

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [2]:

```
mydata=pd.read_csv("C:Downloads/xAPI-Edu-Data.csv")
```

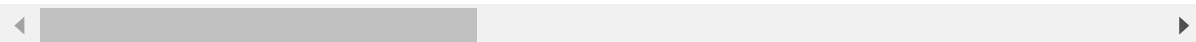
In [3]:

mydata

Out[3]:

	gender	Nationality	PlaceofBirth	StageID	GradeID	SectionID	Topic	Semester
0	M	KW	KuwaIT	lowerlevel	G-04	A	IT	F
1	M	KW	KuwaIT	lowerlevel	G-04	A	IT	F
2	M	KW	KuwaIT	lowerlevel	G-04	A	IT	F
3	M	KW	KuwaIT	lowerlevel	G-04	A	IT	F
4	M	KW	KuwaIT	lowerlevel	G-04	A	IT	F
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	F	Jordan	Jordan	MiddleSchool	G-08	A	Chemistry	S
476	F	Jordan	Jordan	MiddleSchool	G-08	A	Geology	F
477	F	Jordan	Jordan	MiddleSchool	G-08	A	Geology	S
478	F	Jordan	Jordan	MiddleSchool	G-08	A	History	F
479	F	Jordan	Jordan	MiddleSchool	G-08	A	History	S

480 rows × 17 columns



In [4]:

```
mydata.isnull().sum()
```

Out[4]:

```
gender                0
NationalITY           0
PlaceofBirth          0
StageID               0
GradeID               0
SectionID             0
Topic                 0
Semester              0
Relation              0
raisedhands           0
VisITedResources      0
AnnouncementsView     0
Discussion             0
ParentAnsweringSurvey 0
ParentschoolSatisfaction 0
StudentAbsenceDays    0
Class                 0
dtype: int64
```

In [5]:

```
mydata.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 480 entries, 0 to 479
Data columns (total 17 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   gender                480 non-null   object
1   NationalITY           480 non-null   object
2   PlaceofBirth          480 non-null   object
3   StageID               480 non-null   object
4   GradeID               480 non-null   object
5   SectionID             480 non-null   object
6   Topic                 480 non-null   object
7   Semester              480 non-null   object
8   Relation              480 non-null   object
9   raisedhands           480 non-null   int64
10  VisITedResources      480 non-null   int64
11  AnnouncementsView     480 non-null   int64
12  Discussion             480 non-null   int64
13  ParentAnsweringSurvey 480 non-null   object
14  ParentschoolSatisfaction 480 non-null   object
15  StudentAbsenceDays    480 non-null   object
16  Class                 480 non-null   object
dtypes: int64(4), object(13)
memory usage: 63.9+ KB
```

In [6]:

```
col_to_use=['gender', 'StageID', 'GradeID', 'SectionID', 'Topic',
            'Semester', 'Relation', 'raisedhands', 'VisITedResources',
            'AnnouncementsView', 'Discussion', 'ParentAnsweringSurvey',
            'StudentAbsenceDays', 'ParentschoolSatisfaction', 'Class']
```

In [7]:

```
mydata=mydata[col_to_use]
```

In [8]:

```
mydata.describe()
```

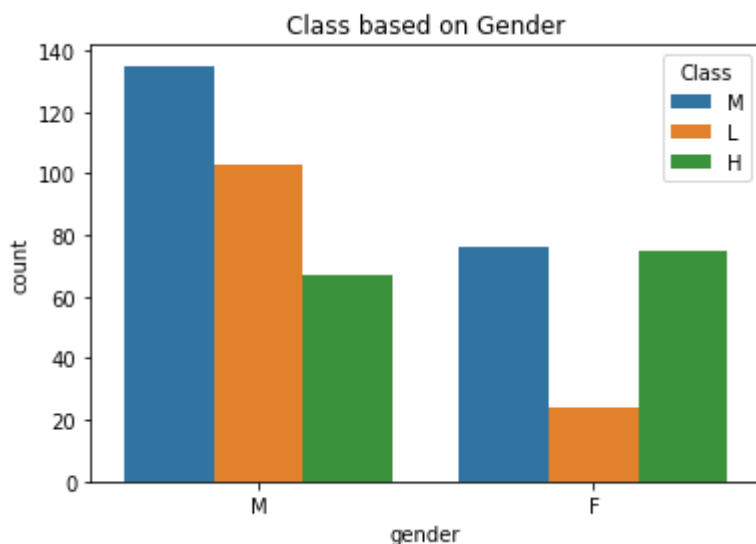
Out[8]:

