Unveiling The Virtual Classroom: An In-Depth Analysis of The Online Education System

Abstract

Amidst the lockdown period, technology and online classes have emerged as powerful tools, serving as saviors. Despite the confinement to our homes, our engagement with the educational sphere remains unbroken. The noticeable lack of external exposure stems from the lockdown, limiting students' interaction with the outside world. However, a silver lining has been the transition to online classes, offering solace to students' mental wellbeing. Teachers have admirably adapted, seeking solutions and devising novel learning settings, ensuring a seamless learning experience and safeguarding children's education. The surge in online education's popularity owes itself to technology advancements and widespread internet accessibility.

This project aims to thoroughly explore the multifaceted landscape of online learning, accentuating its merits and demerits, opportunities, and challenges. The project's outcomes will serve as invaluable insights for educational institutions, governments, and online learning platforms to enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of online education. By dissecting the online education paradigm, we can contribute to the creation of a more comprehensive, engaging, and fruitful digital learning environment, thus enriching the ongoing discourse on the future of education. The visual insights provided by the dataset has been explored using IBM congnos tool and finally all the visualization has been integrated in web using flask library.

Contents

1	Introduction							
	1.1	Overvi	iew	3				
	1.2	Purpos	se	4				
2	Lite	rature	ture Review					
	2.1	Existir	ng problem	6				
	2.2	Propos	sed solution	8				
3	The	oretica	al Analysis	9				
	3.1	1 Block diagram						
	3.2	Software designing						
		3.2.1	IBM Cognos: Transforming Data into Insights	10				
4	Ехр	perimental Investigations 1						
5	Result							
	5.1	Visualization using IBM cognos						
		5.1.1	Visualizations	16				
		5.1.2	Report generation using IBM cognos	19				
		5.1.3	Dashboard	21				
		5.1.4	Story	22				
	5.2	Web i	22					
		5.2.1	Report Integration	23				
		5.2.2	Story Integration	24				
		5.2.3	Dashboard Integration	24				

	5.2.4	Web integration using Flask	25
6	Advantage	es & Disadvantages	26
7	Applicatio	ns	29
8	Conclusion	and Future Scope	32

Introduction

1.1 Overview

In this project, we embarked on a comprehensive exploration of the impact of online education, diligently progressing through a series of meticulously orchestrated stages. Commencing with the collection of pertinent data and its seamless integration into IBM Data Cognos, we established a robust foundation for our analysis of online learning dataset. Subsequently, our focus shifted to data preparation, where we meticulously cleansed, transformed, and explored the dataset, rendering it amenable to visualization. Filtering and accuracy checks were instrumental in honing our data for insightful analysis.

Venturing into the realm of data visualization, we harnessed the power of graphical representation of IBM Cognos tool [1] to make intricate datasets accessible and intuitive. Through the creation of charts, graphs, and maps, we facilitated the swift identification of trends, patterns, and outliers. Moving forward, we synthesized our findings into interactive dashboards, offering stakeholders an organized, real-time window into key performance indicators, metrics, and diverse data representations.

Elevating our endeavor, we constructed a compelling data narrative that breathed life into our insights. Employing a structured approach, our narrative seamlessly guided our audience from introduction to conclusion, translating complex data into actionable insights. Our project's cornerstone lay in the comprehensive reporting aspect. These reports prepared using IBM cognos, tailored to different requirements and enriched with text, images, and visual elements, succinctly communicated our findings.

Diving deeper, we engaged in performance testing, analyzing factors such as data filter utilization, calculation fields, and the number of visualizations/graphs. This layer of analysis added depth to our understanding. We seamlessly integrated web capabilities using python based micro web framework "Flask" [2] for publishing, enabling effective tracking and communication of performance metrics, a crucial facet for informed decision-making and transparent communication. In summation, our project encapsulates a holistic journey, culminating in an engaging narrative using the insights gained from the dataset that not only informs but empowers data-driven decision-making.

1.2 Purpose

The outcomes of this project hold substantial potential to drive informed decision-making and positively impact various domains within the realm of online education and beyond. By effectively analyzing the impact of online education through data collection, preparation, visualization, and insightful reporting, this project offers a wide array of practical applications, summarized in following areas as

- 1. Educational Institutions: Educational institutions can leverage the insights gained from this project to refine and enhance their online education strategies. By understanding performance trends, engagement patterns, and factors affecting student satisfaction, institutions can optimize their curriculum delivery, instructional methods, and support systems. This data-driven approach empowers educators to tailor online learning experiences that cater to diverse student needs and preferences.
- 2. Policy Development and Implementation: Policymakers and education boards can utilize the project's findings to inform the development and implementation of policies related to online education. Insights into factors affecting student success, dropout rates, and learning patterns can guide the creation of supportive policies that ensure equitable access to quality online education.
- 3. Pedagogical Innovation: Educators and instructional designers can draw inspiration from the project's results to innovate new teaching methods and tools for online education. Understanding how different teaching approaches impact student

performance and engagement can lead to the creation of more effective and engaging online learning experiences.

