# dkt

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## 1 RNN modeling of behavior and performance

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```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import json
        filename = 'skill_builder_data_corrected.csv'
        df = pd.read_csv(filename, encoding='ISO-8859-1', low_memory=False)
        df = df[(df['original'] == 1) & (df['attempt_count'] == 1) & ~(df['skill_name'].isnull()
In [2]: response_df = pd.read_csv('correct.tsv', sep='\t').drop('Unnamed: 0', axis=1)
        skill_df = pd.read_csv('skill.tsv', sep='\t').drop('Unnamed: 0', axis=1)
        assistment_df = pd.read_csv('assistment_id.tsv', sep='\t').drop('Unnamed: 0', axis=1)
        skill_dict = {}
        with open('skill_dict.json', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
            loaded = json.load(f)
            for k, v in loaded.items():
                skill_dict[k] = int(v)
        skill_num = len(skill_dict) + 1 # including 0
        def one_hot(skill_matrix, vocab_size):
            params:
                skill\_matrix: 2-D \ matrix \ (student, \ skills)
                vocal_size: size of the vocabulary
            returns:
                a ndarray with a shape like (student, sequence_len, vocab_size)
            seq_len = skill_matrix.shape[1]
            result = np.zeros((skill_matrix.shape[0], seq_len, vocab_size))
            for i in range(skill_matrix.shape[0]):
                result[i, np.arange(seq_len), skill_matrix[i]] = 1.
            return result
        def dkt_one_hot(skill_matrix, response_matrix, vocab_size):
```

```
seq_len = skill_matrix.shape[1]
                          skill_response_array = np.zeros((skill_matrix.shape[0], seq_len, 2 * vocab_size))
                          for i in range(skill_matrix.shape[0]):
                                    skill_response_array[i, np.arange(seq_len), 2 * skill_matrix[i] + response_matrix[i] + resp
                          return skill_response_array
                 def preprocess(skill_df, response_df, skill_num):
                          skill_matrix = skill_df.iloc[:, 1:].values
                          response_array = response_df.iloc[:, 1:].values
                          skill_array = one_hot(skill_matrix, skill_num)
                          skill_response_array = dkt_one_hot(skill_matrix, response_array, skill_num)
                          return skill_array, response_array, skill_response_array
                  skill_array, response_array, skill_response_array = preprocess(skill_df, response_df, sk
In [38]: len(skill_dict)
Out[38]: 110
In [37]: response_array.shape
Out[37]: (584, 100)
In [26]: skill_array.shape
Out[26]: (584, 100, 111)
In [32]: skill_response_array.shape
Out[32]: (584, 100, 222)
In [3]: import keras
                 from keras.layers import Input, Dense, LSTM, TimeDistributed, Lambda, multiply
                 from keras.models import Model
                 from keras.optimizers import RMSprop, Adam
                 from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
                 from keras import backend as K
                 def build_skill2skill_model(input_shape, lstm_dim=32, dropout=0.0):
                          input = Input(shape=input_shape, name='input skills')
                          lstm = LSTM(lstm_dim,
                                                     return_sequences=True,
                                                     dropout=dropout,
                                                     name='lstm layer')(input)
                          output = TimeDistributed(Dense(input_shape[-1], activation='softmax'), name='probabi
                          model = Model(inputs=[input], outputs=[output])
                          adam = Adam(lr=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999, epsilon=1e-07, decay=0.0)
                          model.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
model.summary()
          return model
       def reduce_dim(x):
          x = K.max(x, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
          return x
       def build_dkt_model(input_shape, lstm_dim=32, dropout=0.0):
          input_skills = Input(shape=input_shape, name='input skills')
          lstm = LSTM(lstm_dim,
                     return_sequences=True,
                     dropout=dropout,
                     name='lstm layer')(input_skills)
          dense = TimeDistributed(Dense(int(input_shape[-1]/2), activation='sigmoid'), name='r
          skill_next = Input(shape=(input_shape[0], int(input_shape[1]/2)), name='next_skill_t
          merged = multiply([dense, skill_next], name='multiply')
          reduced = Lambda(reduce_dim, output_shape=(input_shape[0], 1), name='reduce dim')(me
          model = Model(inputs=[input_skills, skill_next], outputs=[reduced])
          adam = Adam(lr=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999, epsilon=1e-07, decay=0.0)
          model.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
          model.summary()
          return model
       print('skill2skill')
       skill2skill_model = build_skill2skill_model((99, skill_num), lstm_dim=64)
       print('dkt')
       dkt_model = build_dkt_model((99, 2 * skill_num), lstm_dim=64)
Using Theano backend.
skill2skill
              Output Shape Param #
Layer (type)
______
input skills (InputLayer) (None, 99, 111)
_____
lstm layer (LSTM)
                 (None, 99, 64)
                                               45056
```

Total params: 52,271 Trainable params: 52,271 Non-trainable params: 0

probability (TimeDistributed (None, 99, 111)

\_\_\_\_\_\_

dkt \_\_\_\_\_\_ Layer (type) Output Shape Param # Connected to \_\_\_\_\_ (None, 99, 222) input skills (InputLayer) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1stm layer (LSTM) (None, 99, 64) 73472 input skills[0][0] \_\_\_\_\_\_ probability for each (TimeDistri (None, 99, 111) 7215 lstm layer[0][0] \_\_\_\_\_\_ next\_skill\_tested (InputLayer) (None, 99, 111) 0 \_\_\_\_\_\_ (None, 99, 111) 0 probability for each[0][0] multiply (Multiply) next\_skill\_tested[0][0] reduce dim (Lambda) (None, 99, 1) 0 multiply[0][0] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Total params: 80,687 Trainable params: 80,687 Non-trainable params: 0 \_\_\_\_\_\_ In [41]: %%time # train skill2skill skill2skill\_model.fit(skill\_array[:, 0:-1], skill\_array[:, 1:], epochs=20, batch\_size=32, shuffle=True, validation\_split=0.2) Train on 467 samples, validate on 117 samples Epoch 1/20 Epoch 2/20 Epoch 3/20 Epoch 4/20 Epoch 5/20 Epoch 6/20

Epoch 7/20

