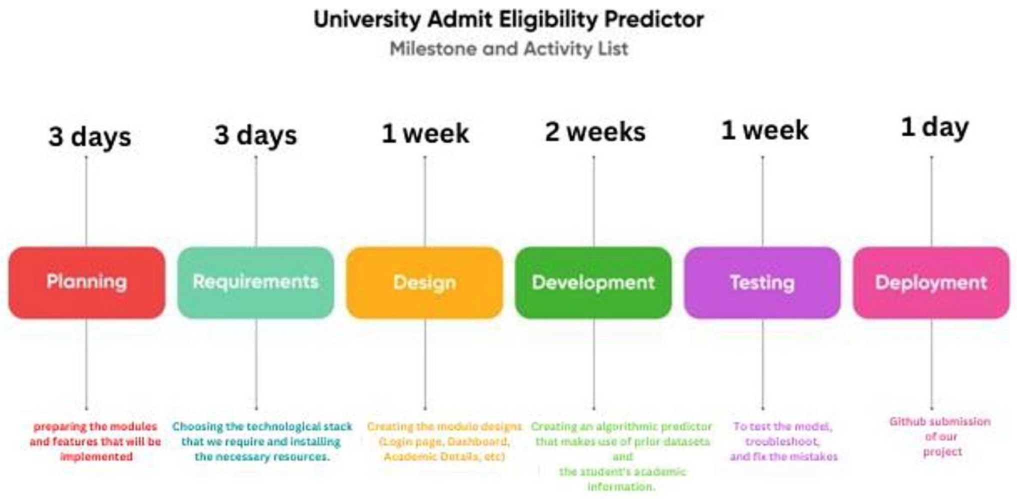
SEARCH ENGINES, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FRIENDS

WEB APPLICATION AND TIMELY ADMISSIONS CRITERIA UPDATES

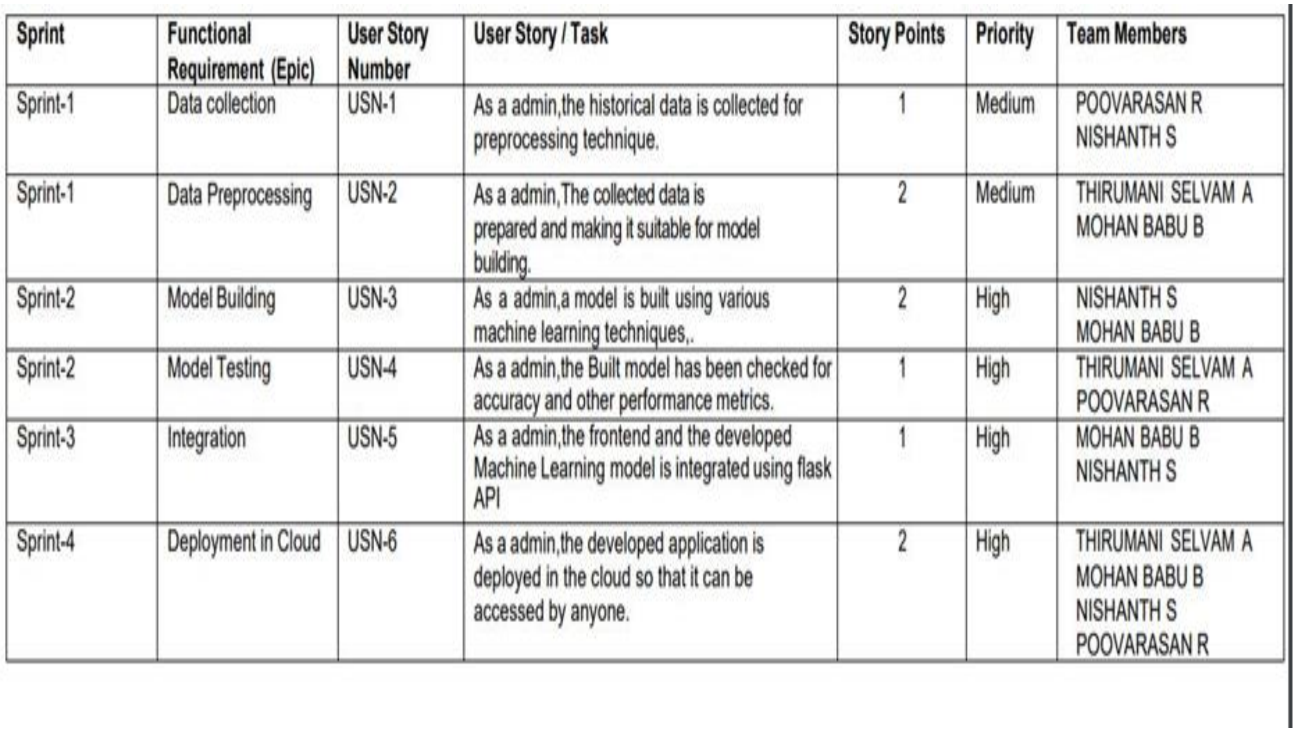
REVIEW WEBSITES, SOCIAL MEDIA

6.PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

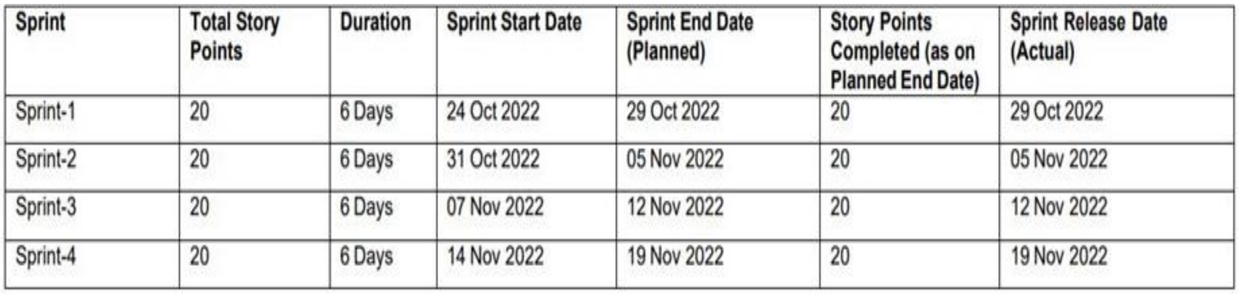
6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation


University Admit Eligibility Predictor
Milestone and Activity List
3 days
3 days
1 week
2 weeks
1 week
1 day
Planning
Requirements
Design
Development
Testing
Deployment
preparing the modules and features that will be implemented
Choosing the technological stack that we require and installing the necessary resources.
Creating the module designs (Login page, Dashboard, Academic Details, etc)
Creating an algorithmic predictor that makes use of prior datasets and the student's academic information.
To test the model, troubleshoot, and fix the mistakes
Github submission of our project

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule



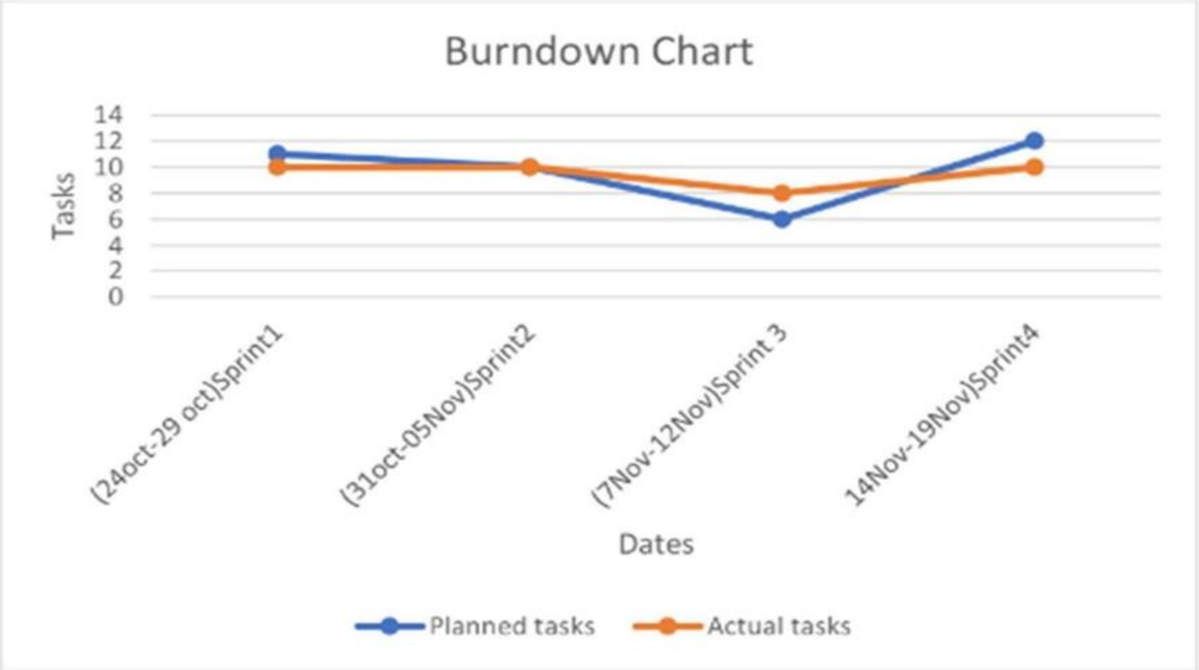
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data collection	USN-1	As a admin,the historical data is collected for preprocessing technique.	1	Medium	POOVARASAN R NISHANTH S
Sprint-1	Data Preprocessing	USN-2	As a admin,The collected data is prepared and making it suitable for model building.	2	Medium	THIRUMANI SELVAM A MOHAN BABU B
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-3	As a admin,a model is built using various machine learning techniques,.	2	High	NISHANTH S MOHAN BABU B
Sprint-2	Model Testing	USN-4	As a admin,the Built model has been checked for accuracy and other performance metrics.	1	High	THIRUMANI SELVAM A POOVARASAN R
Sprint-3	Integration	USN-5	As a admin,the frontend and the developed Machine Learning model is integrated using flask API	1	High	MOHAN BABU B NISHANTH S
Sprint-4	Deployment in Cloud	USN-6	As a admin,the developed application is deployed in the cloud so that it can be accessed by anyone.	2	High	THIRUMANI SELVAM A MOHAN BABU B NISHANTH S POOVARASAN R



Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

Burndown Chart:

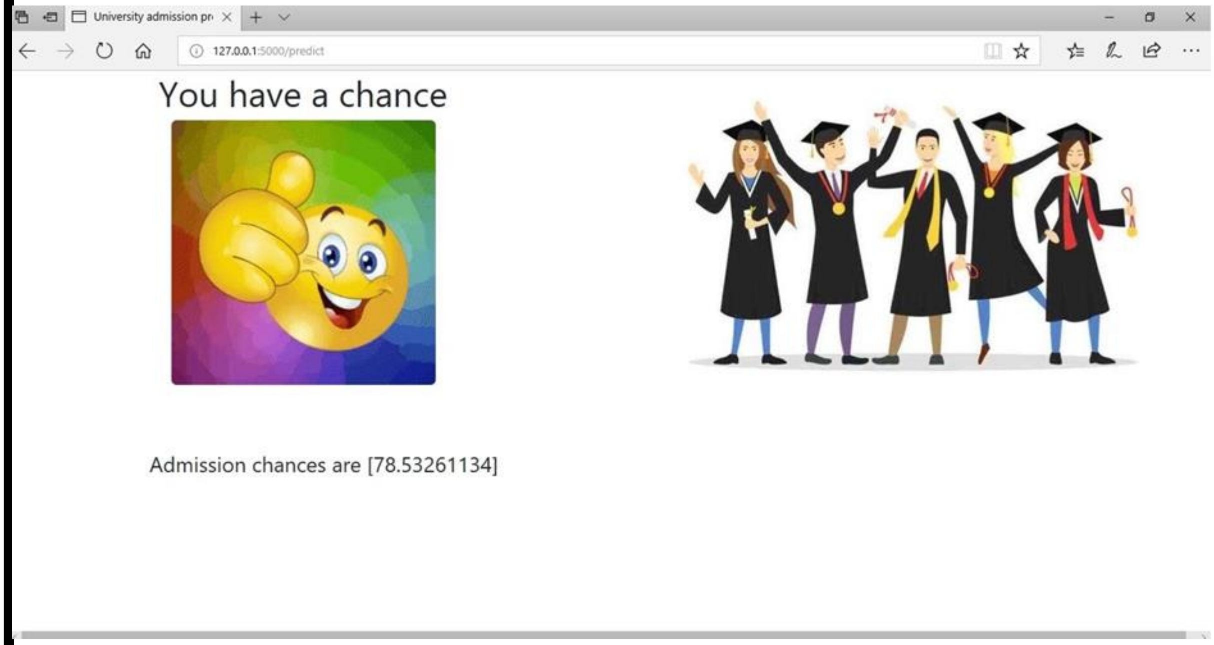
A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. It is often used in agile software development methodologies such as Scrum. However, burn down charts can be applied to any project containing measurable progress over time.