- 4. Student Support Services: Student support services can tailor their offerings based on the project's insights. By identifying factors that correlate with improved student performance and satisfaction, support teams can develop targeted interventions to assist struggling students, provide timely guidance, and foster a supportive online learning environment.
- 5. Businesses and Employers: Businesses and employers seeking to up-skill or reskill their workforce through online courses can benefit from the project's insights. Understanding the factors that contribute to successful online learning can guide the design of training programs that maximize employee engagement and skill acquisition.
- 6. Research and Further Studies: The project's comprehensive analysis can serve as a valuable foundation for further research and studies in the field of online education. Researchers can delve deeper into specific aspects uncovered in the analysis, exploring nuances, causative relationships, and long-term effects of online learning.
- 7. Continuous Improvement: Educational stakeholders can use the project's insights to engage in continuous improvement of online education offerings. Regularly monitoring key performance indicators and using the data to make iterative adjustments can lead to ongoing enhancement of online learning experiences.

In essence, the project's outcomes offer a road-map for optimizing online education strategies, fostering effective learning environments, and facilitating evidence-based decision-making across educational institutions, policy arenas, and industries. By harnessing the power of data-driven insights, this project contributes to the advancement of online education and its positive impact on diverse stakeholders.

Literature Review

2.1 Existing problem

Online education has become increasingly prevalent, offering flexibility and accessibility. However, it is not devoid of challenges [3–5]. A few of them are listed as

- 1. Lack of Engagement and Interaction
- 2. Limited Personalized Learning
- 3. Assessment Authenticity and Cheating
- 4. Technological Barriers
- 5. Lack of Social Presence and Connection

This literature review explores existing approaches and methods aimed at mitigating the problems associated with online education, with a focus on engagement, interaction, and learning outcomes. Online education often faces challenges in maintaining student engagement and fostering meaningful interactions. This can lead to reduced motivation and lower learning outcomes. To remedy it Active Learning Strategies have been proposed by T dron in [6]. Integrating active learning strategies [7], such as collaborative group projects, peer discussions, and problem-based learning, can enhance student engagement and interaction in online courses. These approaches promote peer-to-peer interaction, critical thinking, and real-world application of knowledge, ultimately improving learning outcomes. In case of Limited Personalized Learning, it can be challenging to personalize

instruction and cater to individual learning styles and paces. To rectify this issue, Adaptive learning platforms have been suggested by Kizilcec et al. [8] which use technology and data analytics to personalize learning experiences. These platforms assess students' strengths and weaknesses and provide customized content, assessments, and feedback. This approach fosters individualized learning paths and helps students grasp concepts at their own pace, enhancing overall comprehension [9]. Another issue faced during online learning is Assessment Authenticity and Cheating as online assessments can be prone to academic dishonesty and cheating due to limited invigilation. The resolution of this issue can be done using Remote Proctoring and Authentic Assessments [10, 11] Remote proctoring tools use Al and webcam monitoring to replicate invigilation in online exams, deterring cheating. Additionally, authentic assessments, such as project-based assignments and open-ended questions, focus on application rather than rote memorization, reducing the likelihood of cheating.

As the world is moving toward technological advancements, still there exist a gap between different income groups which further limits the accessibility of tools needed to obtain the education and can create disparities in online learning experiences. The digital Inclusion Initiatives [12, 13] is one of such approach which can help in mitigating this challenge. Institutions can implement initiatives to bridge the digital divide, such as providing loaner devices, internet subsidies, and training for both students and educators. Ensuring equitable access to technology is essential for creating a level playing field in online education.

Another problem is online learning is Lack of Social Presence and Connection since online environments can lack the social interaction and sense of community found in traditional classrooms. To tackle this issue, Community-Building Strategies can be implemented which we foster a sense of community through discussion forums, virtual office hours, and synchronous online sessions can create social presence and connection among students and instructors. Such interactions facilitate peer support, instructor-student rapport, and a sense of belonging [14, 15]

Therefore, we can conclude that addressing challenges in online education requires multifaceted approaches that blend pedagogical innovation, technological solutions, and student support initiatives. Active learning, adaptive platforms, authentic assessments,

digital inclusion efforts, and community-building strategies collectively contribute to enhancing the quality and effectiveness of online education.

2.2 Proposed solution

In the pursuit of our proposed solution, we embarked on a comprehensive journey encompassing several strategic phases. To begin with, an extensive data collection effort was undertaken, acquiring a diverse dataset comprising student demographics, needs, interests, and engagement metrics. This data formed the bedrock of our analysis, enabling us to draw nuanced insights and formulate targeted strategies. Subsequently, a rigorous data preparation process was executed, involving data cleaning, transformation, and structuring to ensure the accuracy and consistency of our analysis using IBM cognos tool [1].

The visual representation of our findings took shape through the dynamic medium of data visualization. Employing IBM Data Cognos, we crafted a multidimensional experience that included interactive dashboards, engaging stories, and insightful reports. These visual artifacts not only condensed complex information into digestible formats but also served as powerful tools for educators and administrators to make informed decisions and adapt their teaching approaches.

Finally, to bridge the gap between insightful analysis and practical implementation, we seamlessly integrated our visualization assets into the online education ecosystem through the use of python based micro web framework Flask [2]. This web integration facilitated real-time access to our dashboards, stories, and reports, empowering educators, students, and stakeholders to access critical information effortlessly. The culmination of these efforts not only addressed the identified challenges of engagement, personalization, assessment integrity, technological barriers, and social interaction but also transformed our proposed solution into a tangible, user-friendly reality within the virtual education domain.

