PDS PROJECT REPORT

TEAM DETAILS:

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TITLE:

Placement Analysis using ML

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INTRODUCTION:

Placement analysis is an important task for educational institutions and employers to understand the quality of students who are being placed. Machine learning can be used to analyze various factors such as grades, skills, and achievements to predict the probability of a student being placed. In this report, we will discuss the project of placement analysis using ML.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this project is to predict the placement status of a student based on various factors such as academic performance, skills, and other achievements. The goal is to provide insights to educational institutions and employers to improve the placement rate and quality of students

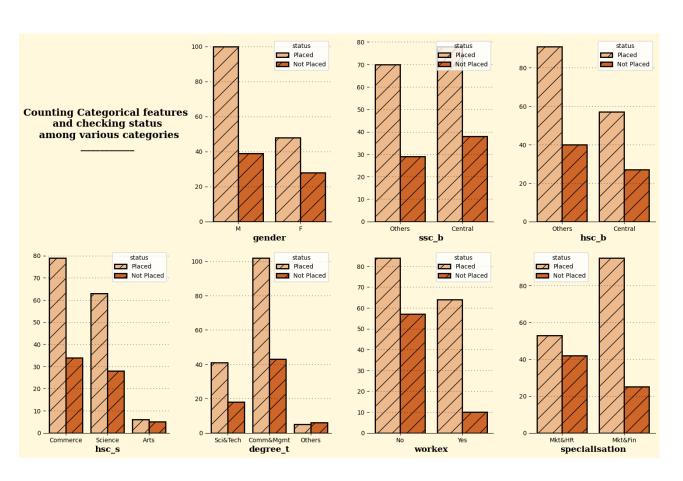
DATASET:

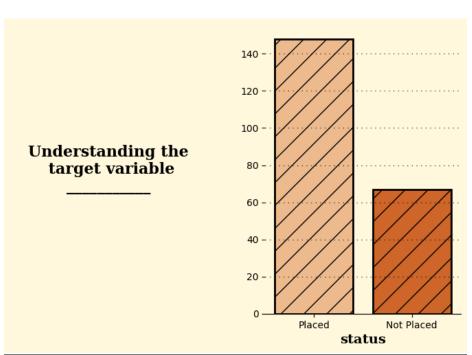
The dataset used for this project contains information about students' academic performance, skills, and other achievements. The dataset includes features such as gender, 10th and 12th-grade percentage, stream of education, work experience, specialization, MBA percentage, status, and salary

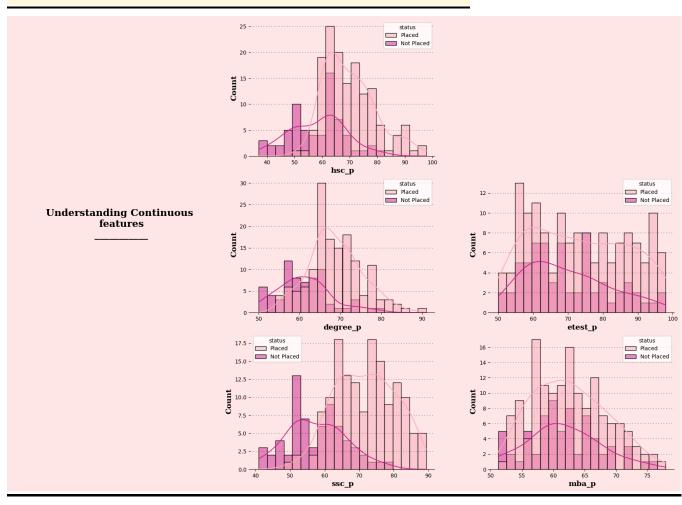
EDA:

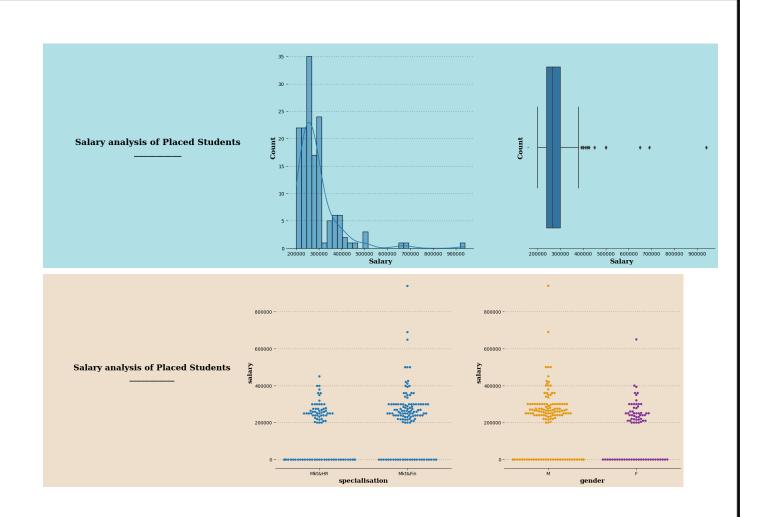
Before feeding the data to the ML model, we performed EDA, which includes data cleaning, handling missing values, and encoding categorical variables and visualization. We also performed feature scaling to normalize the data.

Here are all the plots obtained during visualization:









MODEL SELECTION:

We used various ML algorithms such as Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Bernoulli Naive Bayes to predict the placement status of a student. We used the accuracy score as a metric to evaluate the performance of each model. After comparing the performance of each model, we selected the Random Forest model as it provided the highest accuracy score.

MODEL TRAINING AND TESTING:

We split the dataset into training and testing sets with a 80:20 ratio. We trained the Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Bernoulli Naive Bayes model on the training set and evaluated its performance on the testing set. We also performed cross-validation to ensure that the model is not overfitting the training data.

RESULTS:

The Logistic Regression, Random Forest achieved an accuracy score of 84%, 77% respectively and Bernoulli Naive Bayes model achieved an accuracy score 86% on the testing set by cross-validation. This indicates that the model performed well to predict the placement status of a student based on various factors such as academic performance, skills, and other achievements.

CONCLUSION:

Placement analysis can help educational institutions and employers to improve the quality of students who are being placed. This project can be extended by incorporating more features such as personality traits and extracurricular activities to improve the accuracy of the model.