```
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
467/467 [============] - 1s - loss: 1.1404 - acc: 0.7263 - val_loss: 1.6623 -
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 1min 15s, sys: 5.39 s, total: 1min 20s
Wall time: 2min 24s
Out[41]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x129ea1d68>
In [42]: %%time
   dkt_model.fit([skill_response_array[:, 0:-1], skill_array[:, 1:]],
       response_array[:, 1:, np.newaxis],
       epochs=20,
       batch_size=32,
       shuffle=True,
       validation_split=0.2)
Train on 467 samples, validate on 117 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
467/467 [=============] - 3s - loss: 0.6072 - acc: 0.8360 - val_loss: 0.6066 -
Epoch 3/20
```

```
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
   467/467 [======
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
467/467 [=============] - 2s - loss: 0.3661 - acc: 0.8568 - val_loss: 0.4359 -
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
467/467 [=============] - 1s - loss: 0.3557 - acc: 0.8585 - val_loss: 0.4220 -
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 1min 22s, sys: 7.04 s, total: 1min 29s
Wall time: 1min 31s
```

Out[42]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x12c76ae48>

### 1.1 Question 1

What were the 5 most common and 5 least common skills in this dataset? What percentage of responses are associated with the most common skill?

```
Out [4]:
                                             Name
        ID
        39
                                       Estimation
        90
                           Greatest Common Factor
            Equation Solving More Than Two Steps
        88
        74
                                     Translations
        43
                    Multiplication Whole Numbers
In [5]: skill_counts = (skill_df
         .iloc[:, 1:]
         .unstack()
         .value_counts()
         .rename('count')
         .to_frame()
         .join(skillname_df)
In [6]: print('Top 5 skills:')
        skill_counts.head()
Top 5 skills:
Out[6]:
            count
                                                         Name
        7
             4579
                                                        Table
                   Conversion of Fraction Decimals Percents
        30
             4379
        8
             3466
                                                 Venn Diagram
        2
             3404
                                                 Circle Graph
        33
             2833
                                          Ordering Fractions
In [7]: print('Bottom 5 skills:')
        skill_counts.tail()
Bottom 5 skills:
Out[7]:
             count
                                         Name
        83
                 3 Volume Rectangular Prism
                                Volume Sphere
        84
                 2
        109
                 2
                        Solving Inequalities
        82
                 2
                              Volume Cylinder
        80
                 1
                       Surface Area Cylinder
In [8]: print('Proportion of responses for most common skill:')
        skill_counts.iloc[0, 0] / skill_counts['count'].sum()
Proportion of responses for most common skill:
Out[8]: 0.078407534246575344
```

### 1.2 Question 2

Train the sequence prediction model using a randomly selected 70% (training set) of students' data and predict on the remaining 30% (test set). What was the overall accuracy of skill prediction in the test set? What were the top 5 hardest and easiest to predict skills? Describe the metric you chose to represent hard/easy prediction.