	raisedhands	VisITedResources	AnnouncementsView	Discussion
count	480.000000	480.000000	480.000000	480.000000
mean	46.775000	54.797917	37.918750	43.283333
std	30.779223	33.080007	26.611244	27.637735
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	15.750000	20.000000	14.000000	20.000000
50%	50.000000	65.000000	33.000000	39.000000
75%	75.000000	84.000000	58.000000	70.000000
max	100.000000	99.000000	98.000000	99.000000

## Data Visualization

In [9]:

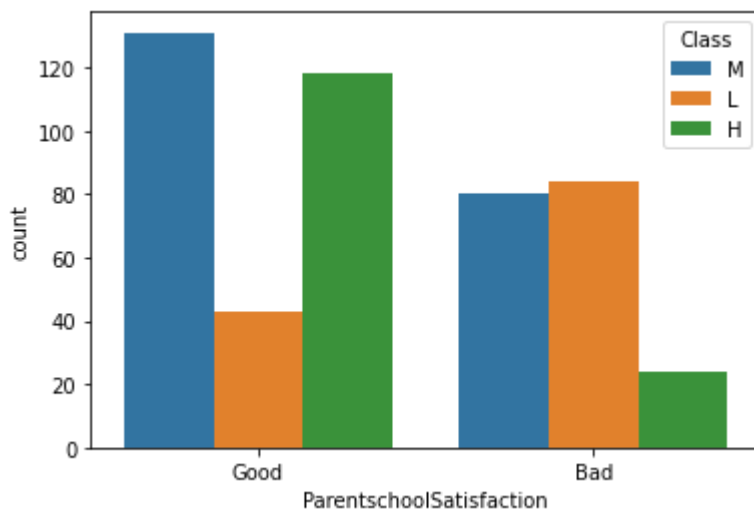
```
sns.countplot(x="gender", data=mydata, hue="Class");
plt.title("Class based on Gender");
```



From the above graph, we can relate the number of male and female present in the class.

In [10]:

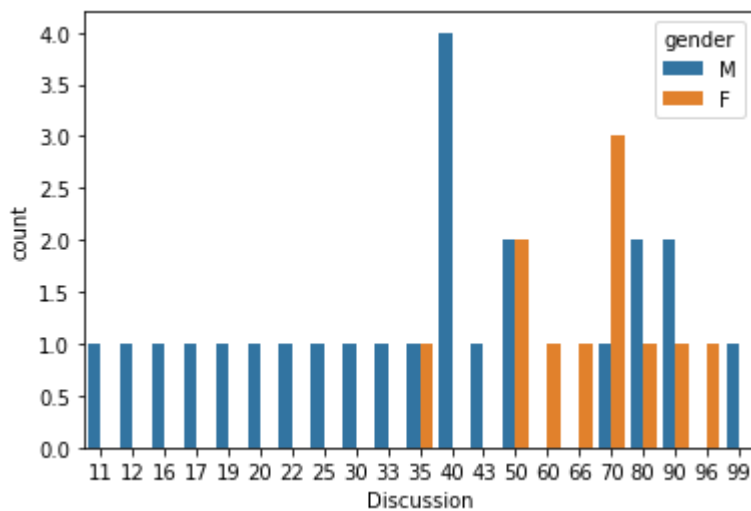
```
sns.countplot(x="ParentschoolSatisfaction", data=mydata, hue="Class");
```



From the above graph, Parent school satisfaction is good for M and H. But it is bad for M and L.

