# **DMDD ASSIGNMENT 3**

# **TOPIC NAME: University Recommendation System**

Github Repository:- https://github.com/Muskansri1/University Recommendation System

#### Members:

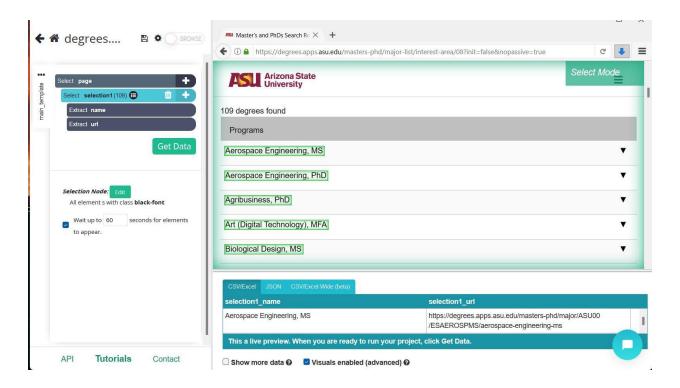
- Sameer Nimse (002752914)
- Muskan Srivastava (002794929)

#### 1. Sources of data:

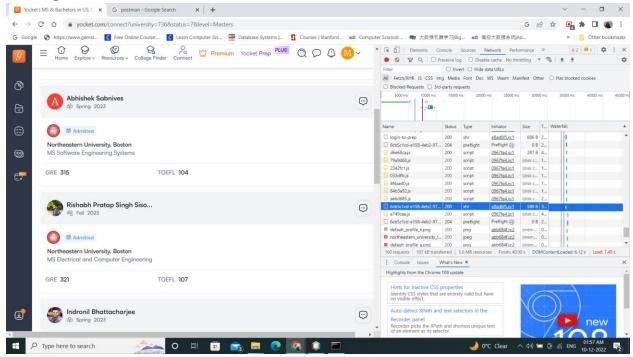
For this assignment, we scrapped the data using Python scripts and bots. We have also used Parsehub, a free web scraping tool to turn any site into a spreadsheet or API. We scraped information about the universities from yocket, QS ranking, wikipedia, edulix, admits.fyi.

We have also scrapped the data using APIs. We fetched the JSON files using Postman. All the data scrapped and fetched are real time and dynamic. We have also imported data from Kaggle which was scrapped from Edulix.com as its original source.

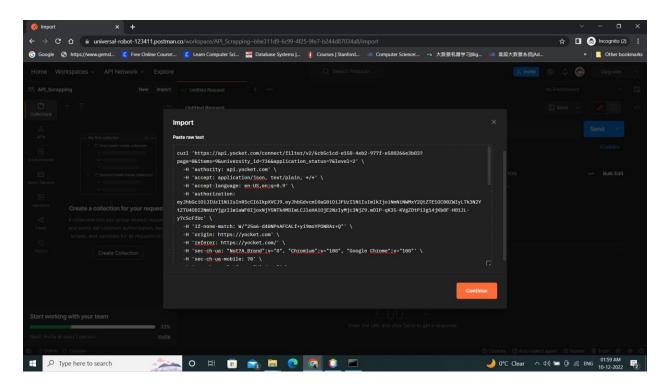
Below is a screenshot of the Parsehub tool:

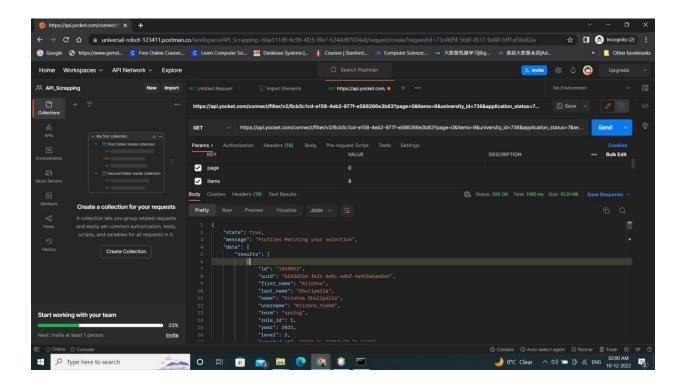


# **Through APIs:**

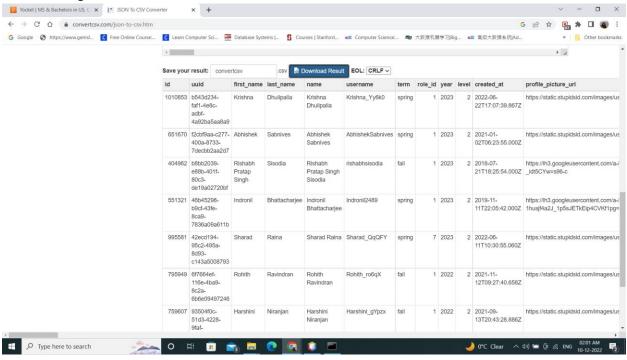


Finding the xhr type files for the API scrapping to import in Postman and send a get request.

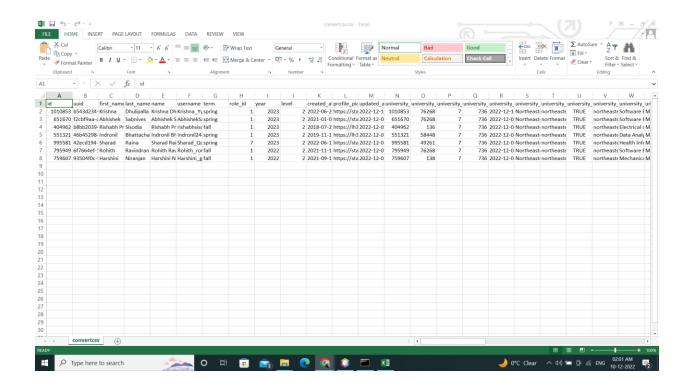




Converting from JSON to CSV.



Result:



# 2. Auditing

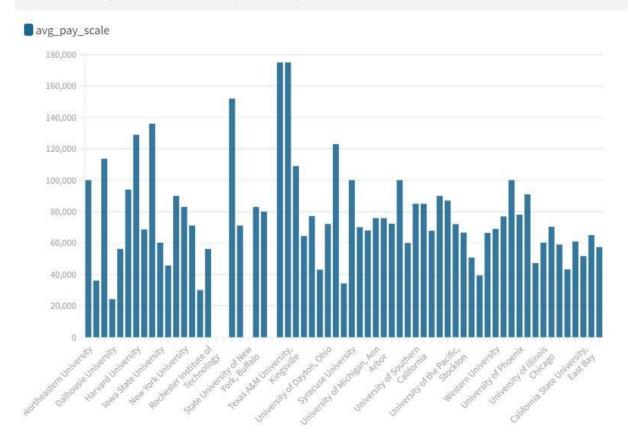
# **Example 1:**

Below is an example of the Average pay scale of a graduate student vs the university from which he graduated. The below value ranges from 80,000 dollars to 130,000 dollars which is the considered to be the average pay scale for Masters student in the engineering field.

# Master's in Engineering Salary

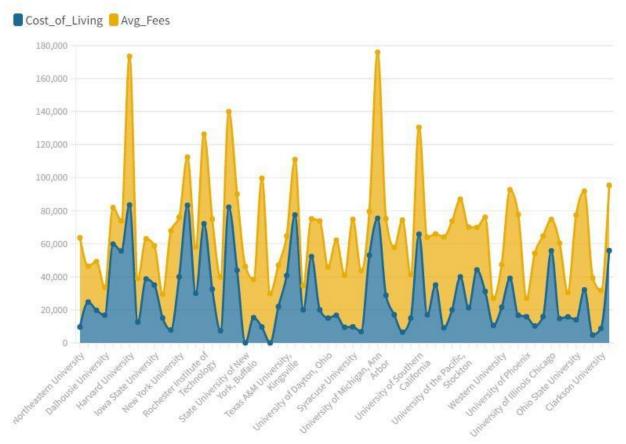
While there are numerous reasons to continue your engineering education, one of the major advantages of completing a master's degree in engineering is the positive impact it can have on your earning potential. Though engineering positions in general are already among some of the highest paid in the country, earning a second degree can help you attain an even more competitive salary in a variety of positions.

According to the salary aggregate site Payscale, the median annual master's in engineering salary was approximately \$100,000 as of August 2022. This is a noticeable increase from the median annual salary for a bachelor's in engineering, which Payscale reported at approximately \$87,000. While factors such as years of experience and the specific branch of engineering all affect salaries, earning an advanced degree typically provides a financial boost.