Theoretical Analysis

The project execution unfolded through a well-structured pipeline process as shown in Fig. 3.1 encompassing key phases that synergistically transformed raw data into actionable insights within the realm of online education. Commencing with meticulous data collection, we amassed a comprehensive dataset detailing a myriad of student attributes, ranging from demographics and study habits to interactions within the online learning environment. This dataset served as the bedrock of our subsequent analysis.

The journey then transitioned to data preparation, a critical step wherein data was refined, cleaned, and transformed into a structured format. By purging irrelevant or missing data, we ensured the accuracy and reliability of our insights. This prepared data was subsequently primed for the creation of meaningful data visualizations. Utilizing IBM Data Cognos, we transformed complex information into digestible visual formats, crafting interactive dashboards, stories, and reports. These visualizations facilitated the extraction of patterns, trends, and correlations that shed light on various aspects of online learning dynamics.

Furthermore, the project's reach extended beyond analysis, into the realm of web integration facilitated by Flask. Here, our visualizations, carefully curated and brimming with insights, were published. This step facilitated not only tracking and monitoring of vital metrics but also effective communication of results and progress. The integration with Flask allowed stakeholders to access and engage with the visualizations, thereby fostering informed decision-making and a holistic understanding of the online education system's performance and efficiency.

3.1 Block diagram

The proposed framework can be seen through pipeline process in Fig. 3.1.

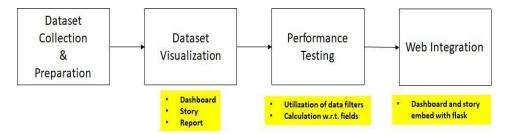


Figure 3.1: Block Diagram of the proposed framework

3.2 Software designing

3.2.1 IBM Cognos: Transforming Data into Insights

IBM Cognos [1] is a powerful and comprehensive business intelligence (BI) and performance management software suite developed by IBM. It is designed to empower organizations with the ability to transform raw data into meaningful insights, enabling informed decision-making, strategic planning, and effective communication of critical information. With a wide array of features, Cognos is particularly adept at handling data visualization, reporting, and analytics, making it an ideal tool for projects like "Unveiling The Virtual Classroom." Its key features are

- 1. **Data Visualization**: IBM Cognos offers a robust set of tools to create compelling data visualizations such as interactive dashboards, reports, and infographics. These visualizations make complex data more understandable and accessible, allowing users to quickly grasp patterns, trends, and correlations.
- Dashboard Creation: With Cognos, users can design interactive dashboards that
 consolidate data from various sources into a single, coherent view. Dashboards can
 be customized to display key performance indicators (KPIs), metrics, and charts
 relevant to specific objectives.
- 3. **Report Generation**: The software enables the generation of detailed reports that present data in structured formats. These reports can be automatically generated

and distributed to stakeholders, providing them with up-to-date insights and information.

- 4. **Ad Hoc Reporting**: Cognos supports ad hoc reporting, allowing users to create on-the-fly reports without relying on pre-built templates. This flexibility empowers users to explore data and extract insights in real-time.
- 5. Data Exploration: Cognos facilitates data exploration through features like interactive filtering, sorting, and drill-down capabilities. This empowers users to delve deeper into data sets and uncover hidden trends.
- 6. **Data Integration**: The software supports integration with various data sources, enabling users to consolidate data from diverse systems into a unified view. This is particularly useful for projects involving data analysis from different platforms.
- 7. **Predictive Analytics**: Cognos offers advanced analytics capabilities, including predictive modeling and forecasting. This enables users to anticipate future trends and outcomes based on historical data patterns.

Experimental Investigations

The dataset with 1033 samples that has been collected has the following attributes encompassed within the columns.

1. Gender	
2. Home Location	
3. Level of Education	
4. Age(Years)	
5. Number of Subjects	
6. Device type used to attend classes	
7. Economic status	
8. Family size	

9. Internet facility in your locality

10. Are you involved in any sports?

11. Do elderly people monitor you?

12. Study time (Hours)

13. Sleep time (Hours)

- 14. Time spent on social media (Hours)
- 15. Interested in Gaming?
- 16. Have separate room for studying?
- 17. Engaged in group studies?
- 18. Average marks scored before pandemic in traditional classroom
- 19. Your interaction in online mode
- 20. Clearing doubts with faculties in online mode Interested in?
- 21. Performance in online and level of satisfaction in Online Education.

Considering the information given in the dataset, the following experimental investigations can be explored.

- Impact of Study Time on Performance: Investigate how the amount of time students dedicate to studying (Study time in hours) correlates with their academic performance (Performance in online). This analysis can help identify the optimal study duration for achieving better outcomes in the online education environment.
- Factors Affecting Engagement: Examine the factors influencing student engagement (Your interaction in online mode). Analyze how variables such as age, gender, home location, and device type used for attending classes contribute to different levels of engagement.
- Personalization and Learning Preferences: Explore the relationship between students' preferred learning mode (Interaction in online mode) and their demographic attributes. Investigate whether students' age, level of education, and interests influence their preferred modes of learning, whether it's group studies, individual studying, or engagement with instructors.
- Impact of Social Media Usage: Study the potential impact of social media usage
 (Time spent on social media) on academic performance (Performance in online).