In [11]:

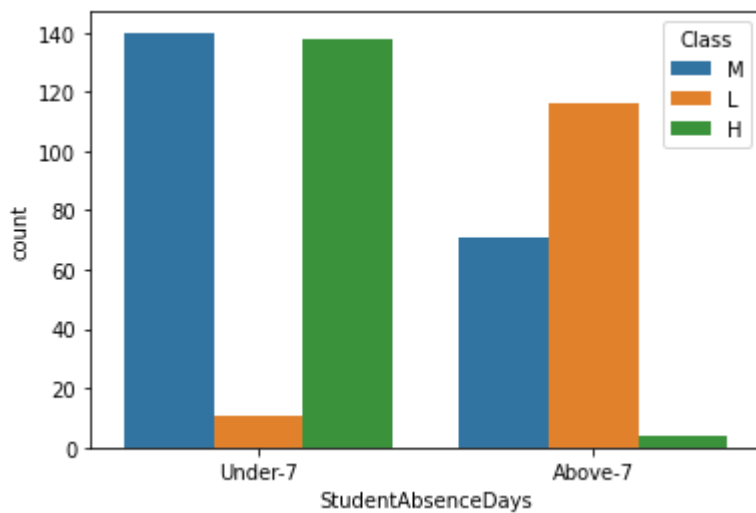
```
sns.countplot(x="Discussion", hue="gender", data=mydata.head(35));
```



From the above graph, Male discussion is higher than female discussion by 4.0

In [12]:

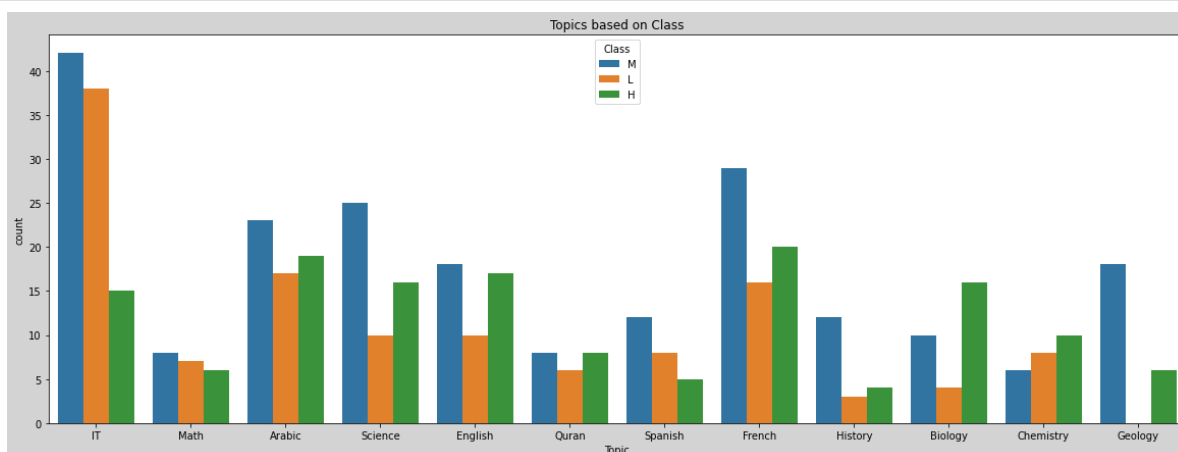
```
sns.countplot(x="StudentAbsenceDays", data=mydata, hue="Class");
```



From the above graph, We can see that the student absent days under-7 for M and H class is more. Similarly the student absent days above-7 for M and L are more.

