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REG NO: 22BDS0387

StatKeyEval

A Statistical Framework for Dynamic Keyword Extraction, Evaluation, and Assessment Automation

Aim:

To implement an API for the available research paper models to give the answers for the short answers.

Research Paper:

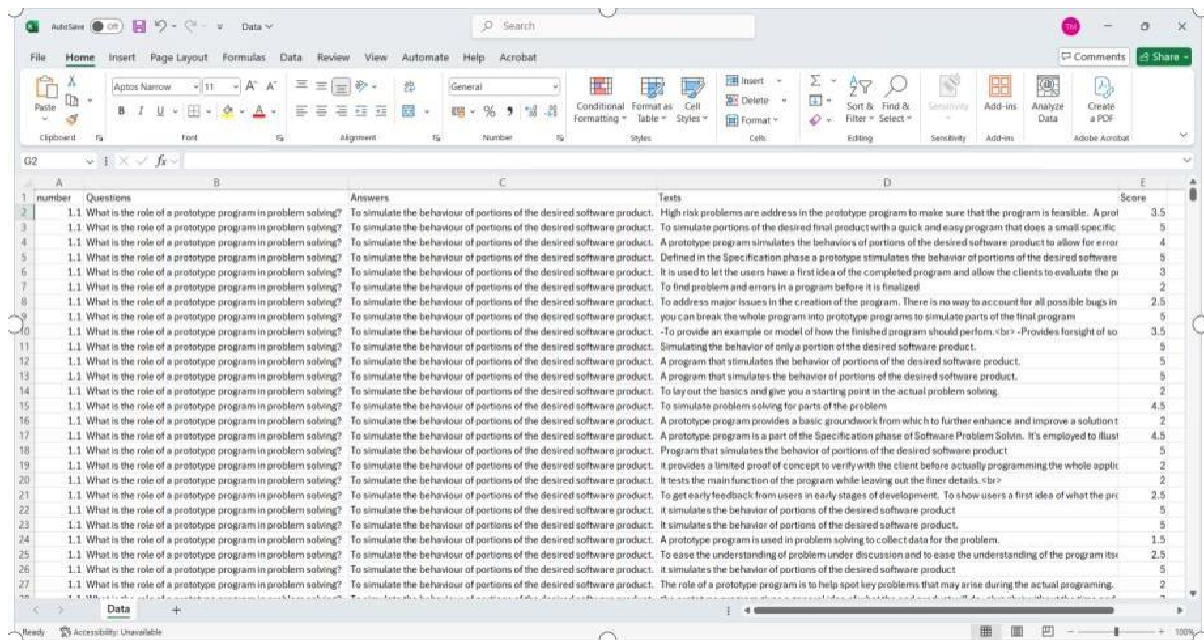
Title: *Feature Engineering and Ensemble-Based Approach for Improving Automatic Short-Answer Grading Performance*

Authors: Archana Sahu and Plaban Kumar Bhowmick.

Conference/Journal: Educational Data Mining Conference (2018)

Datasets:

1. UNT Dataset
2. SciEntsBank Dataset
3. Beetle Dataset



number	Questions	Answers	Tests	Score
1	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	High risk problems are address in the prototype program to make sure that the program is feasible. A prot	3.5
2	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To simulate portions of the desired final product with a quick and easy program that does a small specific	5
3	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product to allow for error	4
4	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	Defined in the Specification phase a prototype simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software	5
5	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It is used to let the users have a first idea of the completed program and allow the clients to evaluate the pi	3
6	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To find problem and errors in a program before it is finalized	2
7	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To address major issues in the creation of the program. There is no way to account for all possible bugs in	2.5
8	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	you can break the whole program into prototype programs to simulate parts of the final program	5
9	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	-To provide an example or model of how the finished program should perform. - Provides foresight of so	3.5
10	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	Simulating the behavior of only a portion of the desired software product.	5
11	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A program that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product.	5
12	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A program that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product.	5
13	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To layout the basics and give you a starting point in the actual problem solving.	2
14	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To simulate problem solving for parts of the problem	4.5
15	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program provides a basic groundwork from which to further enhance and improve a solution	2
16	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program is a part of the Specification phase of Software Problem Solving. It's employed to illus	4.5
17	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	Programs that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product.	5
18	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It provides a limited proof of concept to verify with the client before actually programming the whole applic	2
19	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It tests the main function of the program while leaving out the finer details. 	2
20	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To get early feedback from users in early stages of development. To show users a first idea of what the pr	2.5
21	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	it simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product	5
22	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product.	5
23	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program is used in problem solving to collect data for the problem.	1.5
24	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To ease the understanding of problem under discussion and to ease the understanding of the program its	2.5
25	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product	5
26	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	The role of a prototype program is to help spot key problems that may arise during the actual programing.	2
27	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.		