 Examine whether excessive time spent on social media affects students' focus and productivity in online learning.

- Economic Status and Learning Opportunities: Investigate how economic status and family size influence the availability of resources for online learning. Analyze whether students with limited economic resources or larger families face different challenges compared to others.
- Technology and Engagement: Study the correlation between the type of device used for attending classes and student engagement. Explore whether students using different devices (e.g., laptops, tablets, smartphones) exhibit variations in engagement levels.
- Interaction with Faculty and Satisfaction: Analyze the relationship between students' interaction with faculty for clearing doubts (Clearing doubts with faculties in online mode) and their satisfaction with online education (Level of satisfaction in Online Education). Determine if students who actively seek clarification from instructors are more satisfied with the online learning experience.
- Sports and Academic Performance: Investigate whether students' involvement in sports impacts their academic performance. Analyze whether students participating in sports tend to exhibit different performance levels compared to those who aren't involved in sports.
- Sleep Patterns and Performance: Explore how sleep patterns (Sleep time in hours) relate to academic performance (Performance in online). Investigate whether students with consistent and adequate sleep schedules perform better in online education.
- Learning Environment and Performance: Study the impact of having a separate room for studying (Have separate room for studying?) on academic performance. Examine whether students with dedicated study spaces tend to perform better compared to those who lack such environments.

Result

5.1 Visualization using IBM cognos

In the scope of this project, a diverse array of visualizations, including bar charts, bubble charts, heat maps, and pie charts, were meticulously constructed to extract insights from the collected data. These visual representations played a pivotal role in elucidating patterns, trends, and relationships within the complex dataset, enabling a deeper understanding of the dynamics in the online education system. Furthermore, the integration of various visualization types facilitated a comprehensive analysis that catered to different types of data exploration and interpretation. Beyond individual visualizations, the project harnessed the power of IBM Cognos, a robust data analytics tool, to synthesize these insights into impactful deliverables. Dashboards were designed to provide a centralized view of key metrics, enabling educators and administrators to monitor engagement, performance, and other critical parameters at a glance. Simultaneously, interactive stories were woven, guiding stakeholders through a narrative that unfolded the intricate findings within the dataset. This dynamic storytelling approach ensured that data was not only presented but comprehended within a meaningful context. Furthermore, the project extended its reach to encompass web integration using Flask, an innovative framework. This integration facilitated the seamless dissemination of dashboards, stories, and reports to relevant stakeholders. Through this unified digital platform, educators, administrators, and even students could access the compiled insights, fostering collaboration, aligning efforts, and driving evidence-based decision-making. The holistic approach, encompassing diverse

visualizations, the capabilities of IBM Cognos, and the inter-connectivity facilitated by Flask, culminated in a comprehensive toolkit that not only captured the nuances of online education but also empowered stakeholders with the tools to navigate and enhance the virtual learning landscape effectively.

5.1.1 Visualizations

The bar chart in Fig. 5.1 shows the cumulative sum of Age in years versus the level of satisfaction in online education. We can observe that across all values of level of satisfaction in Online Education, the sum of Age(Years) is over twenty thousand and age(Years) ranges from over 4500, when level of satisfaction in Online Education is Bad, to nearly 11 thousand, when level of satisfaction in Online Education is Average. Moreover, age(years) is unusually high when level of satisfaction in Online Education is Average.

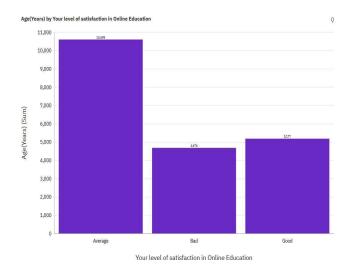


Figure 5.1: Age vs level of satisfaction in online education

Fig. 5.2 (a) shows the horizontal graph chart between Internet facility present in locality and level of satisfaction in online education. We can see that across all values of level of satisfaction in Online Education, the sum of Internet facility in locality is over 3500 and internet facility in locality ranges from 823, when level of satisfaction in Online Education is Bad, to nearly two thousand, when level of satisfaction in Online Education is Average. Moreover, internet facility in locality is unusually high when Your level of satisfaction in Online Education is Average. Similarly, in Fig. 5.2 (a), the graph is between Level of

education and level of satisfaction in online education. WE can see that performance level of the undergraduate students is the highest.

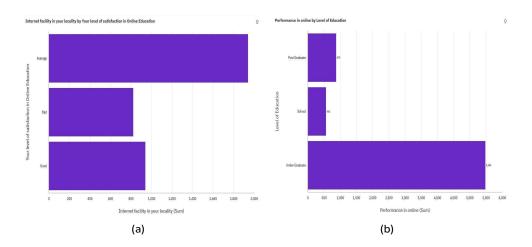


Figure 5.2: (a) Internet facility present in locality is plotted against level of satisfaction in online education (b) Level of education versus level of satisfaction in online education

Fig. 5.3 depicts the Performance in online learning vs time spent on social media w.r.t rural and urban population. We can observe that time spent on social media (Hours) ranges from 867 for Rural population while nearly two thousand for urban populace. Also, Performance in online ranges from almost 2500, to over 4500 for rural and urban location respectively. The total number of results for Time spent on social media (Hours), across all home locations, is over a thousand. moreover, urban is the most frequently occurring category of Home Location with a count of 679 items with Time spent on social media (Hours) values (65.7 % of the total).

