Architecture

Campus Placement Prediction

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Abstract

The Placement of students is one of the most important objective of an educational

institution. Reputation and yearly admissions of an institution invariably depend on the

placements it provides it students with. That is why all the institutions, arduously, strive

to strengthen their placement department so as to improve their institution on a whole.

Any assistance in this particular area will have a positive impact on an institution's ability

to place its students. This will always be helpful to both the students, as well as the

institution.

1 Introduction

1.1 Why this Architecture Document?

The purpose of this document is to present a detailed description of the Campus Placement Prediction. It will explain the purpose and features of the system, the interfaces of the system, what the system will do, the constraints under which it must operate and how the system will react to external stimuli. This document is intended for both the stakeholders and the developers of the system and will be proposed to the higher management for its approval.

The main objective of the project is to predict what is predict whether the student will be recruited in campus placements or not based on the available factors in the dataset.

To create an Al solution for predicting insurance premium and to implement the following use cases.

- To predict placement based on gender,ssc_p,hsc_p,degree_p,workex,etest
- To predict premium based on specialization,mba_p
- To predict premium based on streams like Arts,Commerce,Science,Comm&Mgmt,Sci-Tech and others.

1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-bystep refinement process. This process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work

1.3 Constraints

We will only be selecting a few of the features.

1.4 Risks

Document specific risks that have been identified or that should be considered.

1.5 Out of Scope

Delineate specific activities, capabilities, and items that are out of scope for the project.

2 Technical specifications

2.1 Dataset

Features	Finalized	Source
Gender, ssc_p,hsc_p,degree_p,workex,etest	yes	https://www.kaggle.com/c/ ml-with-python-course- project/data
specialization	Yes	
mba_p	Yes	
Streams	Yes	

2.1.1 Placement dataset overview

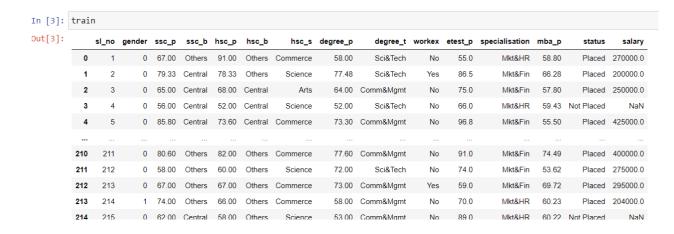
The Placement of students is one of the most important objective of an educational institution. Reputation and yearly admissions of an institution invariably depend on the placements it provides it students with. That is why all the institutions, arduously, strive to strengthen their placement department so as to improve their institution on a whole. Any assistance in this particular area will have a positive impact on an institution's ability to place its students. This will always be helpful to both the students, as well as the institution.

The main goal is to predict whether the student will be recruited in campus placements or not based on the available factors in the dataset.

There are a total of 215 observations in the training set.

Feature table

PAGE * Architecture



2.2 Predicting Placement

- The system displays the choices of the factors.
- The User puts values in the respected places.
- The system presents the set of inputs required from the user.
- The user gives required information.
- The system should be able to predict the placement based on the user information.

2.3 Logging

We should be able to log every activity done by the user.

- The System identifies at what step logging required
- The System should be able to log each and every system flow.
- Developers can choose logging methods. You can choose database logging/ File logging as well.
- System should not be hung even after using so many loggings. Logging just because we can easily debug issues so logging is mandatory to do.

2.4 Database

System needs to store every request into the database and we need to store it in such a way that it is easy to retrain the model as well.

- 1. The User gives required information.
- 2. The system stores each and every data given by the user or received on request to the database. Database you can choose your own choice whether MongoDB/ MySQL.

2.5 Deployment

1. Amazon Web Services

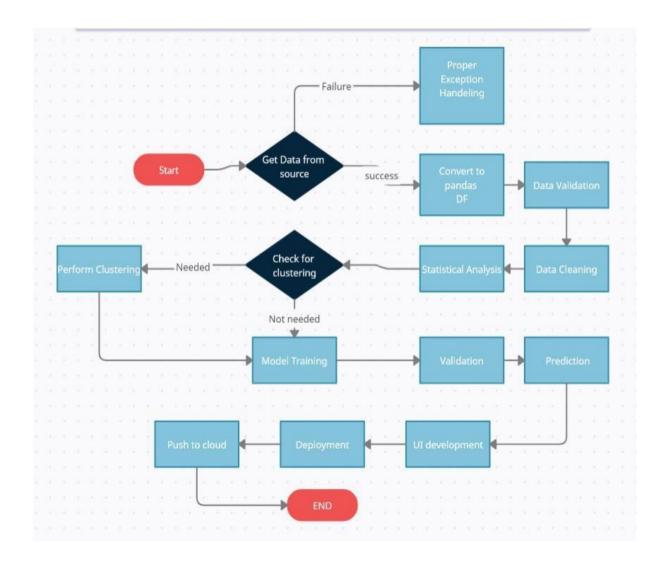
3 Technology stack

Front End	HTML
Backend	Python Flask
Database	Cassandra
Deployment	AWS

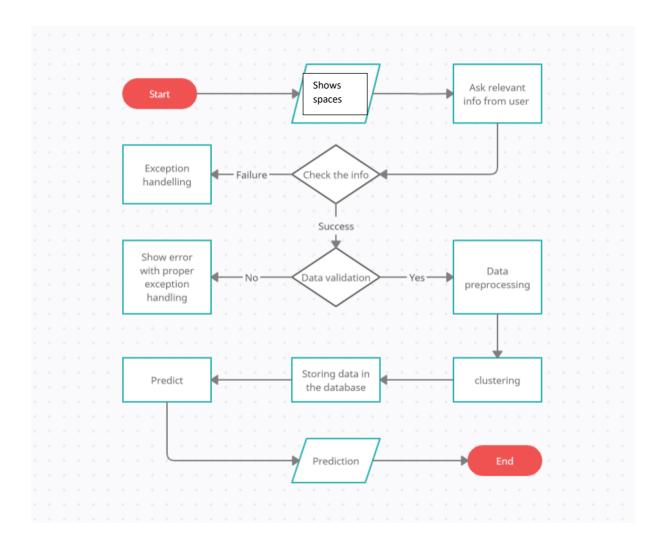
4 Proposed Solution

The solution proposed here is based on student's performances. If the student is bright then his placement will be guaranteed compared to a student who doesnot study.

5 Model training/validation workflow



6 User I/O workflow



7 Test cases

Test case	Steps to perform test case	Module	Pass/Fail