Statistical Function for Keyword Extraction

$$\text{Relevance}(W) = \log(1 + \text{FreqRatio}(W))^{\alpha} \times [1 + \text{InverseDistance}(W)]^{\beta} \times \text{Specificity}(W)^{\gamma}$$

Where:

- $\text{Relevance}(W)$ is the final importance score for word W in the lexical extraction process
- $\text{FreqRatio}(W)$ is the ratio of word W 's frequency in relevant contexts to its frequency in irrelevant contexts plus a smoothing constant δ : frequency in relevant / (frequency in irrelevant + δ)
- $\text{InverseDistance}(W)$ is the reciprocal of the average distance to other key terms plus 1: $1/(\text{average distance to other key terms} + 1)$
- $\text{Specificity}(W)$ is a measure of word uniqueness calculated as $\log(\text{total corpus words} / \text{document frequency of } W)$
- α , β , and γ are tunable exponential parameters that control the influence of each component (typical values: $\alpha=0.5$, $\beta=0.7$, $\gamma=0.4$)

Statistical Function for Keyword Mutation

$$\text{ExpandMetric}(K_1, K_2) = [\text{SymbioticOverlap}(K_1, K_2) \times \text{LogisticDecay}(|K_1|, |K_2|)] \times [1 + \log(1 + \text{SemanticDensity}(K_1 \cap K_2))]$$

Where: • $\text{ExpandMetric}(K_1, K_2)$ is the final expansion benefit score between keyword sets

K_1 and K_2

- $\text{SymbioticOverlap}(K_1, K_2)$ is the quadratic overlap measure calculated as $|K_1 \cap K_2|^2 / (|K_1| \times |K_2|)$
- $\text{LogisticDecay}(|K_1|, |K_2|)$ is a balanced size similarity function calculated as $2/(1 + \exp(|\text{abs}(|K_1| - |K_2|)/\lambda))$, where λ is a scaling parameter

- $\text{SemanticDensity}(K_1 \cap K_2)$ is the sum of co-occurrence frequencies for all word pairs in the intersection
- $|K_1|$ and $|K_2|$ are the cardinalities (sizes) of the keyword sets
- \log is the natural logarithm function
- \exp is the exponential function

Statistical Functions for Score calculation

$$\text{AdjustedMetric}(R) = M \times \left[1 - e^{-R/\tau} \right] \times \left[1 + \beta \times \sin\left(\frac{\pi \times R}{2M}\right) \right]$$

Where:

- $\text{AdjustedMetric}(R)$ is the final calibrated value after quantization to the nearest 0.5
- R is the original raw measurement
- M is the maximum threshold value
- τ is a scaling coefficient governing the saturation rate
- β is a modulation parameter controlling oscillation intensity
- e is the base of the natural logarithm
- \sin is the sine function