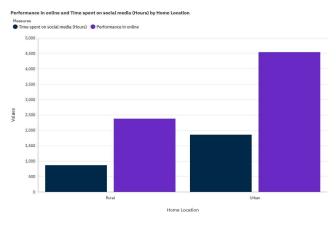


Figure 5.3: Performance in online learning vs time spent on social media w.r.t rural and urban population

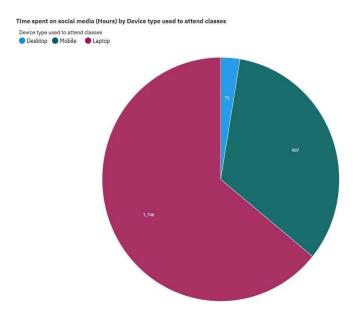


Figure 5.4: Time spent on social media in hours by device type used to attend classes

In pie chart (Fig. 5.4), we can see the distribution of time spent on social media w.r.t. type of device (mobile, desktop & laptop). The sum of time spent on social media (Hours) is over 2500 across all device type used to attend classes and time spent on social media (Hours) ranges from 71 to over 1500 for desktop and laptop respectively. The most of the time is spent when Device type used to attend classes is Laptop.

Engaged in group studies? colored by Engaged in group studies? sized by Performance in online

Performance ... Engaged in group studies?

No yes

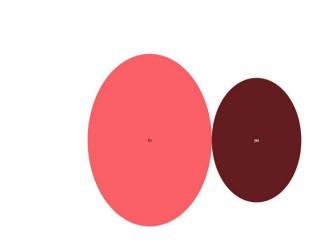


Figure 5.5: Performance in online learning versus students engaged in group studies.

The stacked bubble chart in Fig. 5.5 shows the performance in online learning versus students engaged in group studies. The summed values of performance in online range from nearly three thousand to over four thousand and performance in online is unusually high when the students are not engaged in group studies. The heat chart in Fig. 5.6 shows the time spent on social media by average marks scored before pandemic in traditional classroom and level of satisfaction in online education. We can observe that the summed values of time spent on social media (Hours) range from 1 to 440 and time spent on social media (Hours) is unusually high when the combinations of Average marks scored before pandemic in traditional classroom and level of satisfaction in Online Education are 81-90 (Average) and 71-80 (Average). For Time spent on social media (Hours), the most significant value of level of satisfaction in Online Education is Average, whose respective time spent on social media (Hours) values add up to almost 1500, or 51.7% of the total.

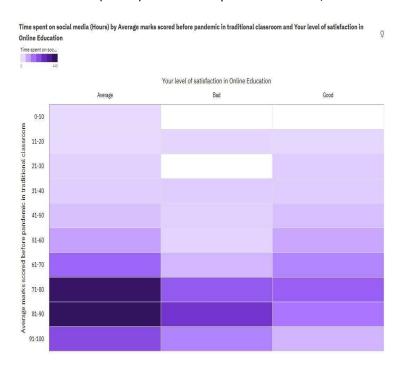


Figure 5.6: The time spent on social media by average marks scored before pandemic in traditional classroom and level of satisfaction in online education.

5.1.2 Report generation using IBM cognos

Reports generated using IBM Cognos [1] offer indispensable value by transforming intricate data into clear, structured insights. Through advanced analytics and visualization

tools, these reports distill complex information into easily understandable formats, facilitating informed decision-making and strategic planning. With the ability to present data trends, correlations, and performance metrics, IBM Cognos reports empower educators, administrators, and stakeholders in the online education realm to gain comprehensive perspectives on student engagement, learning outcomes, and the efficacy of various strategies. We can infer from Fig. 5.7 that multiple graphs (bar, pie, word and line chart) can be generated from the dataset. Fig. 5.7 has visualization like level of satisfaction vs Age, performance in online vs device used to study, online performance score range (word chart) and performance in online versus time spent to do study.

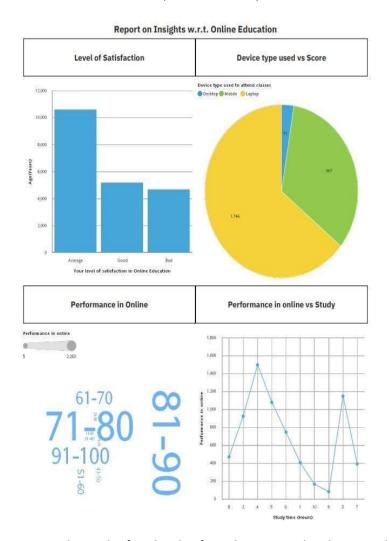


Figure 5.7: Report shows the four levels of insights w.r.t online learning dataset.

5.1.3 Dashboard

A dashboard is an invaluable tool that presents complex data through visualizations like charts and graphs, offering a consolidated, comprehensible view of critical information. In the realm of education, particularly online learning, dashboards provide real-time insights into student engagement, performance metrics, and learning trends. With interactive features, they enable educators and administrators to explore data, identify patterns, and make data-driven decisions efficiently. By offering a holistic overview of key metrics and facilitating prompt adjustments to strategies, dashboards enhance communication, align stakeholders, and empower educators to optimize the virtual classroom experience. Dashboard generated by IBM cognos tool is shown in Fig. 5.8 which shows the multiple visualizations of online education dataset in two tabs.

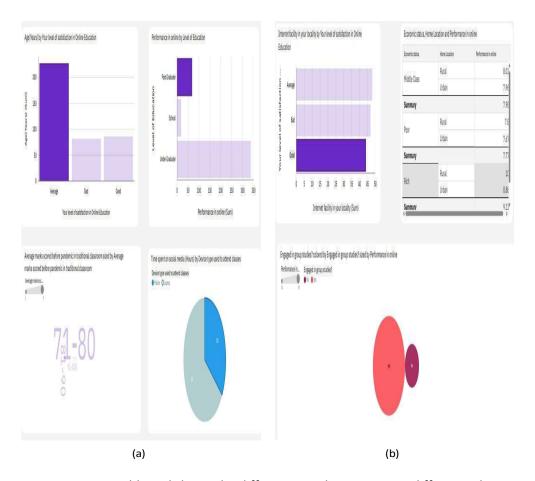


Figure 5.8: Dashboard shows the different visualization in two different tabs

5.1.4 Story

By creating a story around difficult data using IBM Cognos become invaluable assets. These engaging tales offer a framework within which data-driven insights are presented to stakeholders, enabling a greater comprehension of the trends, difficulties, and opportunities present in the online education scene. The quality and efficacy of the virtual classroom experience are eventually improved by IBM Cognos stories, which give educators and administrators the tools they need to find significant patterns, make educated choices, and develop actionable solutions. The various insights can be inferred from the Fig.5.9 , particularly in Fig. 5.9(c) like the correlation between economic status and online performance.

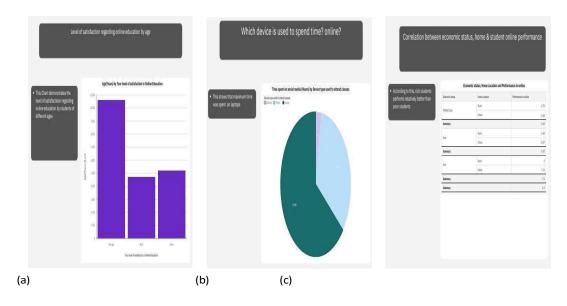


Figure 5.9: The stories generated using IBM cognos tool

5.2 Web integration using flask

The sequence of steps encompassed in the web integration process unfolds as follows.

- Go to website bootstrap through the link "https://bootstrapmade.com/" and down-load the free template.
- 2. Make a folder and extract all the zip files into it.

- 3. Open the "index.html" file present in extracted folder using Visual studio code software.
- 4. Next step involves editing of the content of index.html file in order to embed the report, dashboard and story inside the bootstrap template. For this, go to IBM cognos and copy the embed code (share option). Then, paste the embed code in appropriate location of index.html file with minor cosmetic changes in embed code like size (height=1100,width=1000).
- 5. Finally, we need to put all html files in separate folder (in this case template) while assets & form folder into a 'static folder'.
- 6. Finally, python script is used in which we use Flask framework (library) to integrate it to server (127.0.0.1/5000) by running it and then it is displayed in web browser using the generated link of web address (127.0.0.1/5000).

5.2.1 Report Integration

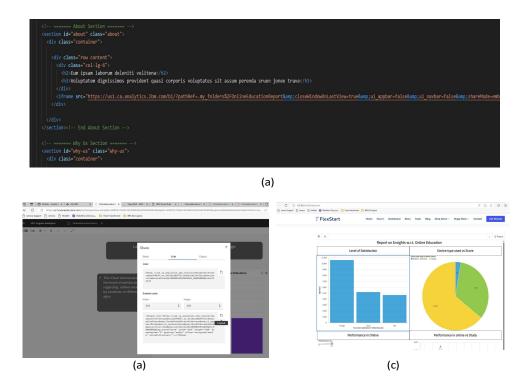


Figure 5.10: (a) The "About" section in index.html file is modified by using embed code given in part (b). (c) output result w.r.t integration of report.

Fig. 5.10 shows the report embedding process. The About section in index.html file (Fig. 5.10 (a)) is modified by using embed code (Fig. 5.10(b)) from IBM cognos 's share tool. The result of final embedding of report is shown in Fig. 5.10 (c).

5.2.2 Story Integration

Fig. 5.11 shows the story embedding process. The story is embedded in the "portfolio" section of bootstrap template's index.html file. The result of the story integration can be seen in Fig. 5.11(c).



Figure 5.11: (a) The "Portfolio" section in index.html file is modified by using embed code given in part (b). (c) The output showing the final embedding of story

5.2.3 Dashboard Integration

In the similar vein as that of previous embedding processes, Fig. 5.12 shows the dash-board integration pipeline. The "Services" section in index.html file is modified by using embed code shown in Fig. 5.12(b) while the output of final embedding of dashboard is shown in Fig. 5.12(c).