In [13]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,7),facecolor="lightgrey",frameon=True,edgecolor='blue');
sns.countplot(x="Topic", data=mydata, hue="Class");
plt.title("Topics based on Class");
```



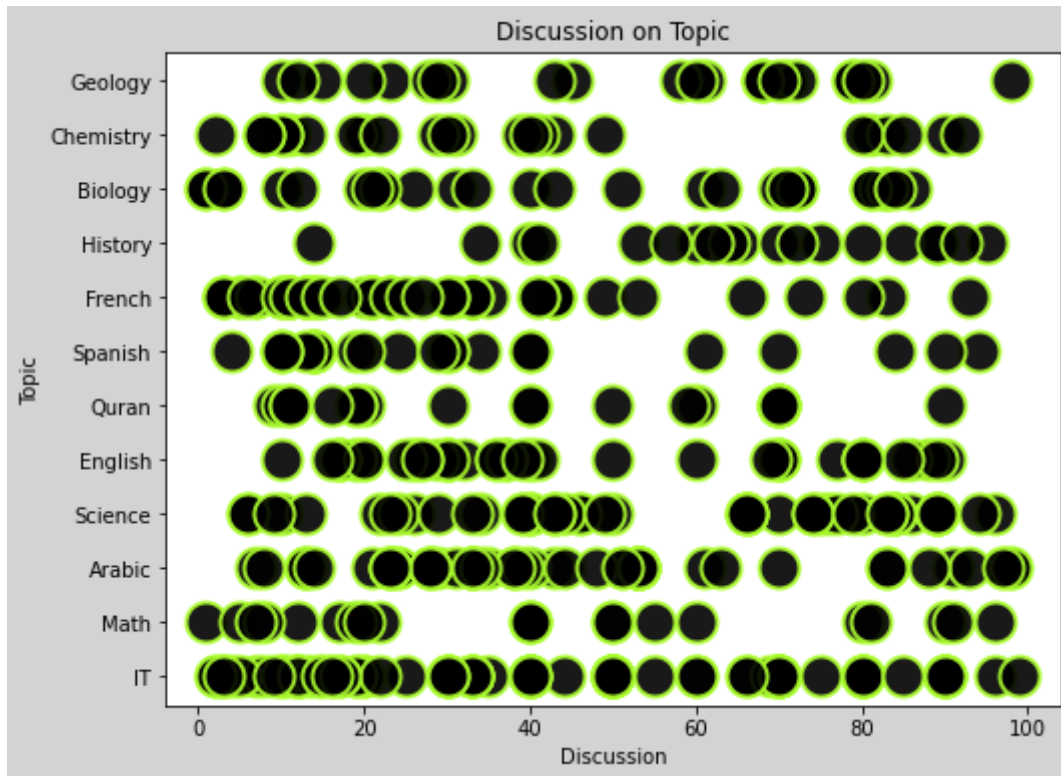
From the above graph we can see that IT is the most dominating topic based on class.

In [14]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6),facecolor="lightgrey")
plt.scatter(mydata.Discussion,mydata.Topic,
            color="black",alpha=0.9,edgecolors="greenyellow",linewidths=2,s=400)
plt.xlabel("Discussion")
plt.ylabel("Topic")
plt.title("Discussion on Topic")
```

Out[14]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Discussion on Topic')



In [15]:

```
mydata_corr=mydata.corr()
mydata_corr
```

Out[15]:

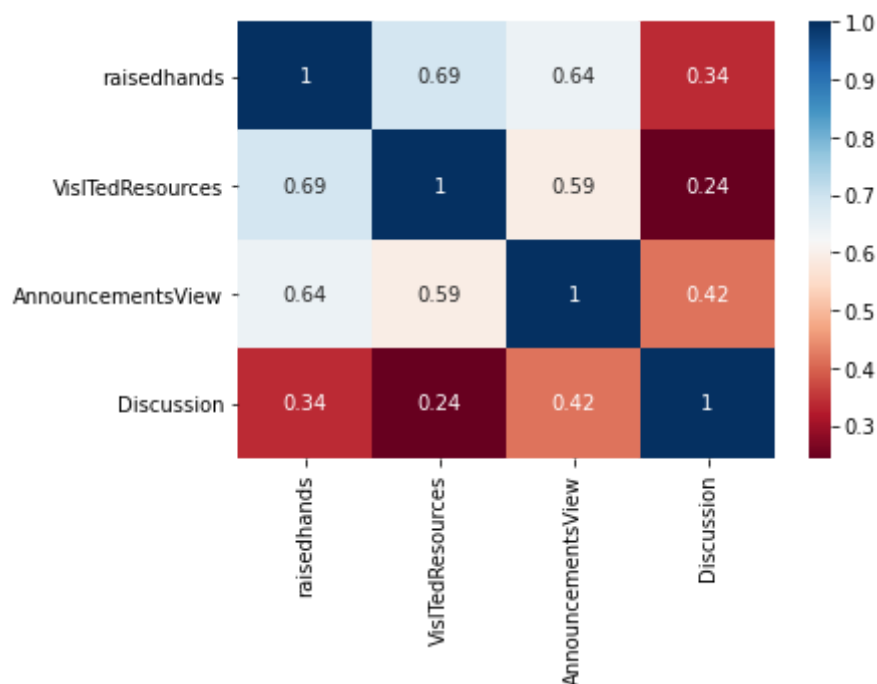
	raisedhands	VisITedResources	AnnouncementsView	Discussion
raisedhands	1.000000	0.691572	0.643918	0.339386
VisITedResources	0.691572	1.000000	0.594500	0.243292
AnnouncementsView	0.643918	0.594500	1.000000	0.417290
Discussion	0.339386	0.243292	0.417290	1.000000

In [16]:

```
sns.heatmap(data=mydata_corr, annot=True, cmap='RdBu')
```

Out[16]:

<AxesSubplot:>



In [17]:

```
#From the above heatmap,  
#we can see that the data columns having more than 50% are very well correlated with each other
```

In [18]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

In [19]:

```
LE=LabelEncoder()
```

In [20]:

```
mydata["gender"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.gender)
mydata["StageID"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.StageID)
mydata["GradeID"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.GradeID)
mydata["SectionID"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.SectionID)
mydata["Topic"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.Topic)
mydata["Semester"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.Semester)
mydata["Relation"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.Relation)
mydata["ParentAnsweringSurvey"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.ParentAnsweringSurvey)
mydata["ParentschoolSatisfaction"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.ParentschoolSatisfaction)
mydata["StudentAbsenceDays"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.StudentAbsenceDays)
mydata["Class"] = LE.fit_transform(mydata.Class)
```

In [21]:

```
mydata
```

Out[21]:

	gender	StageID	GradeID	SectionID	Topic	Semester	Relation	raisedhands	VisITedResc
0	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	15	
1	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	20	
2	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	10	
3	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	30	
4	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
475	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	5	
476	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	50	
477	0	1	5	0	5	1	0	55	
478	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	30	
479	0	1	5	0	6	1	0	35	