## Example 2:

Below is an example of cost of living and average fees for a course at a particular university. We can see that the average Fees for the universities in the US is approximately 50,000 to 80,000 dollars whereas the average cost of living in the US is approx 20,000 dollars for the entire course. Hence validating the data fetched.



# Example 3:

Below are the examples below that reflect the comparison between average pay scale after graduation with the cost of living and average fees of the university. graduation vs the cost of living and the average fees.

Taking Northeastern into consideration:

regree	Average Salary														
octorate	\$120,000														
1BA	\$112,000														
faster (Other)	\$90,000	Enginee	ring							\$	1,740	(per cr	edit h	our)	
dasters in Science	\$81,000									¢	1 250	(nor er	adit b	0112)	
achelor of Science	\$80,000	Health Informatics								\$1,350 (per credit hour)					
lasters in Management	\$76,000	Khoury (	College of	Comp	uter So	ciences	S			\$	1,667	(per cr	edit h	our)	
1 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 1	7 18	19 2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3	30
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Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee	s GRE t														
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avg_pay_scale Delivery Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee	_Mode Du	ration	Term									28	29	3	30
avg_pay_scale Delivery Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee	_Mode Du s GRE t	ration oefl ie	Term   elts	Yea	r_of	Joini	ng 📗	Majo		Locat		28		3	
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avg_pay_scale Delivery. Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee  Cornell University  1 10 11 12 13 14  avg_pay_scale Delivery. Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee	Mode Dus GRE t	ration oefl is	Term elts	Yea	r_of	Joiniu 4	23	Majo	25	Locat \$	ion 27	-700		Ą	21.
avg_pay_scale Delivery. Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee  Cornell University  1 10 11 12 13 14  avg_pay_scale Delivery. Cost_of_Living Avg_Fee	_Mode Dus GRE t	ration oefl is	Term elts  19 2  Term elts	Yea	21 r_of	Joiniu 22	23	Majo	25	Locat \$	ion 27	-700		Ą	21.



## 4. Completeness:

The degree to which every piece of data in a data set is readily accessible is referred to as data completeness in the data quality framework. The percentage of missing data entries serves as a gauge of data completeness. For example, a 100-field column with 30 blank fields has an 70% completeness level. Depending on your industry, 30% of missing data could be potentially harmful and could cause loss of worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

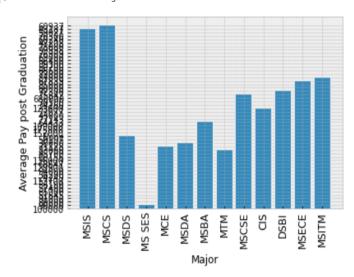
Data completeness corresponds to getting the data that is important to the user rather than having 100% data.

# For example:

The average pay below displays the wide set of dataset considered from the past 10 years due to which, we can see the trend in data of the courses and data set knowledge availability.

The availability of data for courses like MSIS, MSCS increase the ratio of knowledge gathered with respect to the student's admitted in the last 10 years.

Out[15]: <BarContainer object of 65 artists>



## 4. Data Consistency:

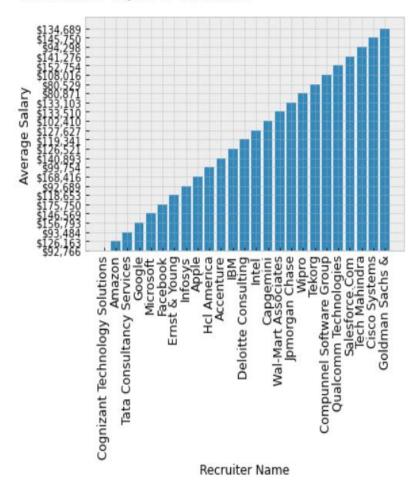
Below is the average salary of the top recruiters and the growth in the average pay scale of the recruiters. The data belows shows a consistent and steady growth which is reflected by the current market scenarios.