```
In [9]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(skill_array[:, 0:-1], skill_array[:,
   X_train.shape, X_test.shape
Out[9]: ((408, 99, 111), (176, 99, 111))
In [12]: %%time
   # train skill2skill
   skill2skill_model.fit(X_train,
           y_train,
           epochs=20,
           batch_size=32,
           shuffle=True,
           validation_split=0.2)
Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
326/326 [==============] - 1s - loss: 2.1886 - acc: 0.5107 - val_loss: 2.0904 -
Epoch 12/20
      326/326 [=====
```

```
Epoch 13/20
326/326 [=============] - 1s - loss: 1.8983 - acc: 0.5743 - val_loss: 1.8420 -
Epoch 14/20
326/326 [===============] - 1s - loss: 1.7876 - acc: 0.5972 - val_loss: 1.7449 -
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
326/326 [==============] - 1s - loss: 1.5161 - acc: 0.6513 - val_loss: 1.4921 -
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 55.4 s, sys: 3.58 s, total: 58.9 s
Wall time: 38 s
Out[12]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1322a4240>
In [20]: test_predictions = skill2skill_model.predict(X_test)
      test_predictions.shape
Out[20]: (176, 99, 111)
In [74]: def s2s_acc(true, predictions):
         assert true.shape == predictions.shape
         return (np.count_nonzero(true.argmax(axis=2) == predictions.argmax(axis=2))
              / (true.shape[0] * true.shape[1]))
      print("Overall accuracy:")
      s2s_acc(y_test, test_predictions)
Overall accuracy:
Out [74]: 0.7007575757575758
In [67]: from sklearn.metrics import classification
      scores = classification.recall_score(y_test.argmax(axis=2).flatten(),
                                test_predictions.argmax(axis=2).flatten(),
                                average=None)
      score_df = pd.DataFrame({'scores': scores}, index=np.unique(y_test.argmax(axis=2)))
      print('Easiest skills to predict (highest recall):')
      (score_df
```

```
.sort_values('scores', ascending=False)
          .join(skillname_df)
          .head()
         )
Easiest skills to predict (highest recall):
Out [67]:
                                                     Name
               scores
         1
             0.984906
                                         Box and Whisker
         46 0.957399
                                             Square Root
         68 0.922145 Addition and Subtraction Integers
         7
             0.915704
                                                    Table
             0.910093
                                            Venn Diagram
In [66]: print('Hardest skills to predict (lowest recall):')
         print('Note that there were a lot of Os so these are just 5 of the Os')
         (score_df
          .sort_values('scores', ascending=False)
          .join(skillname_df)
          .tail()
Hardest skills to predict (lowest recall):
Note that there were a lot of Os so these are just 5 of the Os
Out[66]:
              scores
                                                                  Name
                0.0
                        Angles on Parallel Lines Cut by a Transversal
         20
         56
                 0.0
                                                     Pattern Finding
         59
                 0.0
                                                    Algebraic Solving
                            Choose an Equation from Given Information
         60
                 0.0
         110
                 0.0 Solving Systems of Linear Equations by Graphing
```

#### 1.3 Question 3

Modify parameters of the network to increase accuracy (e.g. number of hidden nodes, optimizer, number of RNN layers, number of epochs, creating a validation set and stopping training when the validation set accuracy decreases). What were your accuracy results with respect to the hyper parameters you tuned?