Figure 5.12: (a) The "Services" section in index.html file is modified by using embed code given in part (b). (c) The output of final embedding of dashboard

5.2.4 Web integration using Flask

Fig. 5.13 shows the final Web integration using Flask framework.

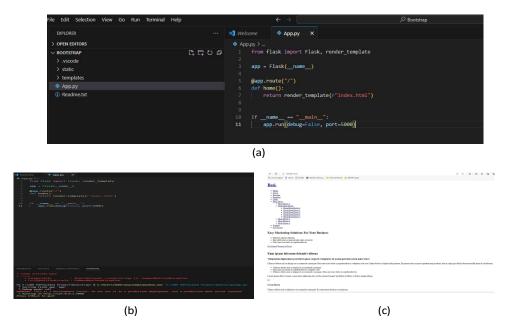


Figure 5.13: (a) Python script showing the code (b) Implementation output (c) Web integration using Flask

Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages of Creating Visualizations and Utilizing IBM Cognos in the Project:

- Enhanced Data Insights: Visualizations like bar charts, bubble charts, heat maps, and pie charts enable a clear and concise representation of complex data, making it easier to understand patterns and trends.
- Informed Decision-Making: Visualizations provide a visual overview of the data, empowering project stakeholders to make informed decisions based on the insights gained from these visual representations.
- Effective Communication: Visualizations are powerful tools for communicating findings to both technical and non-technical audiences. They simplify complex concepts and facilitate effective knowledge sharing.
- 4. **Identifying Patterns**: Visualizations help in identifying correlations, outliers, and relationships within the dataset that might not be evident from raw data alone.
- 5. **User Engagement:** Well-designed visualizations are engaging and can captivate the audience's attention, thereby increasing their involvement and understanding of the data.
- Efficient Problem Solving: Visualizations can reveal challenges and potential areas of improvement more rapidly, enabling quicker problem-solving and optimization strategies.

- 7. **Holistic View:** Different types of visualizations offer different perspectives on the data, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of various aspects within the dataset.
- 8. **Predictive Insights:** Visualizations can assist in predicting future trends based on historical data patterns, aiding in proactive decision-making.
- Interactive Exploration: Many visualization tools, including IBM Cognos, offer interactivity, allowing users to drill down into the data and explore it from different angles.
- 10. **Efficient Reporting:** Utilizing IBM Cognos for creating dashboards, stories, and reports streamlines the reporting process, making it easy to generate, share, and update comprehensive reports.

Disadvantages of Creating Visualizations and Utilizing IBM Cognos in the Project are as follows

- 1. **Misinterpretation:** Poorly designed or misleading visualizations can lead to misinterpretation of data, resulting in incorrect conclusions and decisions.
- Data Complexity: Some datasets are inherently complex, making it challenging to represent all nuances accurately in visual form, potentially leading to oversimplification.
- 3. **Biased Representations:** Unintentional biases can be introduced in visualizations if not carefully designed, impacting the objectivity of insights drawn.
- 4. **Limited Context:** Visualizations might lack the context needed to fully understand the data, particularly when dealing with multidimensional or contextual information.
- Data Accuracy: Inaccurate or incomplete data can lead to inaccurate visualizations, undermining the reliability of the insights gained.
- Data Overload: Too many visualizations can overwhelm the audience, making it difficult to focus on the most relevant insights.

- 7. **Tool Proficiency:** Utilizing tools like IBM Cognos requires proficiency, and if users are not well-versed, it might lead to sub-optimal visualizations and inefficient use of the tool.
- 8. **Complexity Handling:** Certain data relationships might be intricate and challenging to represent accurately through standard visualizations, potentially leading to oversimplification.
- 9. **Technical Constraints:** Creating advanced visualizations might require technical expertise and could be limited by the capabilities of the chosen tool.
- 10. Dependency on Data Quality: Visualizations heavily rely on the quality of the underlying data. Poor data quality can lead to skewed or incorrect visual representations.

Applications

Engaging in a project that involves creating diverse visualizations through IBM Cognos, analyzing a dataset encompassing variables like Gender, Home Location, Level of Education, Age, Number of Subjects, Device Usage, Economic Status, Family Size, Internet Accessibility, Sports Participation, Elderly Supervision, Study Time, Sleep Time, Social Media Usage, Gaming Interest, Study Environment, Group Study Engagement, Prepandemic Academic Performance, Online Interaction, Doubt Resolution Preference, Online Performance, and Satisfaction Level in Online Education, alongside crafting dashboards, narratives, and reports through IBM Cognos, as well as integrating web functionality using Flask, holds numerous valuable applications such as

- Data-driven Decision Making: The project equips stakeholders with data insights and visual representations, aiding informed and data-driven decision-making across various aspects.
- Educational Enhancement: Understanding factors like study time, device usage, and interaction preferences can help educational institutions tailor their offerings to better meet students' needs.
- Performance Optimization: Analyzing pre-pandemic performance, online interaction, and academic outcomes can guide strategies to enhance educational effectiveness.
- Resource Allocation: Insights into factors such as economic status and device

type can assist in resource allocation for remote learning initiatives.