The average salary for all the recruiters is reflected in dollars therefore the data is also consistent in the metrics.

```
xvalue = Recruiter_df['Recruiter_Name']
yvalue = Recruiter_df['Average_Salary']

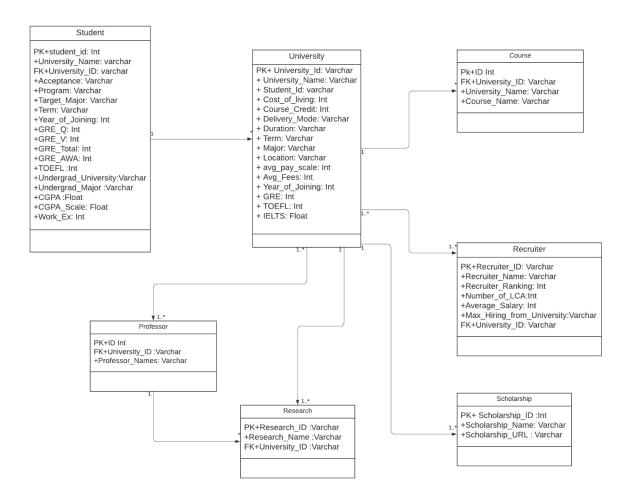
plt.xlabel('Recruiter Name')
plt.ylabel('Average Salary')
plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize = 'large')
plt.bar(xvalue,yvalue)
```

<BarContainer object of 25 artists>



# 5. ER Diagram with the feedback from Assignment -2

CLASS DIAGRAM UNIVERSITY RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM



# 6 .SQL to create and insert the data into your database

# **University Table**

```
CREATE TABLE university(
University_ID VARCHAR(255),
University_Name VARCHAR(255),
avg_pay_scale INT,
Delivery_Mode VARCHAR(255),
Duration VARCHAR(255),
Term VARCHAR(255),
Year_of_Joining INT,
Major VARCHAR(255),
Location VARCHAR(255),
Cost_of_Living INT,
GRE INT,
TOEFL INT,
IELTS FLOAT,
PRIMARY KEY (University_ID)
);
```

#### **Student Table**

```
CREATE TABLE Student (
student id INT,
University_Name varchar(255),
University_ID INT,
Acceptance VARCHAR(255),
Program VARCHAR(255),
Target_Major VARCHAR(255),
Term VARCHAR(255),
Year_of_Joining INT,
GRE_Q INT,
GRE_V INT,
GRE_Total INT,
GRE_AWA INT,
TOEFL INT,
Undergrad University VARCHAR(255),
Undergrad_Major VARCHAR(255),
CGPA Float,
```

```
CGPA Scale Float,
Work Ex INT,
PRIMARY KEY (student_id),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES User(University_ID)
);
Scholarship Table
CREATE TABLE Scholorship (
Scholarship_ID INT,
Scholarship_Name Varchar(255),
Scholarship_URL Varchar (255),
PRIMARY KEY (Scholarship ID)
);
Research Table
CREATE TABLE Research(
Research_ID Varchar(255),
Research Name VARCHAR(255),
University ID Varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY (Research_ID),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES university(University_ID)
);
Course Table
CREATE TABLE Course (
ID INT,
University_ID VARCHAR(255),
University_Name VARCHAR(255),
Course_Name VARCHAR(255),
PRIMARY KEY (ID),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES university(University_ID)
);
Professor Table
CREATE TABLE Professor (
ID INT,
```

```
University_ID VARCHAR(255),
Professor_Names VARCHAR(255),
PRIMARY KEY (ID),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES university(University_ID)
);
```

#### **Student Table**

```
CREATE TABLE Student (
student_id INT,
University_Name varchar(255),
University_ID varchar(255),
Acceptance VARCHAR(255),
Program VARCHAR(255),
Target_Major VARCHAR(255),
Term VARCHAR(255),
Year of Joining INT,
GRE_Q INT,
GRE_V INT,
GRE_Total INT,
GRE_AWA INT,
TOEFL INT,
Undergrad_University VARCHAR(255),
Undergrad_Major VARCHAR(255),
CGPA Float,
CGPA_Scale Float,
Work_Ex INT,
PRIMARY KEY (student_id),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES University (University_ID)
);
```

#### **Recruiter Table**

```
CREATE TABLE Recruiter(
Recruiter_ID Varchar(255),
Recruiter_Name Varchar(255),
```

```
Recruiter_Ranking INT,
Number_of_LCA INT,
Average_Salary INT,
Max_Hiring_from_University Varchar(255),
University_ID Varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY (Recruiter_ID),
FOREIGN KEY (University_ID) REFERENCES university(University_ID)
);
```

#### 7. USE CASES:-

1. Search for a distinct research opportunity (for example – Machine Learning) available in a particular university along with the list of all the professors of that university.