7.CODING & SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

The new feature will predict the chances in the admission of the university. The feature was designed in the html code connected with app.py as the backend.



You have a chance

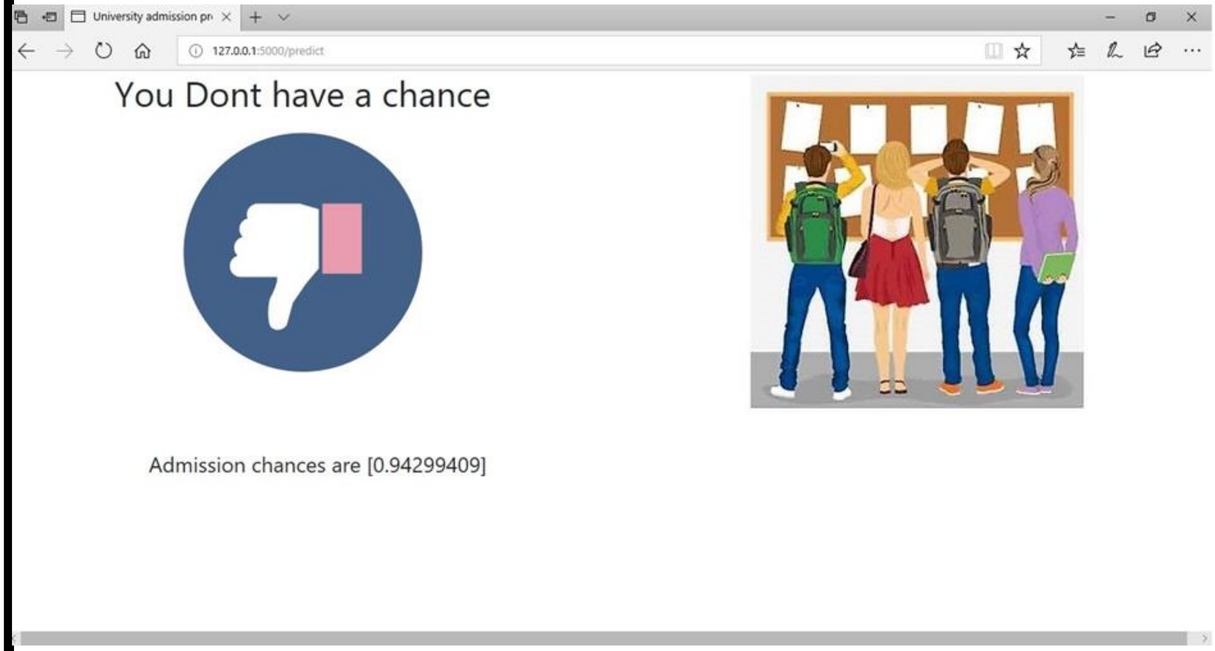
Admission chances are [78.53261134]

Source Code :

```
<html>
<head>
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
    rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
    gH2yIJqKdNHPEq0n4Mqa/HGKIhSkIHeL5AyhkYV8i59U5AR6csBvApHHNl/vI1Bx"
    crossorigin="anonymous">
<meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title>University admission prediction System </title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
    vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
    image_2144286.jpg">
 <!–
 <style >.center {
 /*display: block;
 margin-left:auto;
margin-right: auto;*/
  width: 230px;
  height: 161px;
  padding-left:161px;
  padding-top: 230px;
}
.body {
  background-image: url('nochance_output.png');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>--></head>
<body >
<div class="row" >
<div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-md-12">
  <h1 style="text-align: center;">You have a chance</h1>
<img src="https://c.tenor.com/519Y2RSwMXwAAAAC/thumbs-up-emoji.gif" alt="this slowpoke
      moves"  width="300" alt="404 image" class="rounded mx-auto d-block"/>
 <h4 style="width: 750px;
 height: 161px;
 padding-left:161px;
 padding-top: 75px;">{{prediction_text}}</h4></div></div><div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-
      md-12">
<img src="https://i.pinimg.com/564x/0e/57/b4/0e57b473a495764b2563d948ae2cd1b7.jpg"
      class="rounded mx-auto d-block" alt="responsive image"/></div></div></div>

</body>
 </html>
```

7.2 Feature 2

The new feature will predict the low chances in the admission of the university. The feature was designed in the html code connected with app.py as the backend.



You Dont have a chance

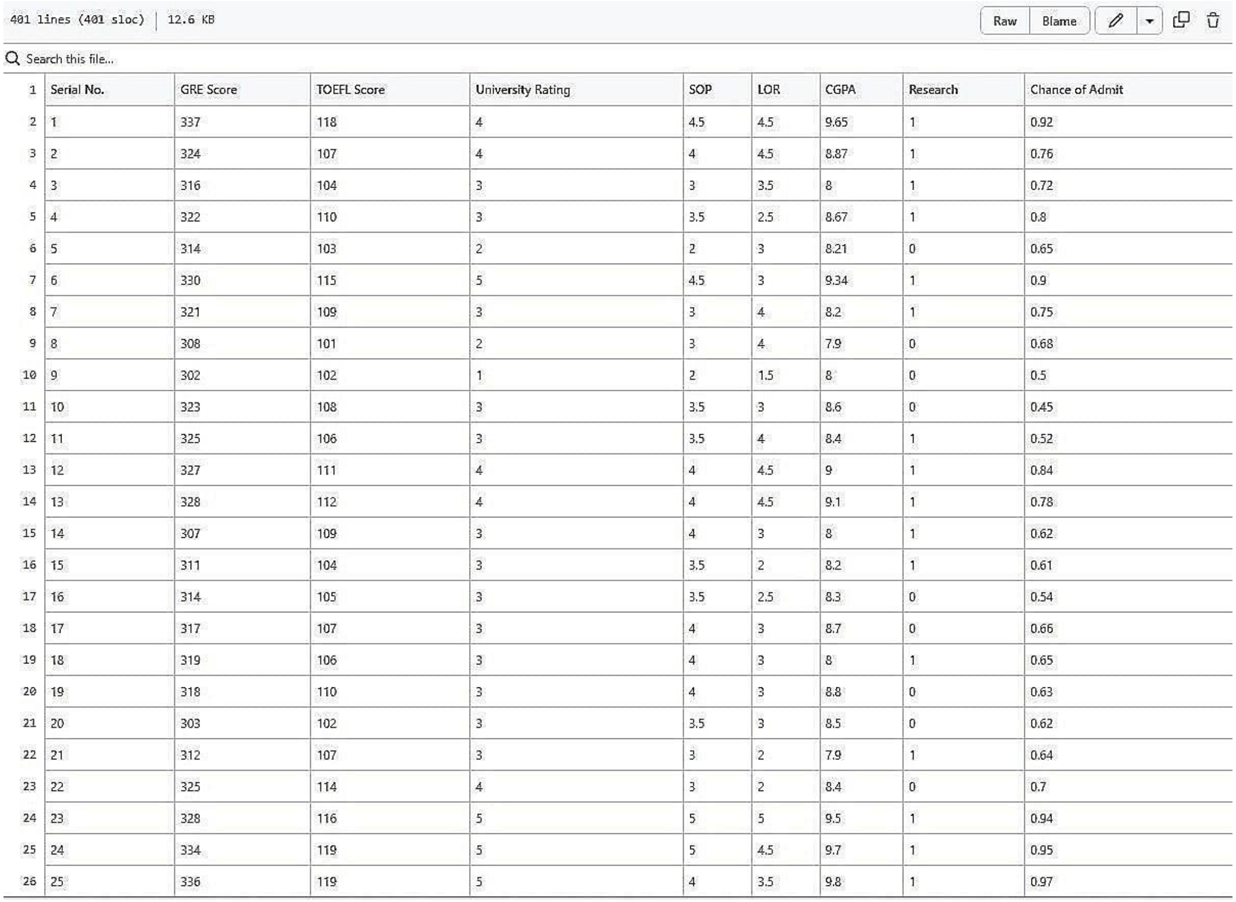
Admission chances are [0.94299409]

Source Code:

```
<html>
<head>
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet"
integrity="sha384-
gH2yIJqKdNHPEq0n4Mqa/HGKIhSkIHeL5AyhkYV8i59U5AR6csBvApHHNl/vI1Bx"
crossorigin="anonymous">
<meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>University admission prediction System </title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
image_2144286.jpg">
  <!--
  <style >.center {
  /*display: block;
  margin-left:auto;
  margin-right: auto;*/
  width: 230px;
height: 161px;
  padding-left:161px;
  padding-top: 230px;
}
.body {
  background-image: url('nochance_output.png');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>--></head>
<body >
<div class="row" >
<div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-md-12">
  <h1 style="text-align: center;">You Dont have a chance</h1>
<img src="https://media2.giphy.com/media/z72qvbk3bdAIjU9aoO/giphy.gif" alt="this slowpoke
moves"  width="300" alt="404 image" class="rounded mx-auto d-block"/>
 <h4 style="width: 750px;
 height: 161px;
 padding-left:161px;
 padding-top: 75px;">{{prediction_text}}</h4></div></div><div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-
md-12">

<img src="https://i.pinimg.com/564x/4d/a5/58/4da558f1b281a0c701c2cb022c517e9e.jpg"
class="rounded mx-auto d-block" alt="responsive image"/></div></div></div></body>
 </html>
```

7.3 Database Schema

The database used here in this project was Admission_Predict.csv. The sample screenshot of the database are,



Serial No.	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Chance of Admit
1	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	0.92
2	324	107	4	4	4.5	8.87	1	0.76
3	316	104	3	3	3.5	8	1	0.72
4	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	0.8
5	314	103	2	2	3	8.21	0	0.65
6	330	115	5	4.5	3	9.34	1	0.9
7	321	109	3	3	4	8.2	1	0.75
8	308	101	2	3	4	7.9	0	0.68
9	302	102	1	2	1.5	8	0	0.5
10	323	108	3	3.5	3	8.6	0	0.45
11	325	106	3	3.5	4	8.4	1	0.52
12	327	111	4	4	4.5	9	1	0.84
13	328	112	4	4	4.5	9.1	1	0.78
14	307	109	3	4	3	8	1	0.62
15	311	104	3	3.5	2	8.2	1	0.61
16	314	105	3	3.5	2.5	8.3	0	0.54
17	317	107	3	4	3	8.7	0	0.66
18	319	106	3	4	3	8	1	0.65
19	318	110	3	4	3	8.8	0	0.63
20	303	102	3	3.5	3	8.5	0	0.62
21	312	107	3	3	2	7.9	1	0.64
22	325	114	4	3	2	8.4	0	0.7
23	328	116	5	5	5	9.5	1	0.94
24	334	119	5	5	4.5	9.7	1	0.95
25	336	119	5	4	3.5	9.8	1	0.97

8. TESTING

8.1 Test Cases

Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed,and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	7	0	0	7
Client Application	51	0	0	51
Security	2	0	0	2
Outsource Shipping	3	0	0	3
Exception Reporting	9	0	0	9
Final Repor tOutput	4	0	0	4
Version Control	2	0	0	2

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

- **Purpose of Document**

  The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the University Admit Eligibility Predictor project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

- **Defect Analysis**

  This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	10	4	2	3	19
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	11	2	4	20	37
Not Reproduced	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	14	13	26	64