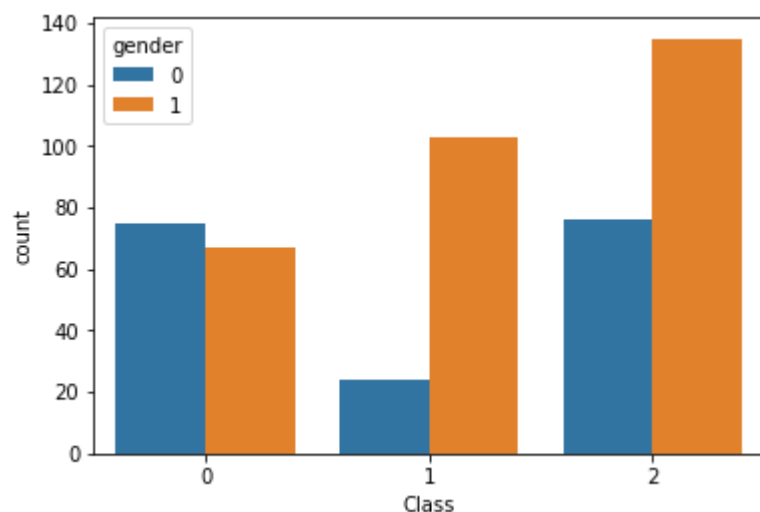
480 rows × 15 columns





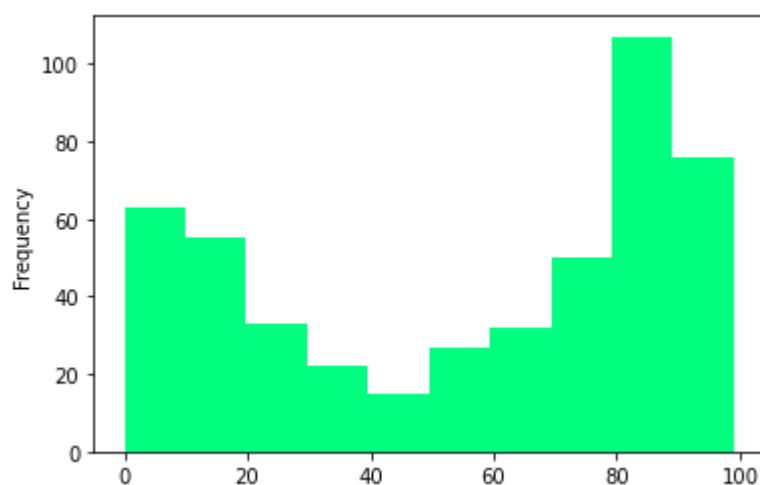
In [22]:

```
sns.countplot(x="Class", data=mydata, hue="gender");
```



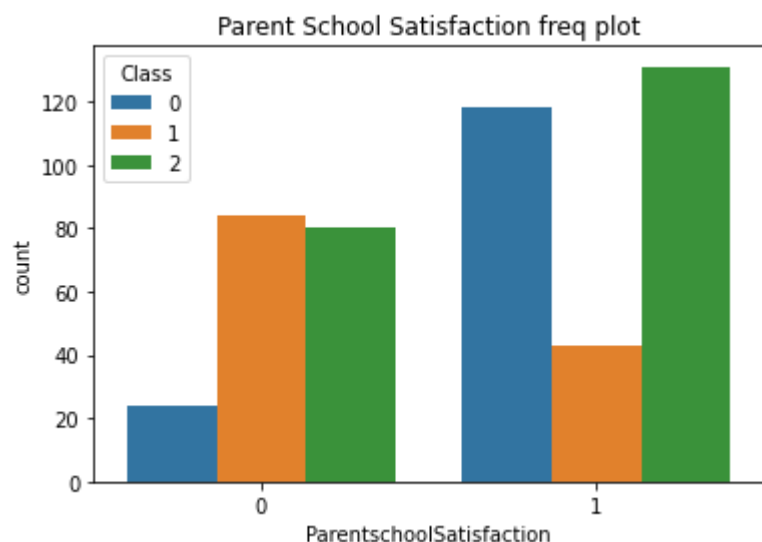
In [23]:

```
mydata.VisitedResources.plot.hist(color="springgreen");
```