CODE FOR API: try to build

upon with this code:

```
if(!require("shiny")) install.packages("shiny")
if(!require("tm")) install.packages("tm") if
(!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr") if
(!require("readr")) install.packages("readr") if
(!require("DT")) install.packages("DT")
```

```
library(shiny) library(tm)
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
library(readr) library(DT)
```

```
# Basic functions extract_keywords <- function(text) { text
<- tolower(text) words <- unlist(strsplit(gsub("[[:punct:]]",
" ", text), "\\s+")) words <- words[words != ""]

stopwords <- c("the", "and", "a", "an", "in", "on", "at", "to", "for", "of", "with",
"is", "are", "was", "were", "be", "been", "being", "have", "has", "had",
"do", "does", "did", "can", "could", "will", "would", "should", "may",
"might", "must", "shall", "this", "that", "these", "those", "it", "its",
"they", "them", "their", "we", "us", "our", "i", "me", "my", "you", "your")

words <- words[!words %in% stopwords] words <- words[nchar(words) > 1]
words <- words[!grepl("^\\d+$", words)] return(unique(words))
}
```

```
calculate_score <- function(answer_keywords, student_keywords)
{ jaccard_sim <- length(intersect(answer_keywords, student_keywords)) /
length(union(answer_keywords, student_keywords)) raw_score <-
jaccard_sim * 5 wpcs_score <- min(raw_score * 1.05, 5) wpcs_score
<- round(wpcs_score * 2) / 2

return(list( raw_score =
raw_score, wpcs_score =
wpcs_score, similarity =
jaccard_sim
))
}
```

```
SCM <- function(corpus, answer_keywords, student_keywords, threshold = 0.3) { if
(length(corpus) == 0 || length(answer_keywords) == 0 || length(student_keywords) == 0)
{ return(list(mutation_candidates = list(), similarity_score = 0))
}

corpus <- lapply(corpus, function(x) if(length(x) == 0) c("") else x)
candidates <- setdiff(student_keywords, answer_keywords) if
```

```

(length(candidates) == 0) {   return(list(mutation_candidates =
list(), similarity_score = 0))
}

candidate_freq <- sapply(candidates, function(word)
{ sum(sapply(corpus, function(doc) word %in% doc))
})

candidate_rel_freq <- candidate_freq / length(corpus)
mutation_candidates <- list()  for (i in
1:length(candidates)) {   word <- candidates[i]
freq <- candidate_rel_freq[i]   if (freq >= threshold)
{   mutation_candidates[[word]] <- list(   word
= word,   score = freq,   uniqueness = 1 - freq
)
}
}

if (length(mutation_candidates) > 0)
{ sorted_candidates <-
mutation_candidates[order( sapply(mutation_candidat
es, function(x) x$score), decreasing = TRUE
)]
} else
{ sorted_candidates <-
list()
}

jaccard_sim <- length(intersect(answer_keywords, student_keywords)) /
length(union(answer_keywords, student_keywords))

return(list(   mutation_candidates =
sorted_candidates,   similarity_score =
jaccard_sim
))
}

```

```

update_keywords <- function(question_data) {  answer_keywords <-
  unlist(strsplit(question_data$Answer_Keywords[1], ", "))  all_text_keywords
  <- lapply(question_data$Text_Keywords, function(x) {    if (is.na(x) || x == "")
  return(character(0))    unlist(strsplit(x, ", "))
  })
  all_student_keywords <- unique(unlist(all_text_keywords))  threshold <- 0.65  scm_result
  <- SCM(all_text_keywords, answer_keywords, all_student_keywords, threshold)
  mutation_candidates <- scm_result$mutation_candidates  new_keywords <-
  names(mutation_candidates)
  return(list(    new_keywords = paste(new_keywords,
collapse = ", "),    similarity_score =
scm_result$similarity_score
  ))
}

```

```

process_batch <- function(data) {  if ("Score" %in% colnames(data) &&
!"WPCS_Score" %in% colnames(data)) {    data <- data %>%
mutate( Score =
as.numeric(Score),
WPCS_Score = pmin(Score * 1.05, 5),
WPCS_Score = round(WPCS_Score * 2) / 2
)
}
if (all(c("Questions", "Answer_Keywords", "Text_Keywords") %in% colnames(data)))
{ result <- data %>%  group_by(Questions) %>%    group_modify(~{
mutation_result <- update_keywords(.x)
.x$New_Keywords <- mutation_result$new_keywords
.x$Similarity_Score <- mutation_result$similarity_score
.x$Combined_Keywords <- ifelse(.x$New_Keywords != "",
paste(.x$Answer_Keywords, .x$New_Keywords, sep = ", "),

```

```

        .x$Answer_Keywords)

return(.x)  }) %>%    ungroup()

return(result)

}

return(data)

}

# Ultra simple UI ui <-

fluidPage( titlePanel("Keyword Analysis"),

# Single Analysis Tab

h3("Single Analysis"),

    textInput("question", "Question"), textAreaInput("model_answer", "Model
Answer"), textInput("manual_keywords", "Model Answer Keywords (comma-
separated)", textAreaInput("student_answer", "Student Answer"),
actionButton("analyze_btn", "Analyze"),

hr(),

    h4("Results:"),
    verbatimTextOutput("score_output"),
    verbatimTextOutput("keywords_output"), hr(),

# Batch Processing Tab

h3("Batch Processing"),

    fileInput("file_upload", "Upload CSV File"),
    checkboxInput("header", "File has header", TRUE),

```

```

actionButton("process_btn", "Process"),
downloadButton("download_results", "Download"),

hr(),

DTOutput("results_table"),
verbatimTextOutput("batch_stats")
)
# Server logic server <- function(input,
output, session) { results <-
reactiveValues( model_keywords =
NULL, student_keywords = NULL,
score = NULL, batch_data = NULL,
processed_data = NULL
)

observeEvent(input$analyze_btn,
{ req(input$model_answer,
input$student_answer)

if (input$manual_keywords != "") { model_kw <-
unlist(strsplit(input$manual_keywords, ", ")) model_kw <-
trimws(model_kw)
} else {
model_kw <- extract_keywords(input$model_answer)
}

student_kw <- extract_keywords(input$student_answer)
score_result <- calculate_score(model_kw, student_kw)

```



```

    results$model_keywords <- model_kw
results$student_keywords <- student_kw    results$score
<- score_result

    output$score_output <- renderPrint({    cat("WPCS Score: ", results$score$wpcs_score,
"/5.0\n", sep = "")    cat("Similarity: ", round(results$score$similarity * 100, 2), "%\n",
sep = "")    cat("Matching: ", length(intersect(results$model_keywords,
results$student_keywords)),
        " out of ", length(union(results$model_keywords, results$student_keywords)), "\n", sep="")
    })

    output$keywords_output <- renderPrint({    cat("Model
Answer Keywords:\n")
cat(paste(results$model_keywords, collapse = ", "), "\n\n")
cat("Student Answer Keywords:\n")
cat(paste(results$student_keywords, collapse = ", "))
    })
    })

    observeEvent(input$file_upload,
{ req(input$file_upload)

    tryCatch({    batch_data <- read_csv(input$file_upload$datapath, col_names =
input$header)    results$batch_data <- batch_data

    output$results_table <-
renderDT({ datatable(results$batch_data, options =
list(pageLength = 5))
    })

    }, error = function(e) {    showNotification("Error
reading file", type = "error")

```

```

    })
  })

  observeEvent(input$process_btn,
    { req(results$batch_data)

      processed_data <- process_batch(results$batch_data)
      results$processed_data <- processed_data

      output$results_table <-
        renderDT({ datatable(results$processed_data, options =
          list(pageLength = 5))
        })

      output$batch_stats <- renderPrint({ if
        ("WPCS_Score" %in% colnames(processed_data))
        { cat("Records: ", nrow(processed_data), "\n")

          if ("Score" %in% colnames(processed_data)) {
            cat("Average Score: ",
              round(mean(processed_data$Score, na.rm = TRUE), 2), "\n")
            cat("Average WPCS: ",
              round(mean(processed_data$WPCS_Score, na.rm = TRUE), 2), "\n")
          }

          if ("Similarity_Score" %in% colnames(processed_data)) {
            cat("Average Similarity: ", round(mean(processed_data$Similarity_Score, na.rm = TRUE) *
              100, 2), "%\n")
          }
        } else
        { cat("Data
        loaded")
        }

      })
    })
  })