**Description:** This query returns a list of ongoing research in a university under a

professor

**Actor:** Student

**Precondition:** The student must select research opportunities

Steps:

**Actor Action:** The student views the ongoing research from a university **System Response:** The system displays all the ongoing research from a

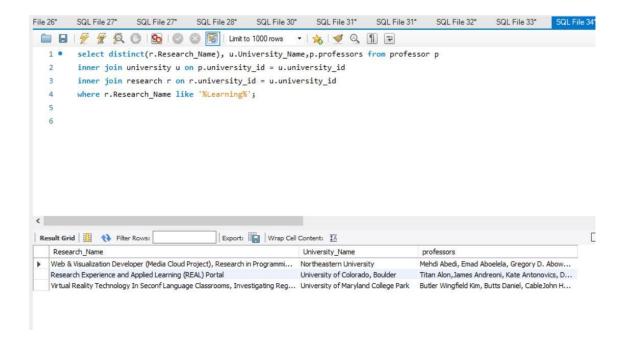
university under the professor

where r.Research\_Name like '%Learning%';

**Postcondition:** The system generates a list of ongoing research

#### SQL Query

select distinct(r.Research\_Name), u.University\_Name,p.professors from professor p inner join university u on p.university\_id = u.university\_id inner join research r on r.university\_id = u.university\_id



# 2. Display the recruiter ranking along with the average salary and the university from which it hires the maximum number of students

**Description:** Display a list of recruiters along with the average salary that they offer and the maximum number of students they hire from a particular university

Actor: Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a list of top recruiters

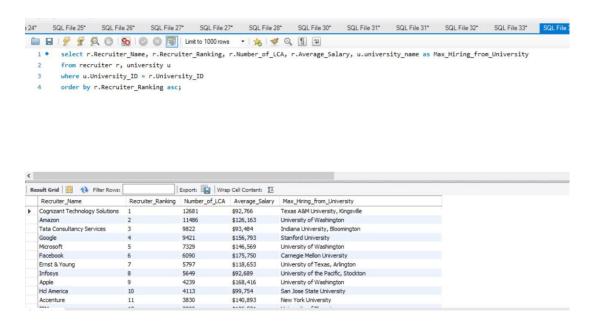
Steps:

**Actor Action:** The student views the recruiters along with the average package **System Response:** The system displays a list of all the recruiters and the university from which they hire the maximum number of students

**Postcondition:** The system generates a list of recruiters

### **SQL Query:**

select r.Recruiter\_Name, r.Recruiter\_Ranking, r.Number\_of\_LCA, r.Average\_Salary, u.university\_name as Max\_Hiring\_from\_University from recruiter r, university u where u.University\_ID = r.University\_ID order by r.Recruiter\_Ranking asc;



3. Display the list of all the professors that teach under a particular university.

**Description:** The student views the professors from a particular university

**Actor:** Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a university

Steps:

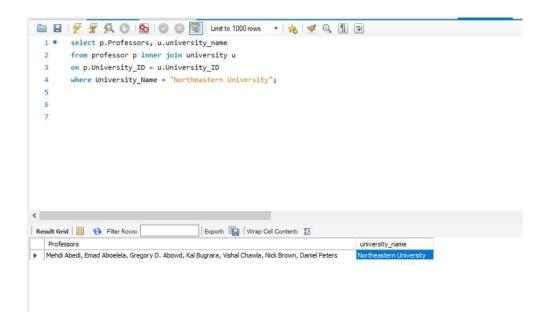
Actor Action: The student views the professor from a particular university

System Response: The system generates a list of professors from a university

**Postcondition:** The system generates all the professors

### **SQL Query:**

select p.Professors, u.university\_name from professor p inner join university u on p.University\_ID = u.University\_ID where University\_Name = "Northeastern University"



4. Display the list of all the courses offered by an university along with the list of all the professors present in the university.

**Description:** This query returns a list of professors along with their university ID and the courses offered by that university

**Actor:** Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a professor

Steps:

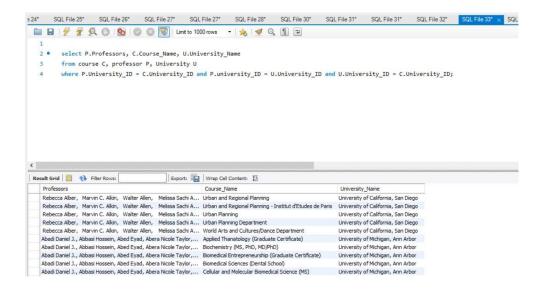
**Actor Action:** The student views the professor teaching a particular course from a university

**System Response:** The system displays a list of all the professors from a university along with the professors

**Postcondition:** A list is generated of all the professors at a university along with their courses

## **SQL Query:**

select P.Professors, C.Course\_Name, U.University\_Name from course C, professor P, University U where P.University\_ID = C.University\_ID and P.university\_ID = U.University\_ID and U.University\_ID = C.University\_ID;



5. Display the conditions on which a student is admitted to a university along with their graduate major, and average pay scale after graduation

**Description:** Displays the entire academics of a student based on admit

Actor: Student

Precondition: The student must select a student ID

Steps:

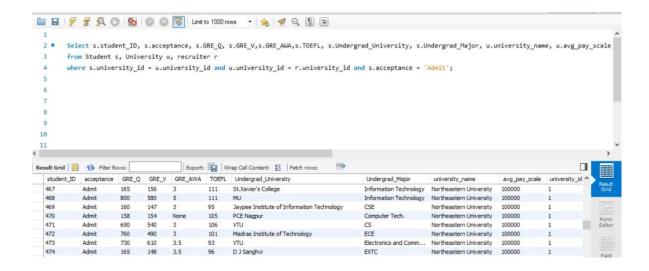
**Actor Action:** The student selects a student ID and views the entire academic **System Response:** The system generates a list of all the admitted students

Postcondition: A list is generated with all the amidst

# **SQL Query:**

Select s.student\_ID, s.acceptance, s.GRE\_Q, s.GRE\_V,s.GRE\_AWA,s.TOEFL, s.Undergrad\_University, s.Undergrad\_Major, u.university\_name, u.avg\_pay\_scale, r.university\_id

from Student s, University u, recruiter r where s.university\_id = u.university\_id and u.university\_id = r.university\_id and s.acceptance = 'Admit';



# 6. Display the list of a specific course offered by all the universities.

**Description:** This query returns a value of all the universities that provide a particular course

**Actor:** Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a course

Steps:

**Actor Action:** The student selects a particular course that he wishes to be

enrolled for

System Response: The system displays a list of all the universities that provide

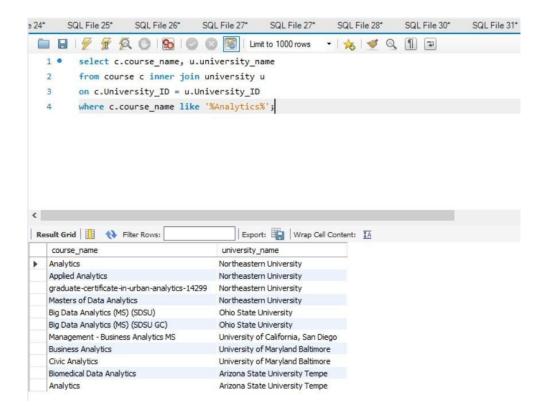
that particular course

**Postcondition:** A list of all the universities that offer analytics courses is

displayed

### **SQL Query:**

select c.course\_name, u.university\_name from course c inner join university u on c.University\_ID = u.University\_ID where c.course\_name like '%Analytics%';



# 7. Display the data about previous admits where the year of joining >= 2015

Description: To view a list of all the previous admits to a university after 2015

**Actor:** The student

Precondition: The student must select a year

Steps:

Actor Action: The student selects the year and displays the admits

**System Response:** The system displays a list of all the previous admits

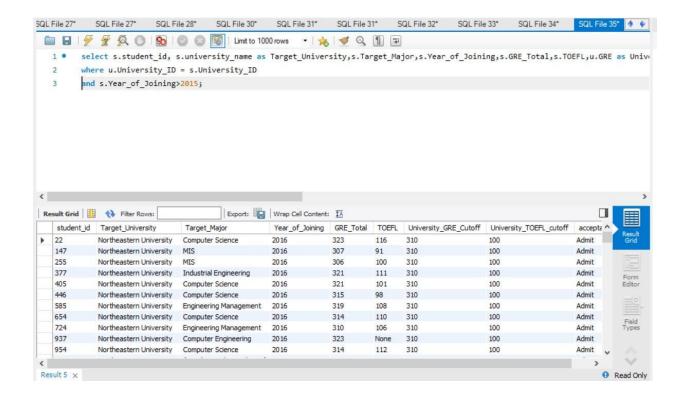
**Postcondition:** The list is displayed with all the previous admits