- Student Engagement Strategies: By gauging interests like gaming and social media usage, the project can inform engagement strategies that resonate with students.
- Personalized Learning: Individual characteristics like age, study environment, and family size can inform personalized learning approaches.
- Infrastructure Planning: Data on internet access and home location can aid in planning infrastructure for remote education accessibility.
- Health and Well-being Considerations: Factors like sleep time, sports involvement, and elderly supervision can shed light on students' overall well-being and suggest interventions.
- User Experience Enhancement: Gathering data on satisfaction levels and interaction preferences in online education can guide improvements in the digital learning experience.
- Accountability and Transparency: Dashboards, stories, and reports enhance transparency and accountability by providing a clear view of educational outcomes.
- Educational Policy Shaping: Insights into gender, age, and educational levels can contribute to shaping inclusive and effective educational policies.
- Efficiency in Reporting: Utilizing tools like IBM Cognos streamlines reporting, making it easier to generate comprehensive reports for stakeholders.
- Innovative Teaching Approaches: Understanding group study engagement and doubt resolution preferences can inform innovative teaching methodologies.
- Resource Optimization: Information on time spent on different activities can aid
 in optimizing study and leisure time, leading to improved productivity.
- Continuous Improvement: Regular data analysis and visualization enable continuous improvement in educational strategies and outcomes.



Conclusion and Future Scope

In conclusion, this project has effectively harnessed the capabilities of IBM Cognos and data analytics to yield multifaceted insights from an expansive dataset encapsulating diverse facets of students' educational experiences amid the lockdown. Through the adept creation of an array of visualizations including bar charts, bubble charts, heat maps, and pie charts, this project has illuminated critical dimensions such as demographic attributes, study behaviors, technological engagement, and academic performance. The culminating phase, involving the construction of dynamic dashboards, engaging narratives, and comprehensive reports utilizing IBM Cognos, in conjunction with the seamless integration of web functionality through Flask, not only facilitated a holistic understanding of the dataset but also ensured user-friendly accessibility to these rich insights. By employing such a robust analytical framework, the project has successfully contributed to the ongoing dialogue surrounding the digital transformation of education, shedding light on both the challenges and opportunities presented by remote learning.

Looking towards the future, this project stands as a foundation for potential advancements and expansion. The scope for longitudinal analyses, predictive modeling, qualitative investigations, interdisciplinary collaborations, and informed policy development presents exciting avenues for further exploration. By delving into longitudinal trends, predicting future educational patterns, delving deeper through qualitative exploration, and embracing cross-disciplinary perspectives, this project's potential reaches beyond the immediate dataset, offering insights that can shape inclusive, effective, and adaptable educational strategies. This project is a testament to the symbiotic relationship between technology and education, emphasizing the role of data-driven insights in shaping a dynamic and responsive learning ecosystem.

Bibliography

- [1] D. Adkison, IBM Cognos business intelligence. Packt Publishing Ltd, 2013.
- [2] M. Grinberg, Flask web development: developing web applications with python."

 O'Reilly Media, Inc.", 2018.
- [3] R. Castro, "Blended learning in higher education: Trends and capabilities," *Education and Information Technologies*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 2523–2546, 2019.
- [4] M. Jou, Y.-T. Lin, and D.-W. Wu, "Effect of a blended learning environment on student critical thinking and knowledge transformation," *Interactive Learning Environments*, vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 1131–1147, 2016.
- [5] P. Charbonneau-Gowdy, "Beyond stalemate: Seeking solutions to challenges in online and blended learning programs," *Electronic Journal of e-Learning*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. pp56–66, 2018.
- [6] J. Dron and T. Anderson, Teaching crowds: Learning and social media. Athabasca University Press, 2014.
- [7] J. V. Boettcher and R.-M. Conrad, *The online teaching survival guide: Simple and practical pedagogical tips*. John Wiley & Sons, 2021.
- [8] R. F. Kizilcec, M. P´erez-Sanagust´ın, and J. J. Maldonado, "Self-regulated learning strategies predict learner behavior and goal attainment in massive open online courses," Computers & education, vol. 104, pp. 18–33, 2017.
- [9] J. Daniel, E. V. Cano, and M. G. Cervera, "The future of moocs: Adaptive learning or business model?" *RUSC. Universities and Knowledge Society Journal*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 64–73, 2015.

- [10] S. Gudiño Paredes, F. d. J. Jasso Peña, and J. M. de La Fuente Alcazar, "Remote proctored exams: Integrity assurance in online education?" *Distance Education*, vol. 42, no. 2, pp. 200–218, 2021.
- [11] S. S. Jaggars and D. Xu, "How do online course design features influence student performance?" *Computers & Education*, vol. 95, pp. 270–284, 2016.
- [12] L.-H. Wong and C.-K. Looi, "What seams do we remove in mobile-assisted seamless learning? a critical review of the literature," *Computers & Education*, vol. 57, no. 4, pp. 2364–2381, 2011.
- [13] Z. Wang, L. Chen, and T. Anderson, "A framework for interaction and cognitive engagement in connectivist learning contexts," *International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 121–141, 2014.
- [14] J. C. Richardson, Examining social presence in online courses in relation to students' perceived learning and satisfaction. State University of New York at Albany, 2001.
- [15] P. Shea, C. S. Li, and A. Pickett, "A study of teaching presence and student sense of learning community in fully online and web-enhanced college courses," *The Internet and higher education*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 175–190, 2006.