```

```

output$download_results <-
downloadHandler( filename = function() {

  "results.csv"

},

content = function(file)

{ write_csv(results$processed_data, file)

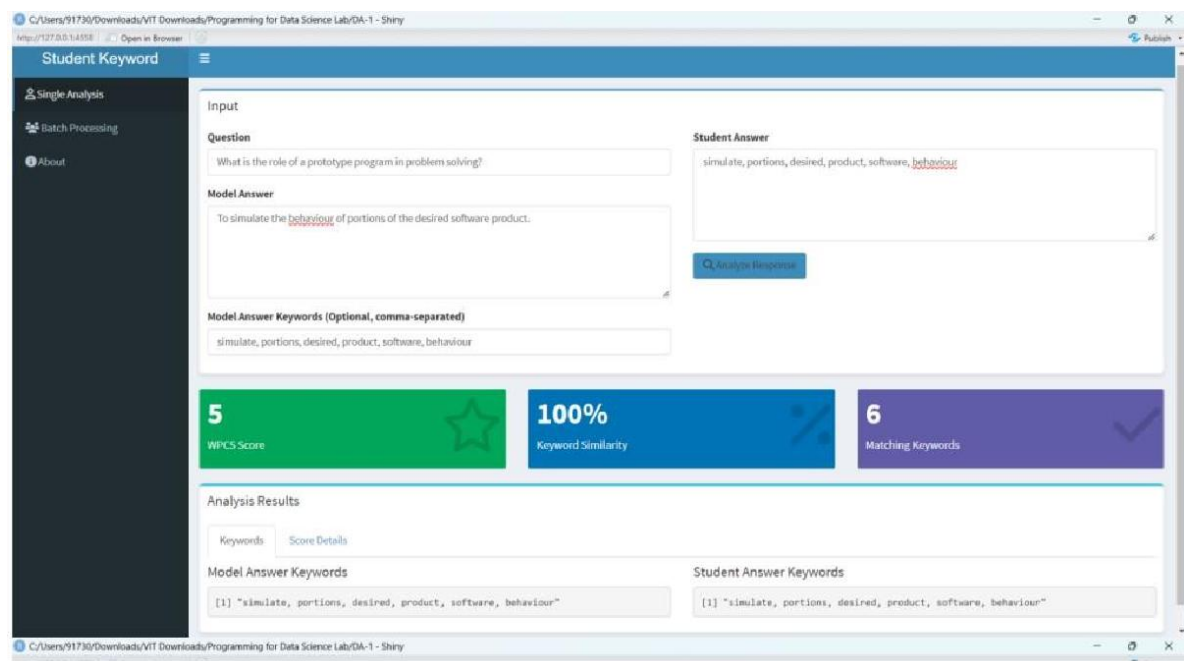
}

)

}

```

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)**RESULT:**



Student Keyword

Single Analysis
Batch Processing
About

File Upload

Upload a CSV file with questions, model answers, and student responses for batch processing.

Choose CSV File

Browse... Data.csv

Upload complete

☒ File has header

Process File Downloaded Results

Processing Results

Show 5 entries

Search:

number	Questions	Answers	Texts	Score
1	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	High risk problems are address in the prototype program to make sure that the program is feasible. A prototype may also be used to show a company that the software can be possibly programmed.	3.5
2	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To simulate portions of the desired final product with a quick and easy program that does a small specific job. It is a way to help see what the problem is and how you may solve it in the final project.	5
3	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program simulates the behaviors of portions of the desired software product to allow for error checking.	4
4	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	Defined in the Specification phase a prototype stimulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product. Meaning, the role of a prototype is a temporary solution until the program itself is refined to be used extensively in problem solving.	5

Processing Results

Show 5 entries

Search:

number	Questions	Answers	Texts	Score	WPCS_Score
1	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	High risk problems are address in the prototype program to make sure that the program is feasible. A prototype may also be used to show a company that the software can be possibly programmed.	3.5	3.5
2	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	To simulate portions of the desired final product with a quick and easy program that does a small specific job. It is a way to help see what the problem is and how you may solve it in the final project.	5	5
3	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	A prototype program simulates the behaviors of portions of the desired software product to allow for error checking.	4	4
4	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	Defined in the Specification phase a prototype stimulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product. Meaning, the role of a prototype is a temporary solution until the program itself is refined to be used extensively in problem solving.	5	5
5	1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving?	To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product.	It is used to let the users have a first idea of the completed program and allow the clients to evaluate the program. This can generate much feedback including software specifications and project estimations of the total project.	3	3

Showing 1 to 5 of 2,442 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 489 Next

Statistics

Processing Complete

Total Records: 2442
Average Original Score: 4.18
Average WPCS Score: 4.18