## **SQL Query:**

select s.student\_id, s.university\_name as

Target\_University,s.Target\_Major,s.Year\_of\_Joining,s.GRE\_Total,s.TOEFL,u.G RE as University GRE Cutoff,U.TOEFL as

University\_TOEFL\_cutoff,s.acceptance from student s, university u where u.University\_ID = s.University\_ID and s.Year\_of\_Joining>2015;



# 8. Display the list of courses choices based on specifications a student can select from post getting the admit.

**Description:** To view a list of all the possible choices student has

Actor: Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a course name for acceptance

Steps:

Actor Action: The student must select a course name

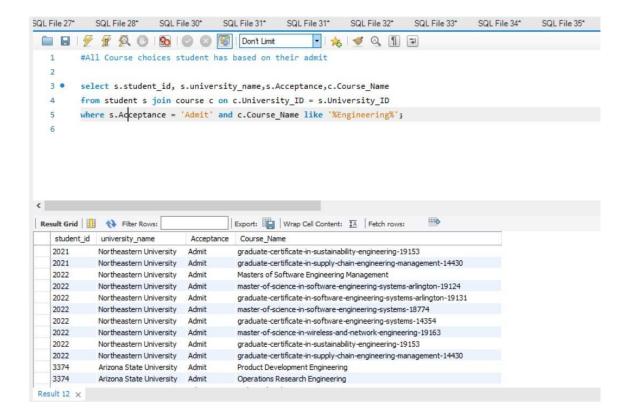
System Response: A list is displayed with all the possible admits a student has

from a university

Postcondition: A list is displayed with all possible universities

#### SQL Query:

select s.student\_id, s.university\_name,s.Acceptance,c.Course\_Name from student s join course c on c.University\_ID = s.University\_ID where s.Acceptance = 'Admit' and c.Course\_Name like '%Engineering%';



9. Display the list of desired research opportunities available in a university based on the course selection of a student.

**Description:** To view the list of all the research in a particular course

**Actor:** Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a research domain say Machine Learning

Steps:

Actor Action: The student must select a domain for research

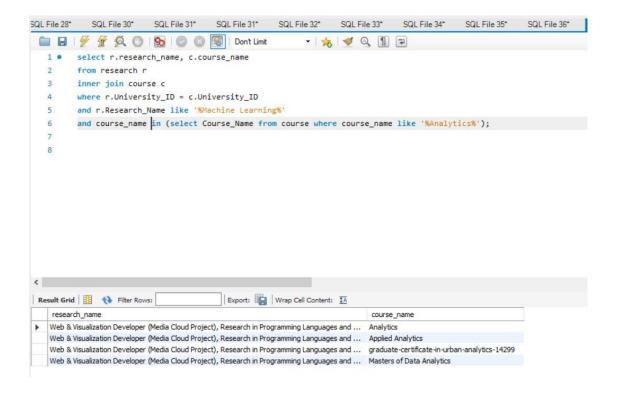
System Response: The system displays a list of all the research in a particular

course

Postcondition: A list is displayed with all the research going on in a course

SQL Query:

select r.research\_name, c.course\_name from research r inner join course c where r.University\_ID = c.University\_ID and r.Research\_Name like '%Machine Learning%' and course\_name in (select Course\_Name from course where course\_name like '%Analytics%');



# 10. Display the list of research opportunities available in an university based on the location of the university.

**Description:** To display a list of research going in a particular location in which the university exists

Actor: Student

**Precondition:** The student must select a location

Steps:

Actor Action: The student selects a location to look for research

System Response: The system displays a list of universities in that location

where research is going on

Postcondition: A list is displayed with the research going in a particular location

in which the university exists

**SQL Query:** 

select r.research\_name, u.university\_name from research r, university u where r.university\_id = u.university\_id and u.Location = "Boston";