```
______
Total params: 137,199
Trainable params: 137,199
Non-trainable params: 0
In [89]: %%time
  # train skill2skill
  s2s_128_model.fit(X_train,
      y_train,
      epochs=20,
      batch_size=32,
      shuffle=True,
      validation_split=0.2)
Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
```

(None, 99, 128)

122880

14319

lstm layer (LSTM)

probability (TimeDistributed (None, 99, 111)

```
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
326/326 [==============] - 2s - loss: 1.0463 - acc: 0.7471 - val_loss: 1.0376 -
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 1min 31s, sys: 6.09 s, total: 1min 37s
Wall time: 59.8 s
Out[89]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x140e574a8>
In [90]: print('Attempts to set dropout=0.1 or lower number of hidden nodes decreased accuracy.'
    print('Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes:')
    s2s_acc(y_test, s2s_128_model.predict(X_test))
Attempts to set dropout=0.1 or lower number of hidden nodes decreased accuracy.
Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes:
Out [90]: 0.7765725436179982
```

# 1.4 Question 4

Train a performance prediction model (DKT) using the same 70/30% split and report the accuracy and AUC of prediction on the 30%

y\_train,
epochs=15,
batch\_size=32,
shuffle=True,
validation\_split=0.2)

```
Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
326/326 [==============] - 1s - loss: 0.3781 - acc: 0.8528 - val_loss: 0.4016 -
Epoch 13/20
326/326 [==============] - 1s - loss: 0.3753 - acc: 0.8529 - val_loss: 0.3979 -
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 52.9 s, sys: 3.69 s, total: 56.6 s
```

```
Wall time: 34.9 s
Out[101]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x16af02390>
In [119]: dkt_model.evaluate([X1_test, X2_test], y_test)
176/176 [========= ] - Os
Out [119]: [0.35878889127211139, 0.86346419291062793]
In [121]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         dkt_predictions = dkt_model.predict([X1_test, X2_test])
         print('DKT Prediction Accuracy:')
         accuracy_score(np.round(dkt_predictions.flatten()), y_test.flatten())
DKT Prediction Accuracy:
Out[121]: 0.86346418732782371
In [140]: from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
         print('DKT AUC score:')
         roc_auc_score(y_test.flatten(), dkt_predictions.flatten())
DKT AUC score:
Out[140]: 0.74280793994244021
```

### 1.5 Question 5

In [124]: print('dkt with 128 hidden nodes')

Tune the hyper parameters of this model to improve accuracy and report your improvement with respect to the tuned parameters. Which lead to the most significant improvement?

```
next_skill_tested (InputLayer) (None, 99, 111)
           (None, 99, 111) 0
multiply (Multiply)
                     probability for each[0][0]
                     next_skill_tested[0][0]
reduce dim (Lambda)
          (None, 99, 1) 0
                     multiply[0][0]
______
Total params: 194,031
Trainable params: 194,031
Non-trainable params: 0
In [125]: %%time
   dkt_128_model.fit([X1_train, X2_train],
         y_train,
         epochs=20,
         batch_size=32,
         shuffle=True,
         validation_split=0.2)
Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
```

```
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 1min 26s, sys: 5.34 s, total: 1min 31s
Wall time: 53.6 s
Out[125]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x144d1b7f0>
In [126]: dkt_128_predictions = dkt_128_model.predict([X1_test, X2_test])
    print('DKT Prediction Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes:')
     accuracy_score(np.round(dkt_128_predictions.flatten()), y_test.flatten())
DKT Prediction Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes:
Out[126]: 0.86116850321395777
 That didn't really work; attempt 2:
In [128]: print('dkt with 128 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01')
    dkt_128_model = build_dkt_model((99, 2 * skill_num), lstm_dim=128, dropout=0.01)
dkt with 128 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01
Layer (type)
               Output Shape Param # Connected to
______
input skills (InputLayer) (None, 99, 222) 0
______
               (None, 99, 128) 179712 input skills[0][0]
lstm layer (LSTM)
 ------
probability for each (TimeDistri (None, 99, 111) 14319 lstm layer[0][0]
______
next_skill_tested (InputLayer) (None, 99, 111) 0
______
               (None, 99, 111) 0 probability for each[0][0]
multiply (Multiply)
```

Epoch 13/20

Epoch 14/20

Epoch 15/20

multiply[0][0]

-----Total params: 194,031 Trainable params: 194,031 Non-trainable params: 0 In [129]: %%time dkt\_128\_model.fit([X1\_train, X2\_train], y\_train, epochs=20, batch\_size=32, shuffle=True, validation\_split=0.2) Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples Epoch 1/20 Epoch 2/20 Epoch 3/20 Epoch 4/20 Epoch 5/20 Epoch 6/20 Epoch 7/20 Epoch 8/20 326/326 [==============] - 2s - loss: 0.3903 - acc: 0.8488 - val\_loss: 0.4089 -Epoch 9/20 Epoch 10/20 Epoch 11/20 Epoch 12/20 Epoch 13/20 Epoch 14/20

(None, 99, 1)

reduce dim (Lambda)

```
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
326/326 [==============] - 3s - loss: 0.3728 - acc: 0.8470 - val_loss: 0.3920 -
Epoch 17/20
326/326 [==============] - 3s - loss: 0.3681 - acc: 0.8491 - val_loss: 0.3939 -
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 1min 34s, sys: 8.24 s, total: 1min 43s
Wall time: 60 s
Out[129]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x147370278>
In [130]: dkt_128_predictions = dkt_128_model.predict([X1_test, X2_test])
      print('DKT Prediction Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01:')
      accuracy_score(np.round(dkt_128_predictions.flatten()), y_test.flatten())
DKT Prediction Accuracy with 128 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01:
Out[130]: 0.8617424242424242
In [139]: print('DKT AUC score:')
      roc_auc_score(y_test.flatten(), dkt_128_predictions.flatten())
DKT AUC score:
Out [139]: 0.75305468559654443
  That was about the same as well: (.
In [132]: print('dkt with 256 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01')
      dkt_256_model = build_dkt_model((99, 2 * skill_num), lstm_dim=256, dropout=0.01)
dkt with 256 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01
Layer (type)
                    Output Shape Param # Connected to
______
                  (None, 99, 222)
input skills (InputLayer)
                    (None, 99, 256) 490496 input skills[0][0]
lstm layer (LSTM)
 .....
probability for each (TimeDistri (None, 99, 111) 28527 lstm layer[0][0]
```

```
next_skill_tested (InputLayer) (None, 99, 111)
            (None, 99, 111) 0
multiply (Multiply)
                        probability for each[0][0]
                        next_skill_tested[0][0]
reduce dim (Lambda)
           (None, 99, 1) 0
                        multiply[0][0]
______
Total params: 519,023
Trainable params: 519,023
Non-trainable params: 0
In [133]: %%time
   dkt_256_model.fit([X1_train, X2_train],
          y_train,
          epochs=20,
          batch_size=32,
          shuffle=True,
          validation_split=0.2)
Train on 326 samples, validate on 82 samples
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
326/326 [===============] - 5s - loss: 0.3960 - acc: 0.8454 - val_loss: 0.4106 -
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
```

```
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
326/326 [==============] - 5s - loss: 0.3584 - acc: 0.8623 - val_loss: 0.3988 -
Epoch 15/20
326/326 [===============] - 5s - loss: 0.3597 - acc: 0.8617 - val_loss: 0.3868 -
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
326/326 [===============] - 5s - loss: 0.3524 - acc: 0.8625 - val_loss: 0.3843 -
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
CPU times: user 3min 24s, sys: 13 s, total: 3min 37s
Wall time: 1min 57s
Out[133]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x141d05080>
In [134]: dkt_256_predictions = dkt_256_model.predict([X1_test, X2_test])
      print('DKT Prediction Accuracy with 256 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01:')
      accuracy_score(np.round(dkt_256_predictions.flatten()), y_test.flatten())
DKT Prediction Accuracy with 256 hidden nodes and dropout of 0.01:
Out[134]: 0.8621441689623508
In [137]: print('DKT AUC score:')
      roc_auc_score(y_test.flatten(), dkt_256_predictions.flatten())
DKT AUC score:
Out [137]: 0.75923135423709032
```

Looks like we were able to get the AUC to increase by 1.7% compared to the original model using 256 hidden nodes and a dropout of 0.1.