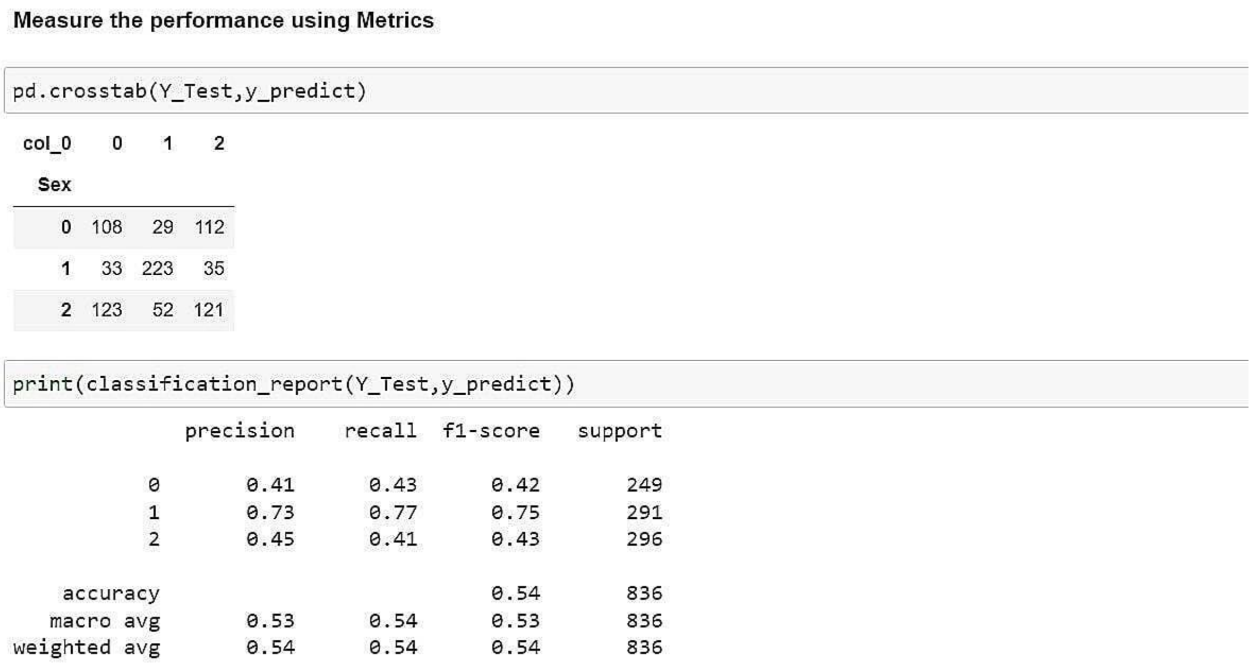
Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed,and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	7	0	0	7
Client Application	51	0	0	51
Security	2	0	0	2
Outsource Shipping	3	0	0	3
Exception Reporting	9	0	0	9
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4
Version Control	2	0	0	2

9. RESULTS

9.1 Performance Metrics



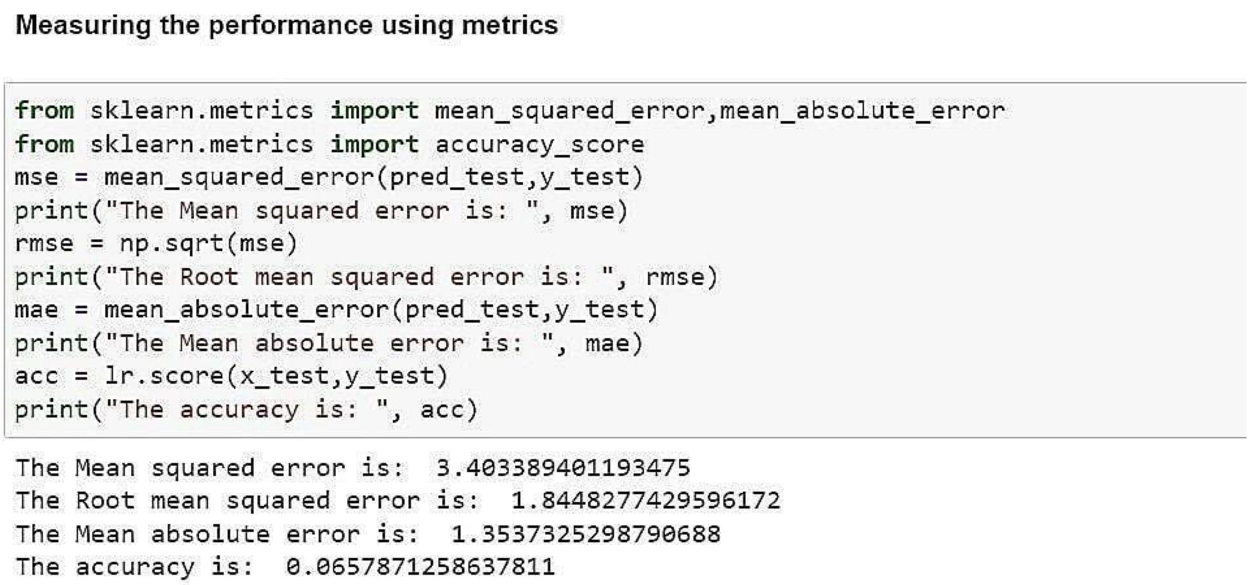
Measure the performance using Metrics

```
pd.crosstab(Y_Test,y_predict)
```

col_0	0	1	2
Sex			
0	108	29	112
1	33	223	35
2	123	52	121

```
print(classification_report(Y_Test,y_predict))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.41      0.43      0.42       249
           1       0.73      0.77      0.75       291
           2       0.45      0.41      0.43       296

    accuracy                           0.54       836
   macro avg       0.53      0.54      0.53       836
weighted avg       0.54      0.54      0.54       836
```



Measuring the performance using metrics

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
mse = mean_squared_error(pred_test,y_test)
print("The Mean squared error is: ", mse)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
print("The Root mean squared error is: ", rmse)
mae = mean_absolute_error(pred_test,y_test)
print("The Mean absolute error is: ", mae)
acc = lr.score(x_test,y_test)
print("The accuracy is: ", acc)
```

```
The Mean squared error is:  3.403389401193475
The Root mean squared error is:  1.8448277429596172
The Mean absolute error is:  1.3537325298790688
The accuracy is:  0.0657871258637811
```

10. ADVANTAGES &DISADVANTAGES

10.1 Advantages

1. It helps student for making decision for choosing a right college.
2. Here the chance of occurrence of error is less when compared with the existing system.
3. It is fast, efficient and reliable.
4. Avoids data redundancy and inconsistency.
5. Very user-friendly.
6. Easy accessibility of data.

10.2 Dis-Advantages

7. Required active internet connection.
8. System will provide inaccurate results if data entered incorrectly.

11. CONCLUSION

This system ,being the first we have created in Python using ML algorithms and other front end languages such as html,css, java script, has proven more difficult than originally imagined.While it may sound simple to fill out a few forms and process the information, much more is involved in the selection of applicants than this. Every time progress was made and features were added, ideas for additional features or methods to improve the usability of the system made themselves apparent.Furthermore, adding one feature meant that another required feature was now possible,and balancing completing these required features with the ideas for improvement as well as remembering everything that had to be done wasa project in itself. Debugging can sometimes be a relatively straight forward process,or rather rather finding out what you must debug can be. Since so many parts of the admissions system are integrated into one another, if an error occurs on one page, it may be a display error, for example;it may be the information is not correctly read from the database; or even that the information is not correctly stored in the database initially,and all three must be checked on each occasion.This slows down the process and can be frustrating if the apparent cause of a problem isnot obvious at first. Language used must be simple and easy to understand and compatibility is paramount. If this system were not designed as an entirely web based application, it would not have been possible to recreate its current state of portability. Overall, the system performs well,and while it does not include all of thefeatures that may have been desired, it lives up to initial expectations. The majority of features that are included work flawlessly and the errors that do exist are minor or graphical.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of this project is very broad. Few of them are:

1. This can be accessed anytime anywhere, since it is a web applicationprovided only an internet connection.
2. The user had not need to travel a long distance for the admission andhis/her time is also saved as a result of this automated system.

13.APPENDIX

Source Code

PYTHON CODE

Uploading the pythoncode ,

IMPORT STATEMENTS

In [1]:

```
 import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seabornas sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

LOAD THE DATASET

In [2]:

```
import os, types
 import pandas as pd
from botocore.client
import Configimport
ibm_boto3
  def__iter_


  (self): return 0


  #@hidden_cll


 # The followingcode accesses a file in your IBM Cloud ObjectStorage. It includesyour
credentials.
  # You might want to remove those credentials beforeyou share
  the notebook.cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
     ibm_api_key_id='T6FhPnWEPrnR91XKAfpiopbqTZ8j-
     gbLtjakMGexd6v0',
     ibm_auth_endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
     config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
     endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-
     storage.appdomain.cloud')
  bucket = 'university-donotdelete-pr-
  1ijujvyruwxy5c'object_key =
  'Admission_Predict.csv'
  body = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket,Key=object_key)['Body']
  # add missing___iter___method, so pandas acceptsbody as file-like object
  if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter___= types.MethodType(___iter_, body )
  data =
  pd.read_csv(
  body)
```

```
data.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Serial No.	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Chance ofAdmit
0	1	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	0.92
1	2	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.87	1	0.76
2	3	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.00	1	0.72
3	4	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	0.80
4	5	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.21	0	0.65

In [3]:

```
data.drop(["Serial No."], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [4]:

```
data.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	GRE Score	**TOEFL Score**	**University Rating**	**SOP**	**LOR**	**CGPA**	**Research**	**Chance of Admit**
count	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	316.807500	107.410000	3.087500	3.400000	3.452500	8.598925	0.547500	0.724350
std	11.473646	6.069514	1.143728	1.006869	0.898478	0.596317	0.498362	0.142609
min	290.000000	92.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	6.800000	0.000000	0.340000
25%	308.000000	103.000000	2.000000	2.500000	3.000000	8.170000	0.000000	0.640000
50%	317.000000	107.000000	3.000000	3.500000	3.500000	8.610000	1.000000	0.730000
75%	325.000000	112.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	9.062500	1.000000	0.830000
max	340.000000	120.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	9.920000	1.000000	0.970000

In [5]:

```
data.info()
```

Out[5]:

```
<class
'pandas.core.frame.DataFr
ame'>RangeIndex: 400
entries, 0 to 399
```

```
Data columns(total 8 columns):
 #   Column             Non-Null Count  Dtype



  1.  GRE Score          400 non-null    int64
  2.  TOEFL Score        400 non-null    int64
  3.  University Rating400 non-null    int64
  4.  SOP                400 non-null    float64
  5.  LOR                400 non-null    float64
  6.  CGPA               400 non-null    float64
  7.  Research           400 non-null    int64
  8.  Chance of Admit    400
      non-null    float64dtypes:
      float64(4), int64(4)
memory usage: 25.1 KB
```

In [6]:

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[6]:

```
GRE Score              0
TOEFL Score            0
University Rating      0
SOP                    0
LOR                    0
CGPA                   0
Research               0
```

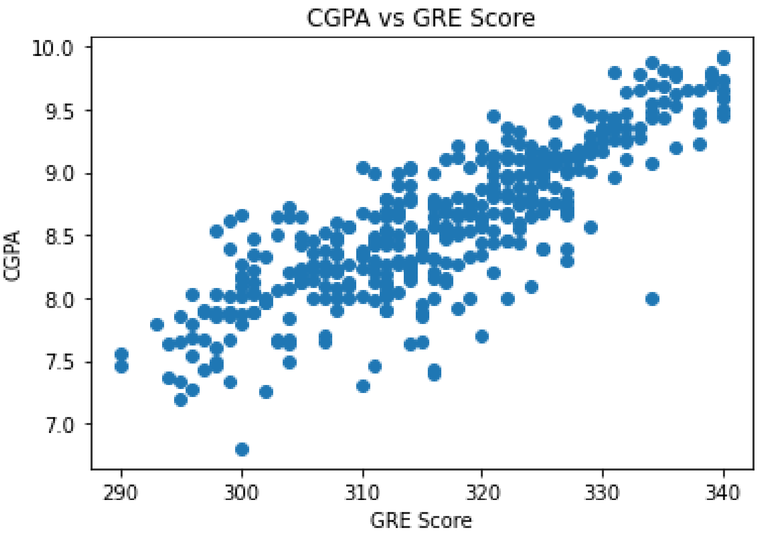
```
Chance of Admit     0
dtype: int64
```

VISUALIZATION

In [7]:

```
plt.scatter(data['GRE
Score'],data['CGPA'])
plt.title('CGPA vs GRE Score')
plt.xlabel('GRE Score')
plt.ylabel('CGPA')

plt.show()
```

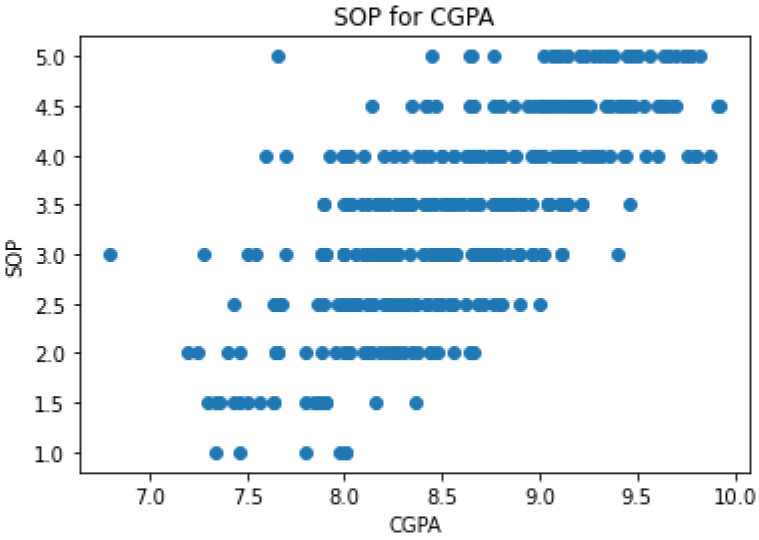
Out [7]:



In [8]:

```
plt.scatter(data['CGPA'],data['SOP'])
plt.title('SOP for CGPA')
plt.xlabel('CGPA')
plt.ylabel('SOP')
plt.show()
```

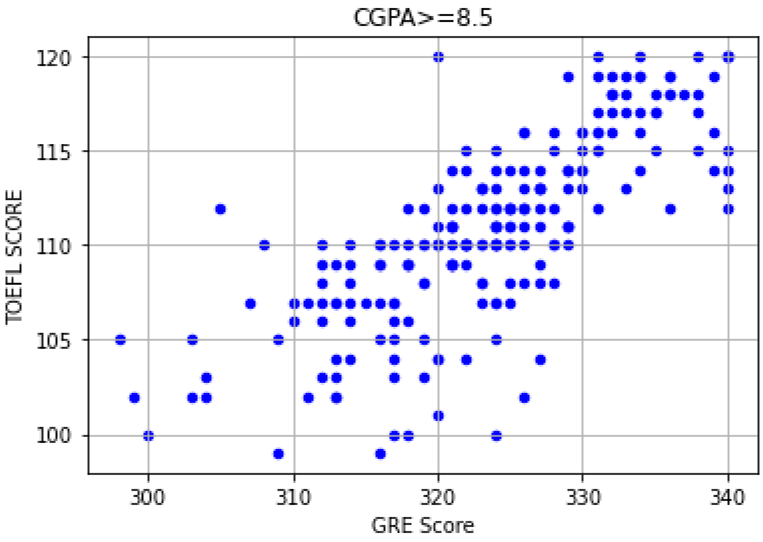
Out [9]:



In [9]:

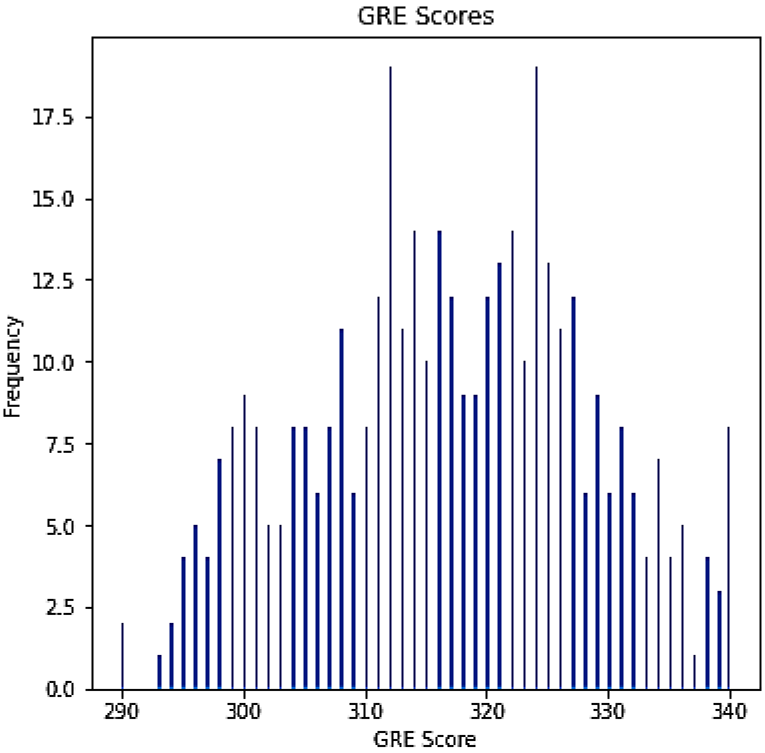
```
data[data.CGPA >= 8.5].plot(kind='scatter', x='GRE Score', y='TOEFLScore',color="BLUE")
plt.xlabel("GREScore")
plt.ylabel("TOEFL SCORE")
plt.title("CGPA>=8.5")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Out [9]:



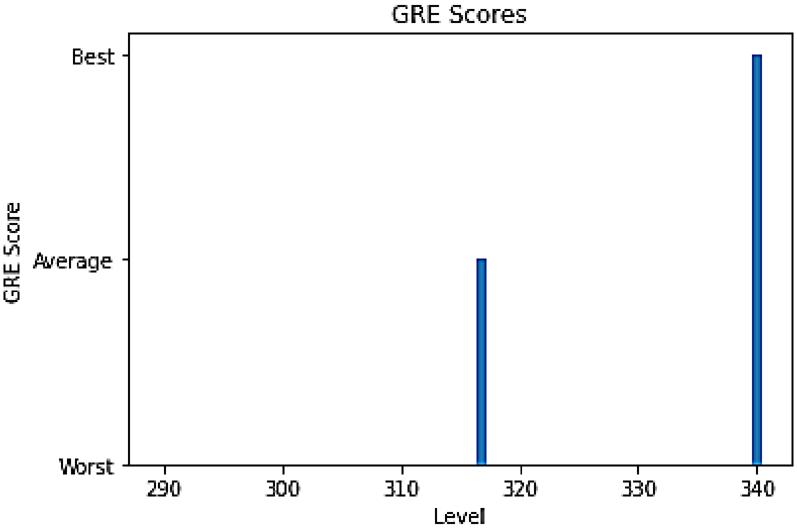
In [10]:

```
data["GRE Score"].plot(kind = 'hist',bins = 200,figsize = (6,6))
plt.title("GRE Scores")
plt.xlabel("GRE Score")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```



In[11]:

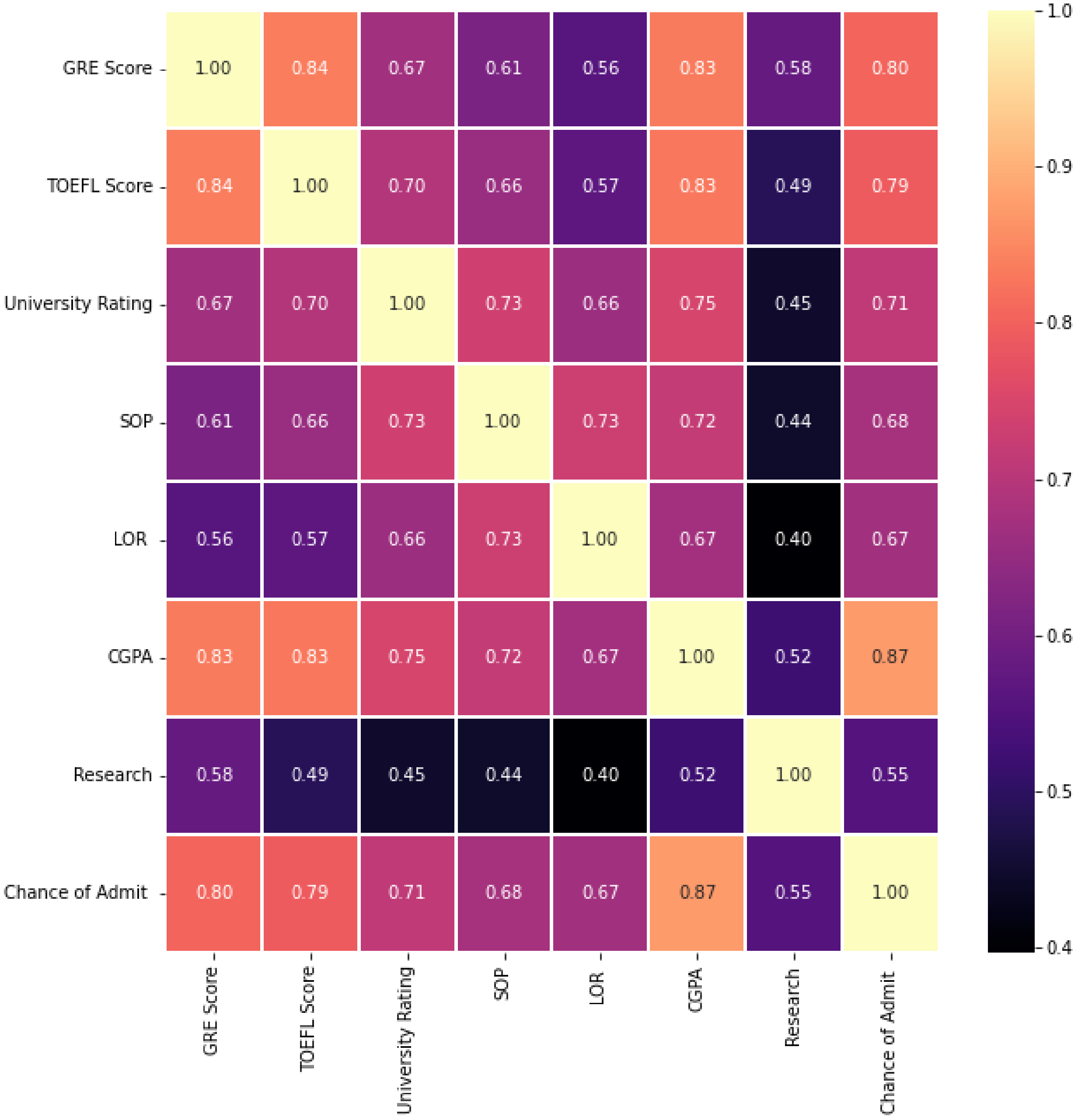
```
p = np.array([data["TOEFL Score"].min(),data["TOEFL Score"].mean(),data["TOEFL
Score"].max()])
r = ["Worst","Average","Best"]
plt.bar(p,r)
plt.title("TOEFL Scores")
plt.xlabel("Level")
plt.ylabel("TOEFL Score")
plt.show()
```



In[13]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))

sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=0.05, fmt= '.2f',cmap="magma")

plt.show()
```

Out[13]:

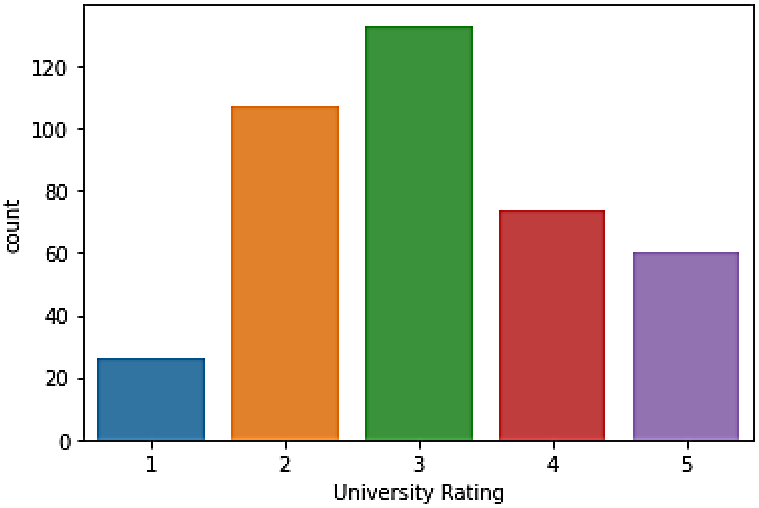


In[14]:

```
data.Research.value_counts()
 sns.countplot(x="University Rating",data=data)
```

Out[14]:

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='University Rating',ylabel='count'>
```

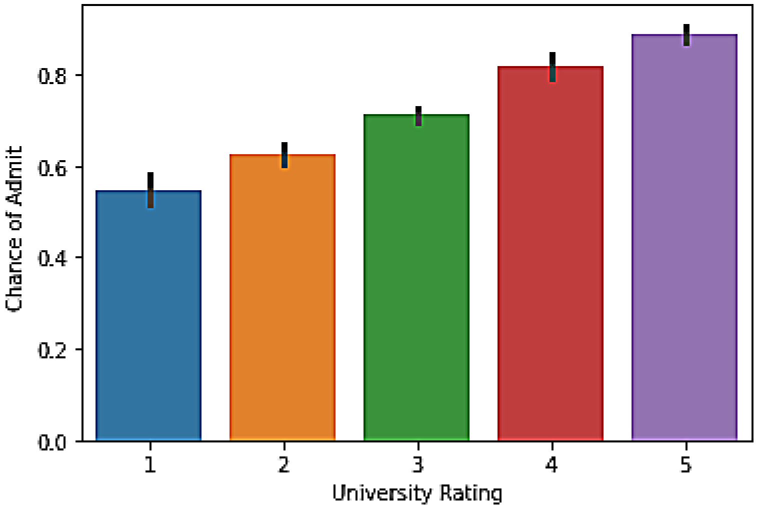


In[15]:

```
sns.barplot(x="University Rating", y="Chance of Admit ",data=data)
```

Out[15]:

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='University Rating',ylabel='Chance of Admit '>
```



TRAINING AND TESTING SPLIT

In [16]:

```
X=data.drop(['Chance of Admit '],axis=1)
#input data_sety=data['Chance of Admit ']
#output labels
```

In [17]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection importtrain_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.15)
```

MODELING AND TRAINING

In [18]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import
GradientBoostingRegressorrgr =
GradientBoostingRegressor()
```

```
rgr.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

Out[18]:

```
GradientBoostingRegressor()
```

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook. On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loadingthis page with nbviewer.org.

In [19]:

```
rgr.score(X_test,y_test)
```

Out[19]:

```
0.7214021715194154
```

In [20]:

```
y_predict=rgr.predict(X_test)
```

In [21]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score,mean_absolute_error

import numpy as np
print('Mean Absolute Error:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,
y_predict))print('Mean Squared Error:',
mean_squared_error(y_test, y_predict))
print('Root Mean SquaredError:', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,
y_predict)))Mean AbsoluteError: 0.061115035673946834
Mean Squared Error:
```

```
0.007194293635482686 Root Mean
SquaredError: 0.08481918200196631
```

In [22]:

```
y_train   =
(y_train>0
.5)y_test =
(y_test>0.
5)
```

In [23]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model._logistic
importLogisticRegressionlore =
LogisticRegression(random_state=0,
max_iter=1000)
lr = lore.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

In [24]:

```
y_pred = lr.predict(X_test)
```

In [25]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, recall_score, roc_auc_score,
confusion_matrixprint('Accuracy Score:', accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print('Recall Score:', recall_score(y_test,
y_pred))print('ROC AUC
Score:',roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred))
print('Confussion Matrix:\n', confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

Out [25]:

```
Accuracy Score: 0.9166666666666666
Recall Score: 1.0
ROC AUC Score: 0.7222222222222222
Confus
 sion
 Matri
 x:[[ 4
 5]
 [ 0 51]]
```

SAVING THE MODEL

In [26]:

```
import pickle
```

In [27]:

```
pickle.dump(lr, open("university.pkl", "wb")) #logistic regression model
```

HOSTING THE MODEL

In [28]:

```
import pickle
```

In [29]:

```
lr = pickle.load(open("university.pkl", "rb")) #logistic regression model
```

In [30]:

```
pip install-U ibm-watson-machine-learning
```

Out [30]:

```
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-watson-machine-learning in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.0.255)
Collecting ibm-watson-machine-learning
  Downloading ibm_watson_machine_learning-1.0.256-py3-none-any.whl (1.8 MB)
    |████████████████████████████████| 1.8 MB 22.1 MB/s eta
0:00:01 Requirement alreadysatisfied: packaging in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-
learning) (4.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages(fromibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.26.7)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-
learning) (0.3.3)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.* in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site- packages(from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.26.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site- packages(from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.8.9)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.11.0in
/opt/conda/envs/Python- 3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*-
>ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-
learning) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python- 3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-
sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python- 3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-
core==2.11.0->ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm- watson-machine-learning) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm-watson-
machine-learning) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm-watson-
machine-learning) (1.20.3)
Requirement alreadysatisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site- packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->ibm-cos-
sdk-core==2.11.0->ibm-cos- sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer~=2.0.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm-
watson-machine-learning) (2.0.4) Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm-
watson-machine-learning) (3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-
3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm-watson-machine-
learning) (3.6.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from packaging->ibm-
watson-machine-learning) (3.0.4) Installing collected packages: ibm-watson-
machine-learning
  Attempting uninstall: ibm-watson-machine-learning
    Found existing installation: ibm-watson-machine-
    learning 1.0.255Uninstalling ibm-watson-machine-
    learning-1.0.255:
      Successfully uninstalled ibm-watson-machine-
learning-1.0.255Successfully installedibm-watson-
machine-learning-1.0.256
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updatedpackages.
```

In [31]:

```
from ibm_watson_machine_learning
import APIClientimport json
```

In [32]:

```
uml_credentials = {
   "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
   "apikey": "Ct8qx91QEDmW9Xw2viaF7uGxI-jHrk0ogjKl17b_L4-K"
}

client = APIClient(uml_credentials)
```

In [33]:

```
def guid_from_space_name(client,
    space_name):space =
    client.spaces.get_details()
    idr = []
    for i in
        space['resources'
```

```
            ]:
            idr.append(i['meta
            data']['id'])
        return idr
```

In [34]:

```
space_uid = guid_from_space_name(client,
“uni admit")print(space_uid[0])
424b35d3-9ffd-4890-a149-d7642a3f640c
```

In [35]:

```
client.set.default_space(space_uid[0])
```

Out[35]:

```
'SUCCESS'
```

In [36]:

```
client.software_specifications.list()
```

```
NAME                      ASSET_ID                          TYPE
default_py3.6              0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9
base kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12
020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a base pytorch-onnx_1.3-
py3.7-edt                                  069ea134-3346-5748-b513-
49120e15d288 basescikit-learn_0.20-py3.6
09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687 base spark-mllib_3.0-
```

```
scala_2.12                                09f4cff0-90a7-5899-b9ed-
1ef348aebdee base pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9
0b848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471 base ai-function_0.1-
py3.6                                     0cdb0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-
da3b69aa9bda base shiny-r3.6 0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-
62dcc2148306  base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.7-horovod  1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-
4eb7d64b3f22  basepytorch_1.1-py3.6
10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92 base tensorflow_1.15-
py3.6-ddl                                         111e41b3-de2d-
5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7 base runtime-22.1-py3.9
12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb base scikit-learn_0.22-
py3.6                                             154010fa-5b3b-
4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85 base default_r3.6    1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-
8aa0-a4a3c8296a36  base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.6        1bc6029a-cc97-56da-b8e0-
39c3880dbbe7 base kernel-spark3.3-r3.6
1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988 base pytorch-
onnx_rt22.1-py3.9-edt 1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0880bde37f
basetensorflow_2.1-py3.6          1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-
3fbdf1665666 base spark-mllib_3.2
20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb8f5 base tensorflow_2.4-
py3.8-horovod 217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49 base
runtime-22.1-py3.9-cuda                 26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-
da66306ce658 base do_py3.8 295addb5-9ef9-547e-9bf4-
92ae3563e720  base
autoai-ts_3.8-py3.8           2aa0c932-798f-5ae9-abd6-
15e0c2402fb5 base tensorflow_1.15-py3.6
2b73a275-7cbf-420b-a912-eae7f436e0bc  base

kernel-spark3.3-py3.9        2b7961e2-e3b1-5a8c-a491-
482c8368839a base pytorch_1.2-py3.6
2c8ef57d-2687-4b7d-acce-01f94976dac1 base spark-mllib_2.3
2e51f700-bca0-4b0d-88dc-5c6791338875 base pytorch-onnx_1.1-
```

```
py3.6-edt            32983cea-3f32-4400-8965-dde874a8d67e base
spark-mllib_3.0-py37
36507ebe-8770-55ba-ab2a-eafe787600e9 base spark-mllib_2.4
390d21f8-e58b-4fac-9c55-d7ceda621326 base xgboost_0.82-
py3.6                            39e31acd-5f30-41dc-ae44-
60233c80306e base pytorch-onnx_1.2-py3.6-edt
40589d0e-7019-4e28-8daa-fb03b6f4fe12 base default_r36py38
41c247d3-45f8-5a71-b065-8580229facf0 base autoai-ts_rt22.1-
py3.9                                          4269d26e-07ba-5d40-
8f66-2d495b0c71f7 base autoai-obm_3.0
42b92e18-d9ab-567f-988a-4240ba1ed5f7 base pmml-3.0_4.3
493bcb95-16f1-5bc5-bee8-81b8af80e9c7 base spark-mllib_2.4-
r_3.6                                  49403dff-92e9-4c87-a3d7-
a42d0021c095 base xgboost_0.90-py3.6
4ff8d6c2-1343-4c18-85e1-689c965304d3 base pytorch-onnx_1.1-
py3.6                                         50f95b2a-bc16-43bb-
bc94-b0bed208c60b base autoai-ts_3.9-py3.8
52c57136-80fa-572e-8728-a5e7cbb42cde base spark-mllib_2.4-
scala_2.11                                     55a70f99-7320-4be5-
9fb9-9edb5a443af5 base spark-mllib_3.0          5c1b0ca2-4977-
5c2e-9439-ffd44ea8ffe9  base
autoai-obm_2.0                5c2e37fa-80b8-5e77-840f-
d912469614ee base spss-modeler_18.1
5c3cad7e-507f-4b2a-a9a3-ab53a21dee8b base cuda-py3.8
5d3232bf-c86b-5df4-a2cd-7bb870a1cd4e base autoai-kb_3.1-
py3.7                                  632d4b22-10aa-5180-88f0-
f52dfb6444d7 base pytorch-onnx_1.7-py3.8
634d3cdc-b562-5bf9-a2d4-ea90a478456b base spark-mllib_2.3-
r_3.6                                    6586b9e3-ccd6-4f92-900f-
0f8cb2bd6f0c base tensorflow_2.4-py3.7
65e171d7-72d1-55d9-8ebb-f813d620c9bb base spss-
modeler_18.2                                       687eddc9-028a-
4117-b9dd-e57b36f1efa5  base
```

```
Note: Only first 50 records were displayed. To displaymore use 'limit'parameter.
```

In [37]:

```
import
sklearn
sklearn.__
version_
```

Out[37]:

```
'1.0.2'
```

In [38]:

```
MODEL_NAME =
'university'
DEPLOYMENT_N
AME = 'uni'
DEMO_MODEL =
lr
```

In [39]:

```
software_spec_uid = client.software_specifications.get_id_by_name('runtime-22.1-py3.9')
```

In [40]:

```
model_props = {
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME: MODEL_NAME,
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE: 'scikit-learn_1.0 ',
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID: software_spec_uid
}
```

In [41]:

```
    model_details =
        client.repository.store_model(
        model= DEMO_MODEL,
        meta_props =
        model_props,
        training_data =
        X_train,
        training_target
        = y_train
    )
    model_details
```

Out[41]:

```
    {'entity':
     {'hybrid_pipeline_software_spec
     s': [],'label_column': 'Chance of
     Admit ',
     'schemas': {'input': [{'fields': [{'name': 'GRE Score', 'type':'int64'},
         {'name': 'TOEFL Score', 'type':'int64'},
         {'name': 'University Rating', 'type': 'int64'},
         {'name': 'SOP','type': 'float64'},
         {'name': 'LOR ', 'type':'float64'},
         {'name': 'CGPA','type': 'float64'},

         {'name': 'Research',
        'type':'int64'}],'id': '1',
        'type': 'struct'}],
      'output': []}}
```

In [42]:

```
model_id =
client.repository.get_model_id(model_details)
model_id
```

Out[42]:

```
'85e3a479-6eb2-4104-9dd7-3c208aac046b'
```

In [43]:

```
deployment_props = {
    client.deployments.ConfigurationMetaNames.NAME:DEPLOYMENT_NAME,
    client.deployments.ConfigurationMetaNames.ONLINE: {}
}


deployment =
     client.deployments.creat
     e(artifact_uid =
     model_id,
     meta_props = deployment_props
)
```

Out [43]:

```
#########################################################################
###################
```

```
Synchronous deployment creation for uid: '85e3a479-6eb2-4104-9dd7-3c208aac046b' started

######################################################################
###################

initializing
Note: online_url is deprecated and willbe removed in a future release. Use

serving_urls instead.ready

Successfully finished deployment creation, deployment_uid=’b76c9fcd-
b8a6-4fa6-bca7-ced79cce8301’
```

HTML CODES

Uploading Html codes

Chance.html

```
<html>
   <head>
   <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet"
   integrity="sha384-
   gH2yIJqKdNHPEq0n4Mqa/HGKIhSkIHeL5AyhkYV8i59U5AR6csBvApHHNl/vI1Bx"
   crossorigin="anonymous">
<meta charset="utf-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
      <title>University admission prediction System </title>
```

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
image_2144286.jpg">
  <!--
  <style >.center {
  /*display: block;
  margin-left:auto;
  margin-right: auto;*/
  width: 230px;
  height: 161px;
  padding-left:161px;
  padding-top: 230px;
}
.body {
  background-image: url('nochance_output.png');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>--></head>
<body >
<div class="row" >
<div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-md-12">
  <h1 style="text-align: center;">You have a chance</h1>
<img src="https://c.tenor.com/519Y2RSwMXwAAAAC/thumbs-up-emoji.gif" alt="this slowpok
moves"  width="300" alt="404 image" class="rounded mx-auto d-block"/>
 <h4 style="width: 750px;
 height: 161px;
 padding-left:161px;




 padding-top: 75px;">{{prediction_text}}</h4></div></div><div



class="col-md-6"><div class="col-md-12">

<img src="https://i.pinimg.com/564x/0e/57/b4/0e57b473a495764b2563d948ae2cd1b7.jpg"
class="rounded mx-auto d-block" alt="responsive image"/></div></div></div>

</body>
 </html>
```

Nochance.html

```
<html>
<head>
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet"
integrity="sha384-
gH2yIJqKdNHPEq0n4Mqa/HGKIhSkIHeL5AyhkYV8i59U5AR6csBvApHHNl/vI1Bx"
crossorigin="anonymous">
<meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>University admission prediction System </title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
image_2144286.jpg">
  <!--
  <style >.center {
  /*display: block;
  margin-left:auto;
  margin-right: auto;*/
  width: 230px;
  height: 161px;
  padding-left:161px;
  padding-top: 230px;
}
.body {
  background-image: url('nochance_output.png');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>--></head>
<body >
<div class="row" >
<div class="col-md-6"><div class="col-md-12">
  <h1 style="text-align: center;">You Dont have a chance</h1>
<img src="https://media2.giphy.com/media/z72qvbk3bdAIjU9aoO/giphy.gif" alt="this slowpoke
moves"  width="300" alt="404 image" class="rounded mx-auto d-block"/>
 <h4 style="width: 750px;
 height: 161px;
 padding-left:161px;
 padding-top: 75px;">{{prediction_text}}</h4></div></div><div class="col-md-6"><div
class="col-md-12">
```

```
<img src="https://i.pinimg.com/564x/4d/a5/58/4da558f1b281a0c701c2cb022c517e9e.jpg"
class="rounded mx-auto d-block" alt="responsive image"/></div></div></div></body>
 </html>
```

Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <SCRIPT language=Javascript>
    <!--
    function check(e, value) {
      //Check Charater
      var unicode = e.charCode ? e.charCode : e.keyCode;
      if (value.indexOf(".") != -1)
        if (unicode == 46) return false;
      if (unicode != 8)
        if ((unicode < 48 || unicode > 57) && unicode != 46) return false;
    }
    //-->
  </SCRIPT>
<title>University Admit Eligibility Predictor </title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-image_2144286.jpg">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

<style>
body {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

/* style the container */
.container {
  position: relative;
  border-radius: 5px;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 20px 0 30px 0;
}
```

```
/* style inputs and link buttons */
input,
.btn {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  margin: 5px 0;
  opacity: 0.85;
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 17px;
  line-height: 20px;
  text-decoration: none; /* remove underline from anchors */
}

input:hover,
.btn:hover {
  opacity: 1;
}


/* style the submit button */
input[type=submit] {
  content: " ";
  background-color: #4CAF50;
 /* background: linear-gradient(#00ccff,#d400d4);
  animation: animate 4s linear infinite;
  inset: 4px;
  border-radius: 20px;*/
  color: white;
  cursor: pointer;
}
@keyframes animate
{0%{
  transform:rotate(0deg);
}
100%{
  transform: rotate(360deg);
}
}
input[type=submit]:hover {
  background-color: #45a049;

}

/* Two-column layout */
.col {
    float: left;
    width: 50%;
    margin: auto;
    padding: 0 50px;
    margin-top: 6px;
  }

  /* Clear floats after the columns */
  .row:after {
    content: "";
    display: table;
    clear: both;
  }

  /* vertical line */
  .vl {
    position: absolute;
    left: 50%;
    transform: translate(-50%);
    border: 2px solid #ddd;
    height: 490px;
  }

  /* text inside the vertical line */
  .vl-innertext {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
    background-color: #f1f1f1;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 50%;
    padding: 8px 10px;
  }

  /* hide some text on medium and large screens */
  .hide-md-lg {
    display: none;
  }

  /* bottom container */
  .bottom-container {
    text-align: center;
    background-color: #666;
    border-radius: 0px 0px 4px 4px;
  }
/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 650px wide, make the two columns stack on top of
each other instead of next to each other */
  @media screen and (max-width: 650px) {
```

```
  .col {
    width: 100%;
    margin-top: 0;
  }
  /* hide the vertical line */
  .vl {
    display: none;
  }
  /* show the hidden text on small screens */
  .hide-md-lg {
    display: block;
    text-align: center;
  }
}
</style>
</head>
<body style="background-image:
url('https://i.pinimg.com/564x/84/f1/f1/84f1f1cc416291c8c44e95c7c888d781.jpg');  background-
position: center;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: cover,contain; height: -15px;">

<div class="container" style="background-image:
url('https://i.pinimg.com/564x/84/f1/f1/84f1f1cc416291c8c44e95c7c888d781.jpg');  background-
position: center;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: cover,contain; ">
  <form action="/predict" method="post">
    <div class="row" style="padding:0px ; height:fit-content">
      <span class="align-middle"><p class="text-danger"><h1 class="align-middle" style="height:
min-content; color: #000080;">UNIVERSITY ADMIT ELIGIBILITY
PREDICTOR</h1></p></span>
      <div class="vl">
        <span class="vl-innertext"></span>
      </div>

      <div class="col">
          <p><b>In this project,We build a linear regression model and used it to predict the chance of
admission into a particular university based on the input given by the student.</p></b>
          <h3>Instructions for Input Features</h3>
      <ul>
                              <li>GRE Score (out of 340)</li>
                              <li>TOEFL Score (out of 120)</li>
                              <li>University Rating (out of 5)</li>
                              <li>Statment of Purpose {SOP} (out of 5)</li>
                              <li>Letter of Recommendation {LOP} Strength (out of 5)</li>
                              <li>Undergraduate CGPA (out of 10)</li>
                              <li>Research Experience (Either 0 or 1)</li>
```

```
</ul>
      </div>

      <div class="col">
        <div class="hide-md-lg">
        </div>

                                <input type="number" name="GRE Score" placeholder="GRE Score"
required="required" min="0" max="340"/>
                                <input type="number" name="TOEFL Score" placeholder="TOEFL Score"
required="required" min="0" max="120"/>
                                <input type="number" name="University Rating" placeholder="University
Rating" required="required" min="1" max="5"/>
                                <input type="number" name="SOP" placeholder="SOP" required="required"
onkeypress="return check(event,value)" step="0.1" min="1" max="5"/>
                                <input type="number" name="LOR" placeholder="LOR" required="required"
onkeypress="return check(event,value)" step="0.1" min="1" max="5"/>
                                <input type="number" name="CGPA" placeholder="CGPA"
required="required" onkeypress="return check(event,value)" step="0.01" min="1" max="10"/>
                                <input type="number" name="Research" placeholder="Research"
required="required" min="0" max="1"/>

                                <input type="submit" value="Predict"></input>

                                <h4 style="text-align: center;">{{prediction_text}}</h4>
      </div>

    </div>
  </form>

</div>

<div class="bottom-container" style=" padding:0px;" >
  <div class="row" >
    <marquee style="padding:0px; background:#000080; height:50px; margin-block:0px;"><h3
style="color: white;">Project done by Mohan Babu B , Nishanth S , Poovarasan R , Thirumani
Selvam A </h3></marquee>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Login.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>University admission prediction System</title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
image_2144286.jpg"><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename =
'main.css') }}">
</head>
<body>

   <!-- Icon -->
     <!-- Login Form -->
   <form action="/result" method="POST">

<div class="wrapper fadeInDown">
  <div id="formContent">
   <!-- Tabs Titles -->
   <h2 class="active"> Sign In </h2>
   <a href="{{url_for('signup')}}"><h2 class="inactive underlineHover">Sign Up </h2></a> <div
class="fadeIn first">
     <img src="{{ url_for('static', filename = 'user.png') }}" id="icon" alt="User Icon" />
   </div>

  <input type="email" id="login" class="fadeIn second" name="email" placeholder="email">
     <input type="password" id="password" class="fadeIn third" name="pass"
placeholder="password">
     <input type="submit" class="fadeIn fourth" value="Log In">
     {{error}}
   </form>
<!--
        Will add in future
   <div id="formFooter">
     <a class="underlineHover" href="#">Forgot Password?</a>
   </div>
 -->
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Sign Up.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
          <title>University admission prediction System</title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/jpg" href="https://png.pngtree.com/png-
vector/20200211/ourmid/pngtree-graduation-caps-vector-convocation-students-png-
image_2144286.jpg"><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename =
'main.css') }}">
</head>
<body>
<div class="wrapper fadeInDown">
  <div id="formContent">
    <!-- Tabs Titles -->
    <a href="/"><h2 class="inactive underlineHover"> Sign In </h2></a>
    <h2 class="active">Sign Up </h2>

    <!-- Icon -->
    <div class="fadeIn first">
      <img src="{{ url_for('static', filename = 'user.png') }}" id="icon" alt="User Icon" />
    </div>

    <!-- Login Form -->
    <form action="/register" method="POST">
      <input type="text" id="login" class="fadeIn second" name="name" placeholder="name">
           <input type="email" id="login" class="fadeIn second" name="email" placeholder="email">
      <input type="password" id="password" class="fadeIn third" name="pass"
placeholder="password">
  <input type="password" id="cpass" class="fadeIn second" name="cpass" placeholder="Confirm
Password">
     <input type="submit" class="fadeIn fourth" value="Sign Up">
     {{cerror}}
    </form>

  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Welcome.css

```
body{
        margin: 0;
        background-color: #212121;
}

.main{
        width: 60vw;
        padding-top: 100px;
        padding-bottom: 100px;
        text-align: center;
        margin-top: 20vh;
        background-color: #e0e0e0;
        margin-left: 20vw;
}

.name{
        font-size: 300%;
        font-family: monospace;
}

.email{
        font-size: 150%;
        color: #404040;
        font-family: monospace;
}
```

Main.css

```
    @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Poppins');

/* BASIC */

html {
  background-color: #56baed;
}

body {
  font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
  height: 100vh;
}

a {
  color: #92badd;
  display:inline-block;
  text-decoration: none;
font-weight: 400;
}

h2 {
text-align: center;
font-size: 16px;
font-weight: 600;
text-transform: uppercase;
display:inline-block;
margin: 40px 8px 10px 8px;
color: #cccccc;
}



/* STRUCTURE */

.wrapper {
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  width: 100%;
  min-height: 100%;
  padding: 20px;
}

#formContent {
  -webkit-border-radius: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
  border-radius: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
  background: #fff;
  padding: 30px;
  width: 90%;
  max-width: 450px;
  position: relative;
  padding: 0px;
  -webkit-box-shadow: 0 30px 60px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
  box-shadow: 0 30px 60px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
  text-align: center;
}

#formFooter {
  background-color: #f6f6f6;
  border-top: 1px solid #dce8f1;
```

```
 padding: 25px;
  text-align: center;
  -webkit-border-radius: 0 0 10px 10px;
  border-radius: 0 0 10px 10px;
}



/* TABS */

h2.inactive {
  color: #cccccc;
}

h2.active {
  color: #0d0d0d;
  border-bottom: 2px solid #5fbae9;
}



/* FORM TYPOGRAPHY*/

input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset]  {
  background-color: #56baed;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px 80px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  font-size: 13px;
  width: 85%;
  -webkit-box-shadow: 0 10px 30px 0 rgba(95,186,233,0.4);
  box-shadow: 0 10px 30px 0 rgba(95,186,233,0.4);
  -webkit-border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
  border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
  margin: 5px 20px 40px 20px;
  -webkit-transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
  -moz-transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
  -ms-transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
  -o-transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
  transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
}
```

```
input[type=button]:hover, input[type=submit]:hover, input[type=reset]:hover  {
  background-color: #39ace7;
}

input[type=button]:active, input[type=submit]:active, input[type=reset]:active  {
  -moz-transform: scale(0.95);
  -webkit-transform: scale(0.95);
  -o-transform: scale(0.95);
  -ms-transform: scale(0.95);
  transform: scale(0.95);





}

input[type=email], input[type=password], input[type=text] {
  background-color: #f6f6f6;
  border: none;
  color: #0d0d0d;
  padding: 15px 32px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 16px;
  margin: 5px;
  width: 85%;
  border: 2px solid #f6f6f6;
  -webkit-transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;
  -moz-transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;
  -ms-transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;
  -o-transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;
  transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;
  -webkit-border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
  border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
}

input[type=email]:focus, input[type=password]:focus, input[type=text]:focus {
  background-color: #fff;
  border-bottom: 2px solid #5fbae9;
}

input[type=email]:placeholder, input[type=password]:placeholder, input[type=text]:placeholder {
  color: #cccccc;
}
```

```
/* ANIMATIONS */

/* Simple CSS3 Fade-in-down Animation */
.fadeInDown {
  -webkit-animation-name: fadeInDown;
  animation-name: fadeInDown;
  -webkit-animation-duration: 1s;
  animation-duration: 1s;
  -webkit-animation-fill-mode: both;
  animation-fill-mode: both;
}

@-webkit-keyframes fadeInDown {
  0% {





    opacity: 0;
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(0, -100%, 0);
    transform: translate3d(0, -100%, 0);
  }
  100% {
    opacity: 1;
    -webkit-transform: none;
    transform: none;
  }
}

@keyframes fadeInDown {
  0% {
    opacity: 0;
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(0, -100%, 0);
    transform: translate3d(0, -100%, 0);
  }
  100% {
    opacity: 1;
    -webkit-transform: none;
    transform: none;
  }
}

/* Simple CSS3 Fade-in Animation */
@-webkit-keyframes fadeIn { from { opacity:0; } to { opacity:1; } }
@-moz-keyframes fadeIn { from { opacity:0; } to { opacity:1; } }
@keyframes fadeIn { from { opacity:0; } to { opacity:1; } }
```

```
.fadeIn {
  opacity:0;
  -webkit-animation:fadeIn ease-in 1;
  -moz-animation:fadeIn ease-in 1;
  animation:fadeIn ease-in 1;

  -webkit-animation-fill-mode:forwards;
  -moz-animation-fill-mode:forwards;
  animation-fill-mode:forwards;

  -webkit-animation-duration:1s;
  -moz-animation-duration:1s;
  animation-duration:1s;
}

.fadeIn.first {
  -webkit-animation-delay: 0.4s;
  -moz-animation-delay: 0.4s;




animation-delay: 0.4s;
}

.fadeIn.second {
  -webkit-animation-delay: 0.6s;
  -moz-animation-delay: 0.6s;
  animation-delay: 0.6s;
}

.fadeIn.third {
  -webkit-animation-delay: 0.8s;
  -moz-animation-delay: 0.8s;
  animation-delay: 0.8s;
}

.fadeIn.fourth {
  -webkit-animation-delay: 1s;
  -moz-animation-delay: 1s;
  animation-delay: 1s;
}

/* Simple CSS3 Fade-in Animation */
.underlineHover:after {
  display: block;
left: 0;
  bottom: -10px;
  width: 0;
  height: 2px;
  background-color: #56baed;
  content: "";
  transition: width 0.2s;
}

.underlineHover:hover {
  color: #0d0d0d;
}

.underlineHover:hover:after{
  width: 100%;
}



/* OTHERS */

*:focus {
    outline: none;
}






#icon {
  width:30%;
  margin-top: 2vh;
  margin-bottom: 2vh;
}

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

REQUIRED IMAGES IN THE HTML CODES :

PYTHON CODE:

app.py

```
 import pandas as pd
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify, render_template
import pickle
import pyrebase
app = Flask(__name__)
model = pickle.load(open('linear_regression_model_sc.pkl', 'rb'))
config = {
  "apiKey": "AIzaSyCpueysTCJjIjW8t3-r-gV4NOPrZY2VZbA",
  "authDomain": "university-admit-predictor.firebaseapp.com",
  "databaseURL": "https://university-admit-predictor-default-rtdb.firebaseio.com",
  "projectId": "university-admit-predictor",
  "storageBucket": "university-admit-predictor.appspot.com",
  "messagingSenderId": "471033088541",
  "appId": "1:471033088541:web:2d05bfca07ad298f2cd4f4",
  "measurementId": "G-DCEHDHRG4K"
}
#initialize firebase
firebase = pyrebase.initialize_app(config)
auth = firebase.auth()
```

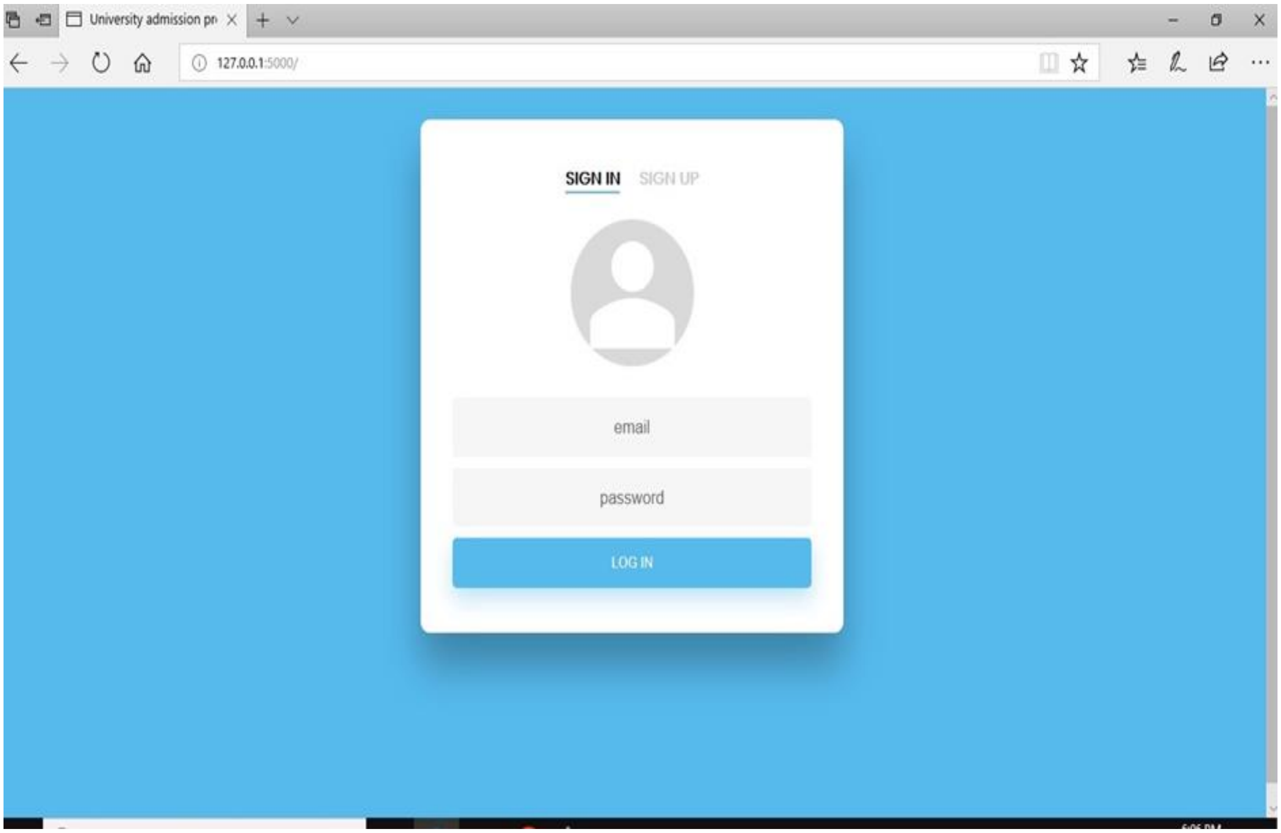
```
@app.route("/register", methods = ["POST", "GET"])



def regiter():
    if request.method == "POST":
        global name       #Only if data has been posted
        name=request.form.get('name')
        email=request.form.get('email')
        password=request.form.get('pass')
        cpassword=request.form.get('cpass')
    try:
        if(password==cpassword):
            user=auth.create_user_with_email_and_password(email,password)


            return render_template("login.html")
    #return render_template("login.html")
    except:
        #return "Your passwaord could not be same Please Try Again"
        return render_template("signup.html",cerror="Your password could not be same or Already Exist account")



#Login
@app.route("/")
```

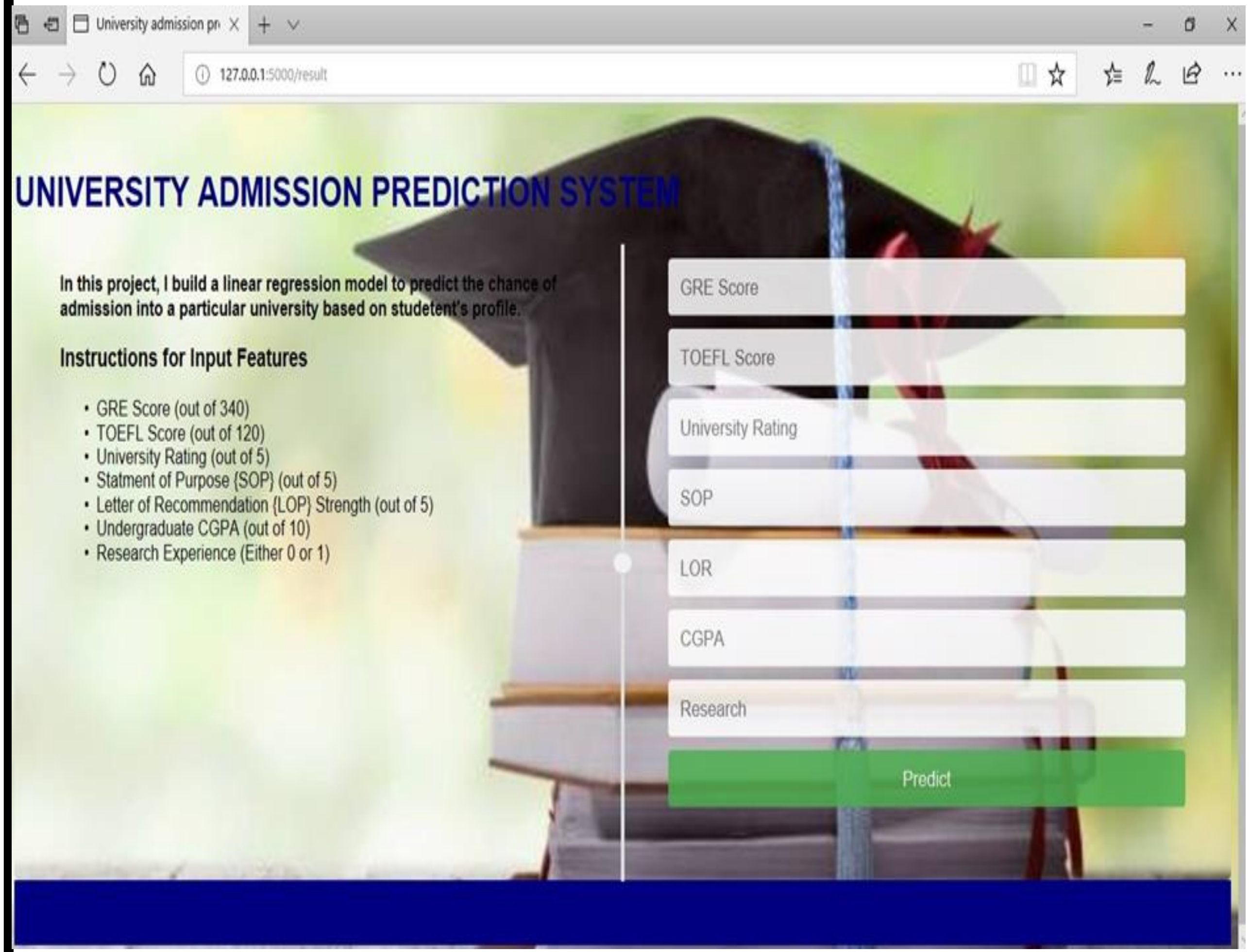
```
def login():
    return render_template("login.html")
@app.route("/signup")
def signup():
    return render_template("signup.html")


@app.route('/welcome')
def home():
        return render_template('index.html')
@app.route("/result", methods = ["POST", "GET"])
def result():
    """if('user' in session):
        return "Hi {}".format(session["user"])"""
    if request.method == "POST":        #Only if data has been posted
        email=request.form.get('email')
        password=request.form.get('pass')
        try:
            #Try signing in the user with the given information
            user = auth.sign_in_with_email_and_password(email, password)
            return render_template("index.html")
        except:
                return render_template("login.html",error="Your Email and Password Invalid Please Try login again or SignUp")
```

```
@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET','post'])

def predict():



    GRE_Score = int(request.form['GRE Score'])

    TOEFL_Score = int(request.form['TOEFL Score'])

    University_Rating = int(request.form['University Rating'])

    SOP = float(request.form['SOP'])

    LOR = float(request.form['LOR'])

    CGPA = float(request.form['CGPA'])

    Research = int(request.form['Research'])



    final_features = pd.DataFrame([[GRE_Score, TOEFL_Score, University_Rating, SOP, LOR,
CGPA, Research]])



    predict = model.predict(final_features)



    output = predict[0]

    if(output>50):

        return render_template('chance.html', prediction_text='Admission chances are
{}'.format(output))

    else:

        return render_template('nochance.html', prediction_text='Admission chances are
{}'.format(output))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

OUTPUT IMAGES:



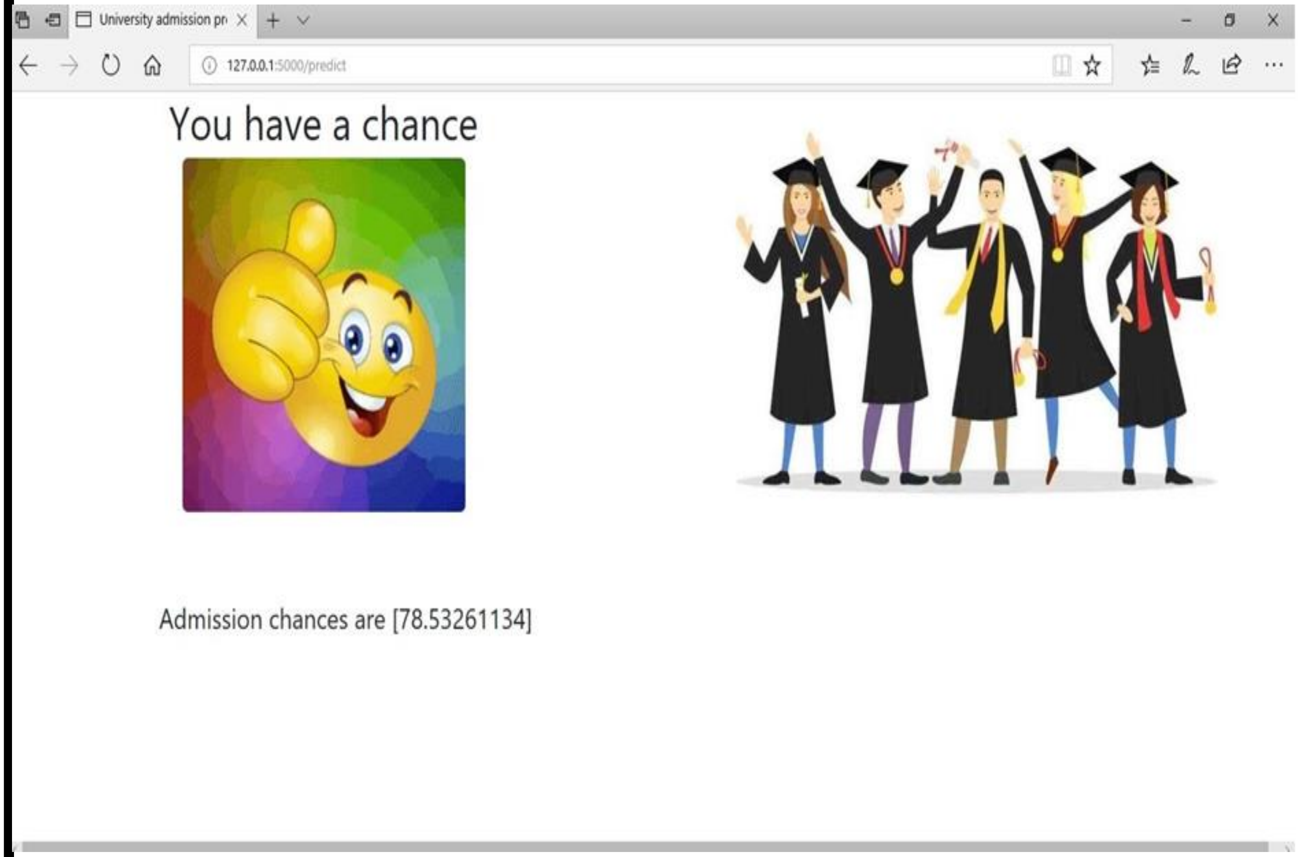


UNIVERSITY ADMISSION PREDICTION SYSTEM

In this project, I build a linear regression model to predict the chance of admission into a particular university based on studetent's profile.

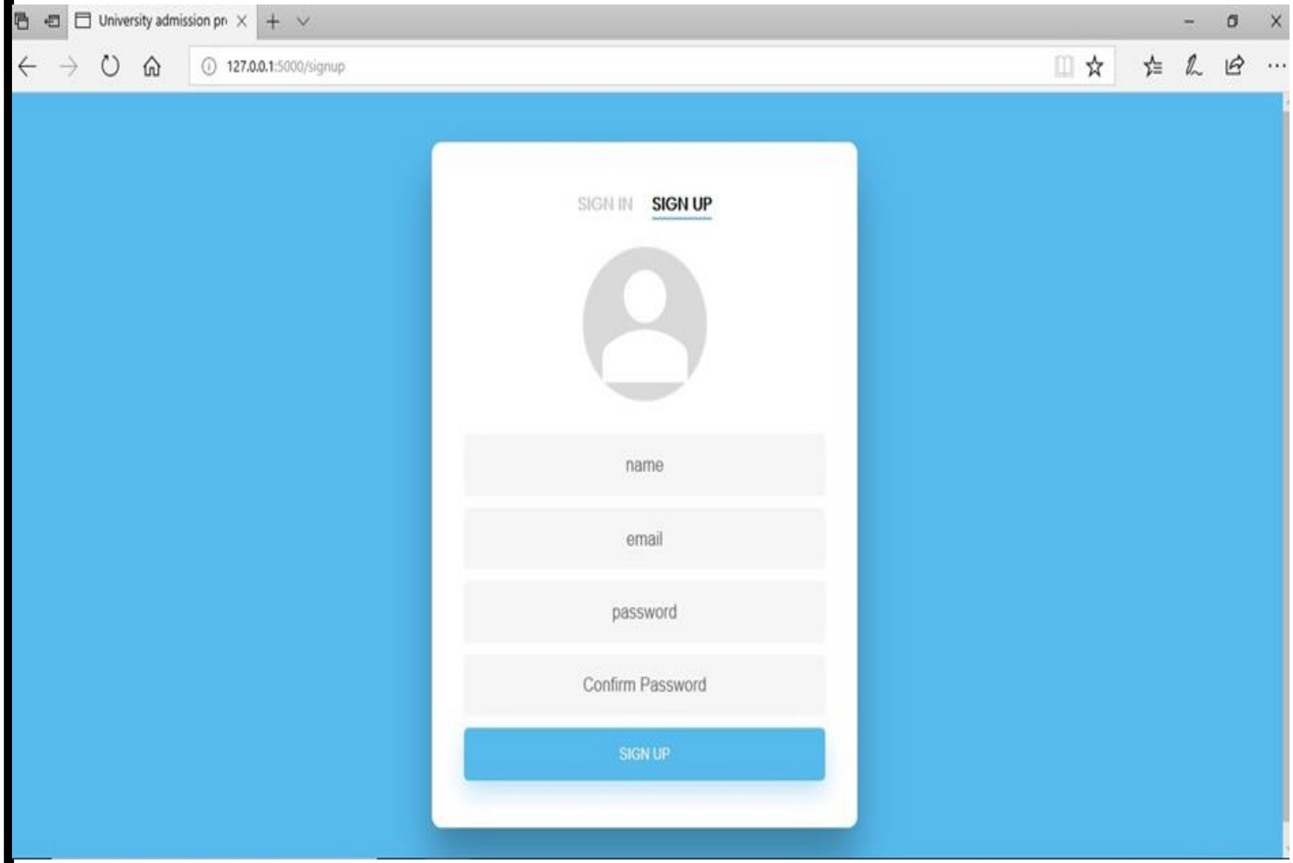
Instructions for Input Features

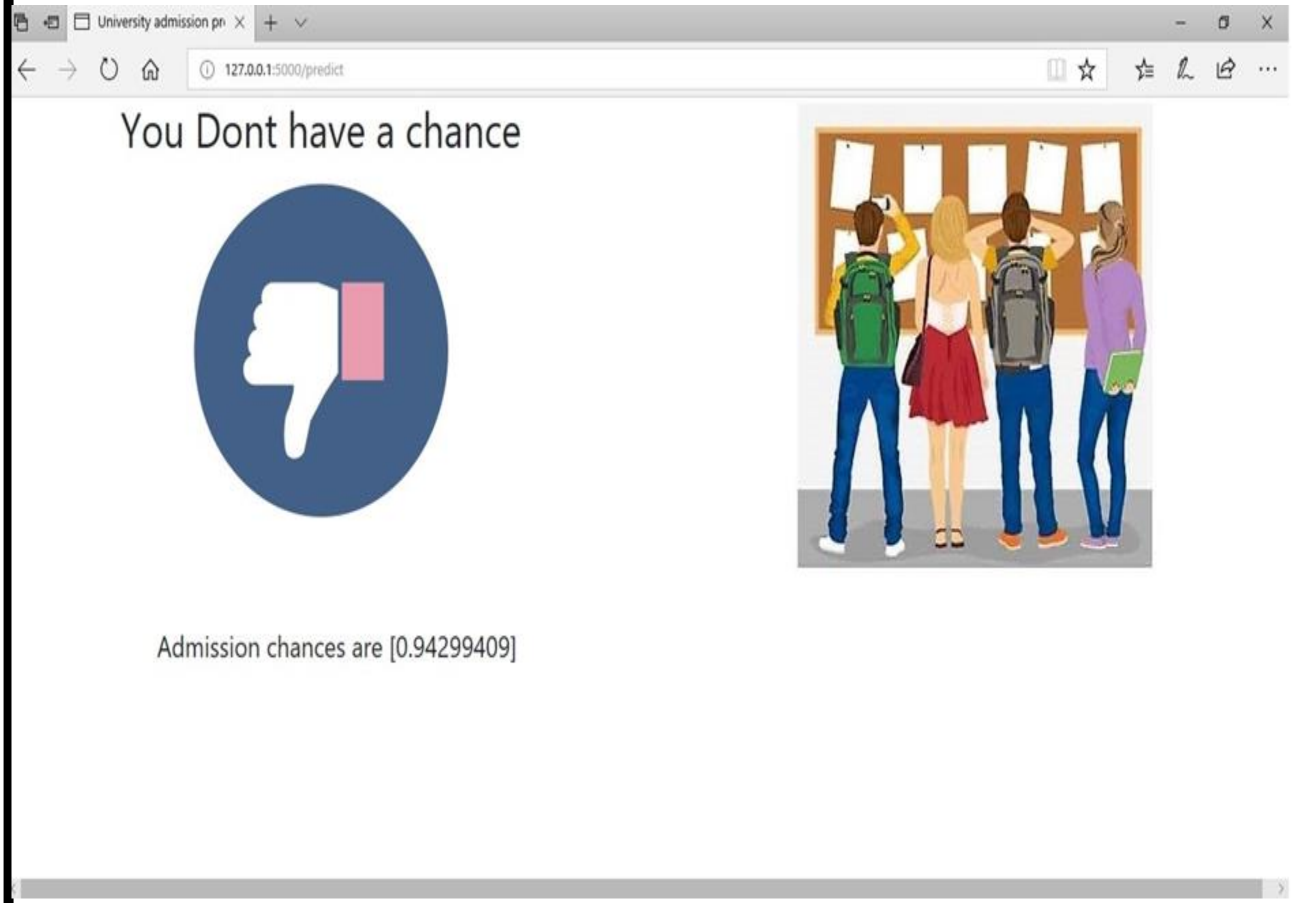
- GRE Score (out of 340)
- TOEFL Score (out of 120)
- University Rating (out of 5)
- Statment of Purpose {SOP} (out of 5)
- Letter of Recommendation {LOP} Strength (out of 5)
- Undergraduate CGPA (out of 10)
- Research Experience (Either 0 or 1)



You have a chance

Admission chances are [78.53261134]


University admission pr
127.0.0.1:5000/signup
SIGN IN
SIGN UP
name
email
password
Confirm Password
SIGN UP



You Dont have a chance

Admission chances are [0.94299409]

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-4278-1658727316

PROJECT DEMO LINK:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MiyhUfXDolI

PROJECT DEPLOYED WEBSITE LINK:

https://university-admit-eligibility-predictor.ibmproject.repl.co/