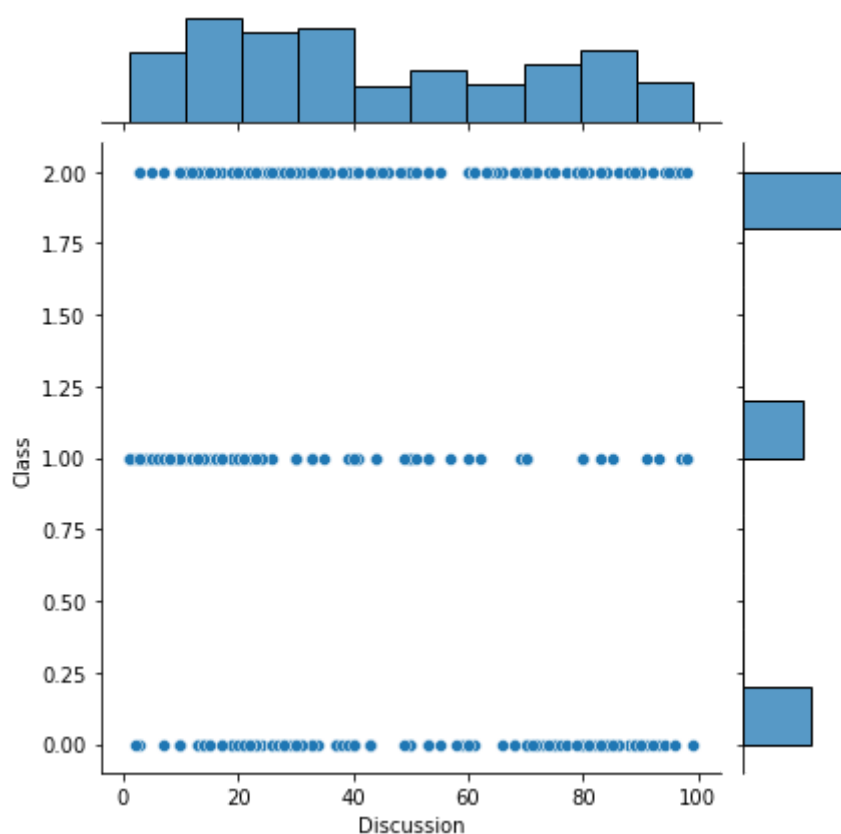
In [24]:

```
sns.countplot(x="ParentschoolSatisfaction",data=mydata,hue="Class");
plt.title("Parent School Satisfaction freq plot");
```



In [38]:

```
sns.jointplot(x="Discussion",y="Class",data=mydata);
```



## Separating dep and indep variables

In [26]:

```
y_dep = mydata.Class
y_dep
```

Out[26]:

```
0      2
1      2
2      1
3      1
4      2
..
475    1
476    2
477    2
478    1
479    1
Name: Class, Length: 480, dtype: int32
```

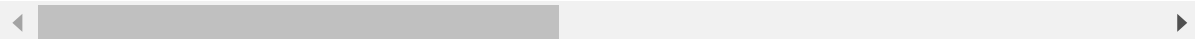
In [27]:

```
x_ind=mydata.drop("Class",axis=1)
x_ind
```

Out[27]:

	gender	StageID	GradeID	SectionID	Topic	Semester	Relation	raisedhands	VisITedResc
0	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	15	
1	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	20	
2	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	10	
3	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	30	
4	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
475	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	5	
476	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	50	
477	0	1	5	0	5	1	0	55	
478	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	30	
479	0	1	5	0	6	1	0	35	

480 rows × 14 columns



In [28]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [29]:

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x_ind,y_dep,test_size=0.2,random_state=2)
```

In [30]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

In [31]:

```
modelLR=LogisticRegression()
```

In [32]:

```
modelLR.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[32]:

```
LogisticRegression()
```

In [33]:

```
y_pred=modelLR.predict(x_test)
```

In [34]:

```
y_pred
```

Out[34]:

```
array([0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0,
        2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,
        2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1,
        1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0])
```

## Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Score

In [35]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix,accuracy_score
```

In [36]:

```
confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

Out[36]:

```
array([[20,  0, 14],
       [ 0, 21,  2],
       [12,  7, 20]], dtype=int64)
```

In [37]:

```
accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

Out[37]:

```
0.6354166666666666
```

In [ ]: