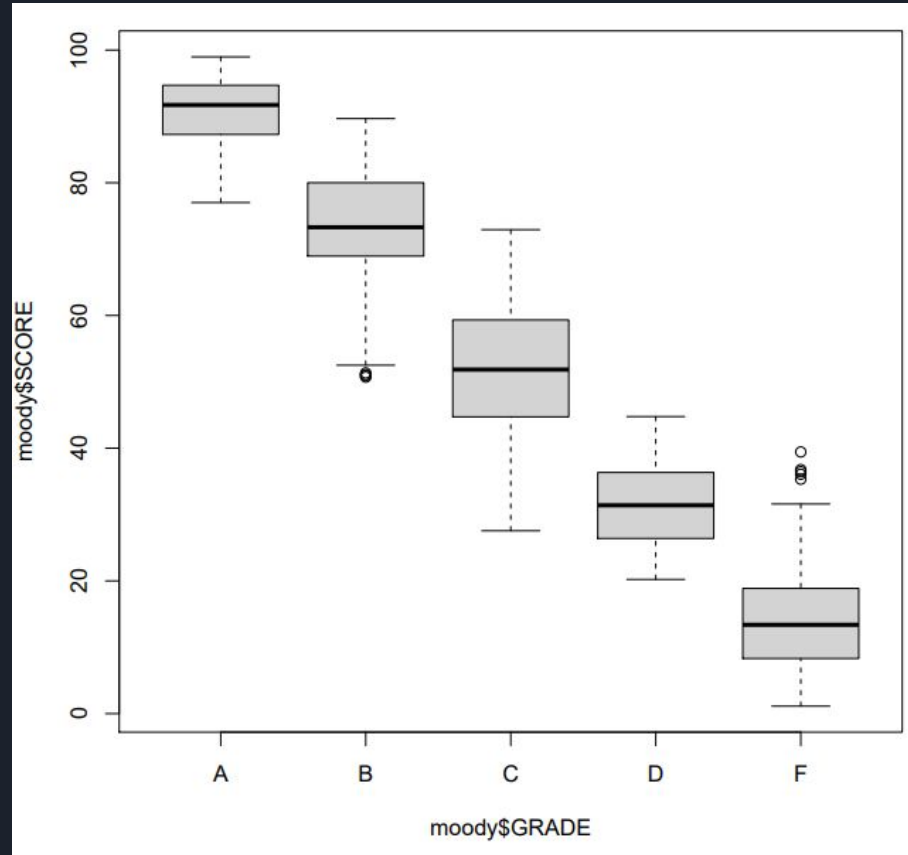


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Professor Moody's Data Set

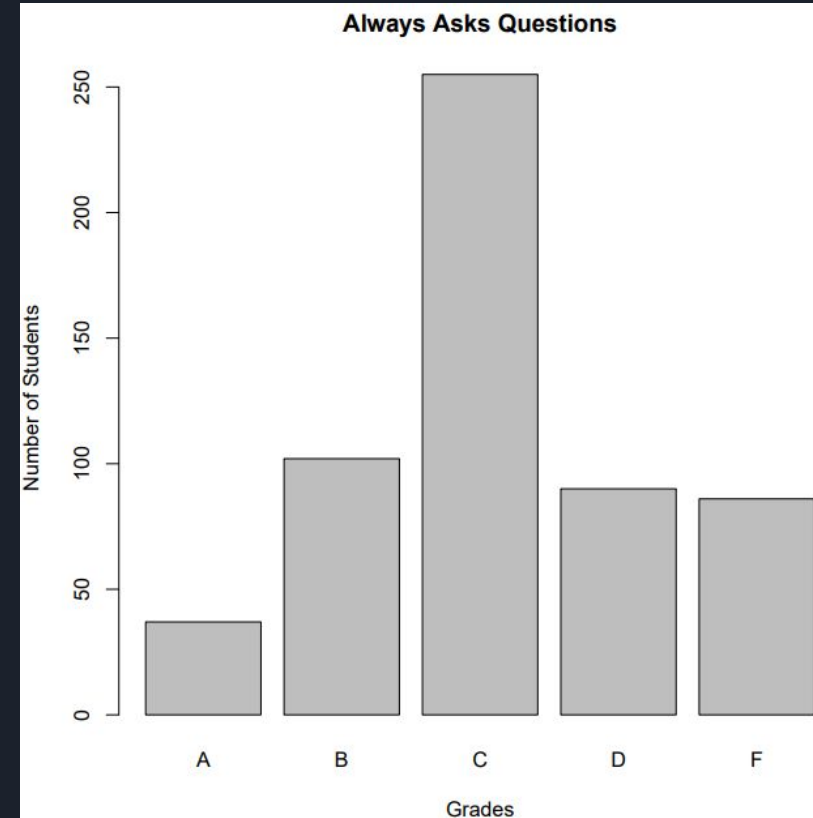
By: Rohit Manjunath

Score Distribution for Each Letter Grade



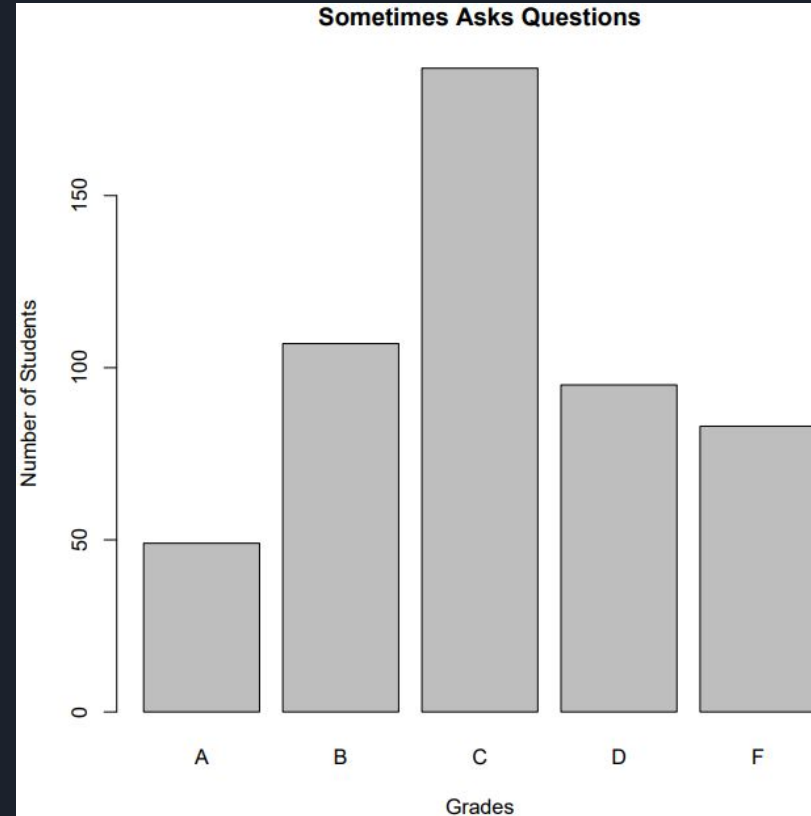
Letter Grade Frequency Distribution Based on the Attribute “Ask Questions”

This is letter grade frequency distribution for students that always ask questions. You can see the frequency of grade A is low.



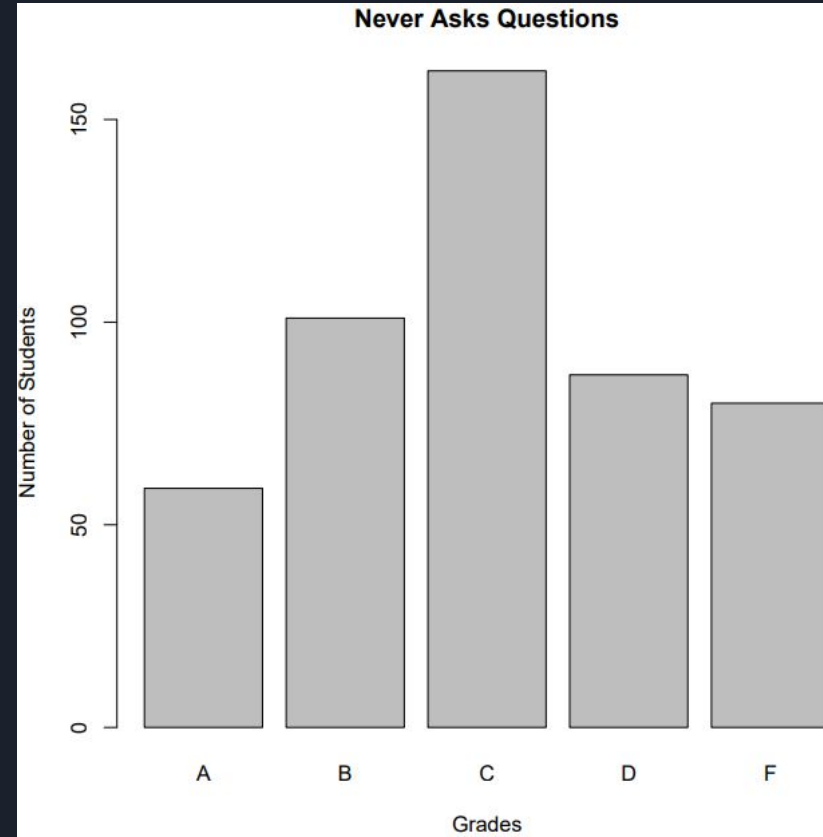
Letter Grade Frequency Distribution Based on the Attribute “Ask Questions”

This is letter grade frequency distribution for students that sometimes ask questions. You can see the frequency of grade A is higher than the previous slide.



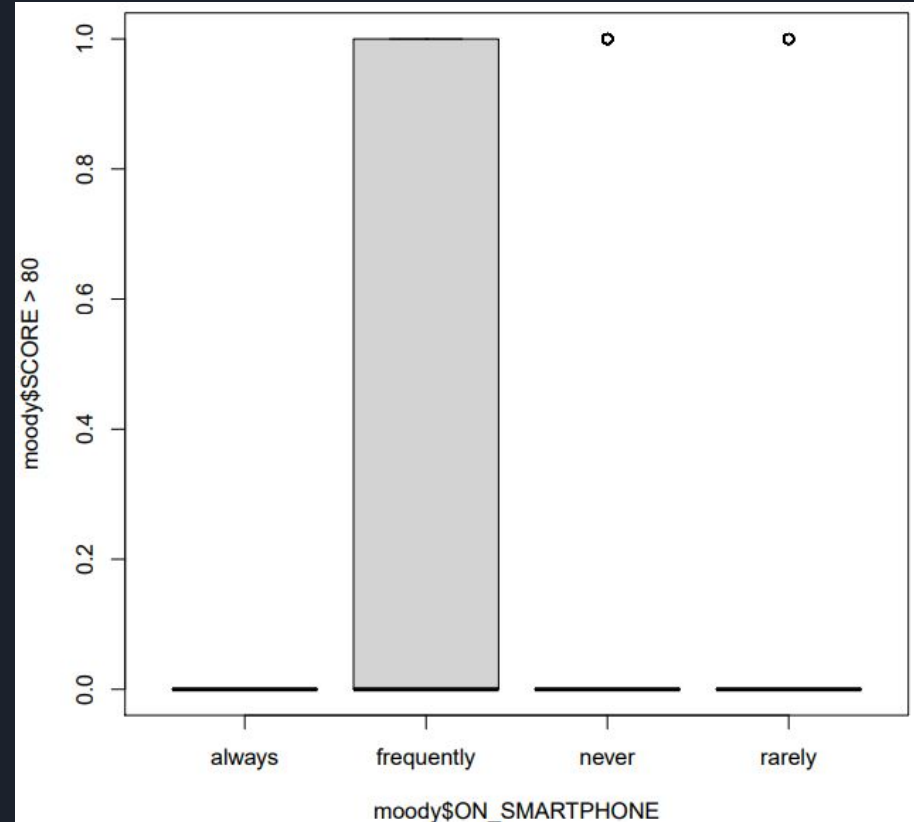
Letter Grade Frequency Distribution Based on the Attribute “Ask Questions”

This is letter grade frequency distribution for students that never ask questions. You can see the frequency of grade A is the highest. Hence this tell us that never asking questions increases our chance of getting an A.



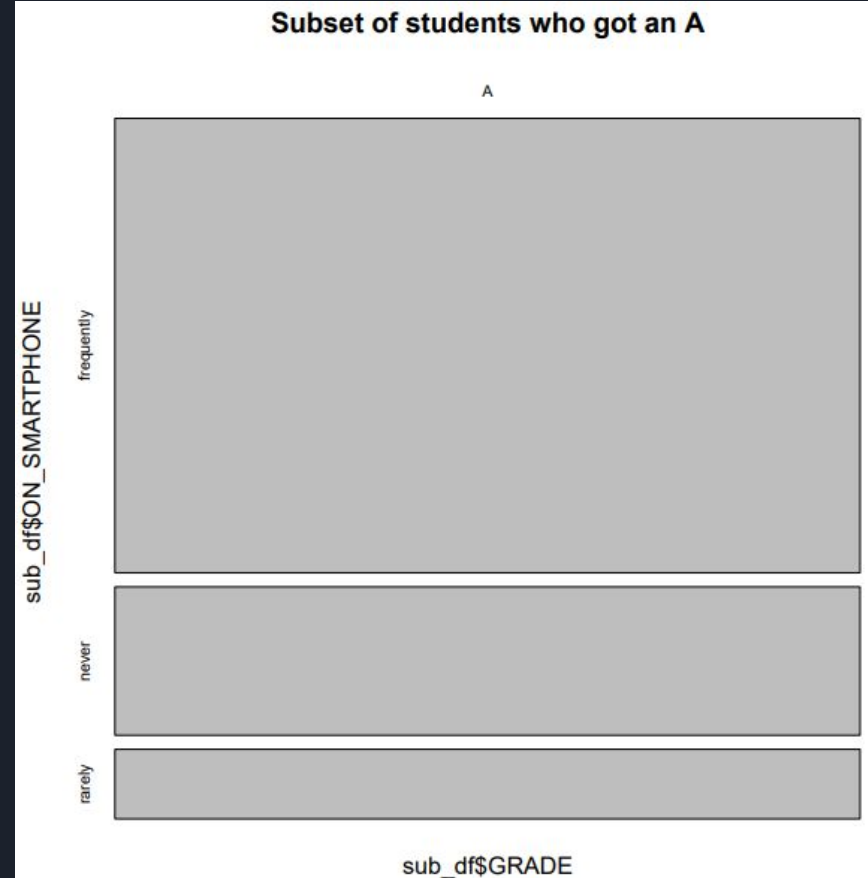
Frequency distribution of attribute "On Smartphone" for students who scored more than 80 points

This graph represents the frequency of students on their smartphone that got a score over 80. Hence, this tells us that being on your smartphone frequently gets you a score of 80 or above.



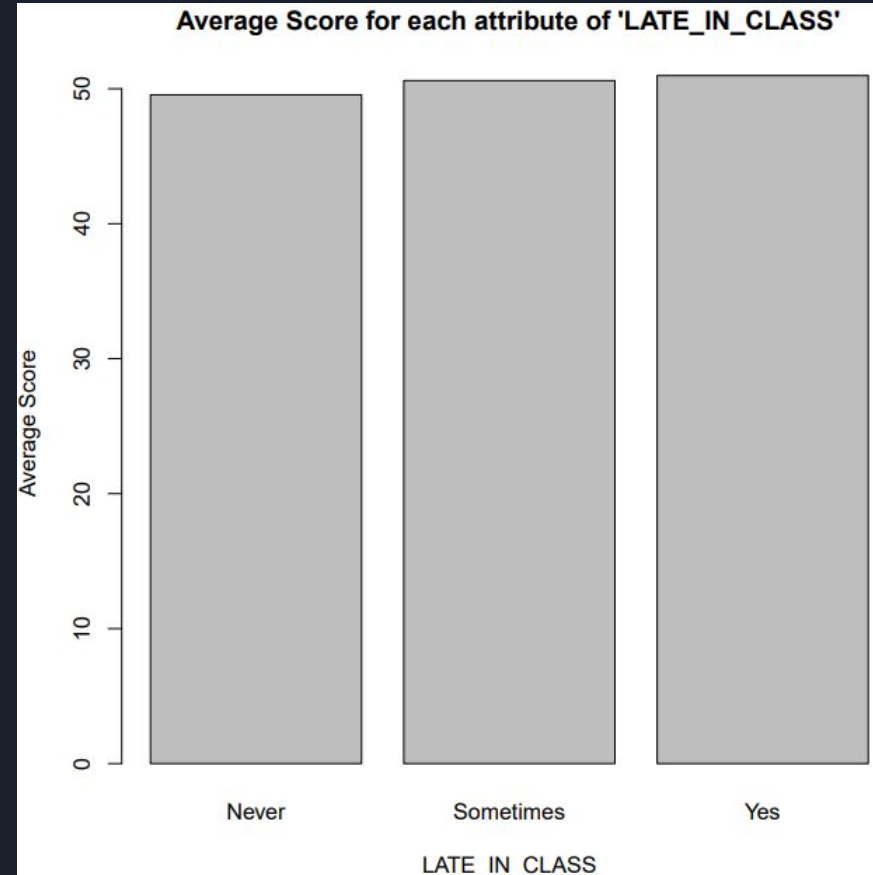
Further “ON SMARTPHONE” Analysis

As you can see in this mosaic graph, the tile size of ‘frequently’ is the biggest out of all the other attributes. Hence this tells us that being on your smartphone frequently increases our chance of getting an A.



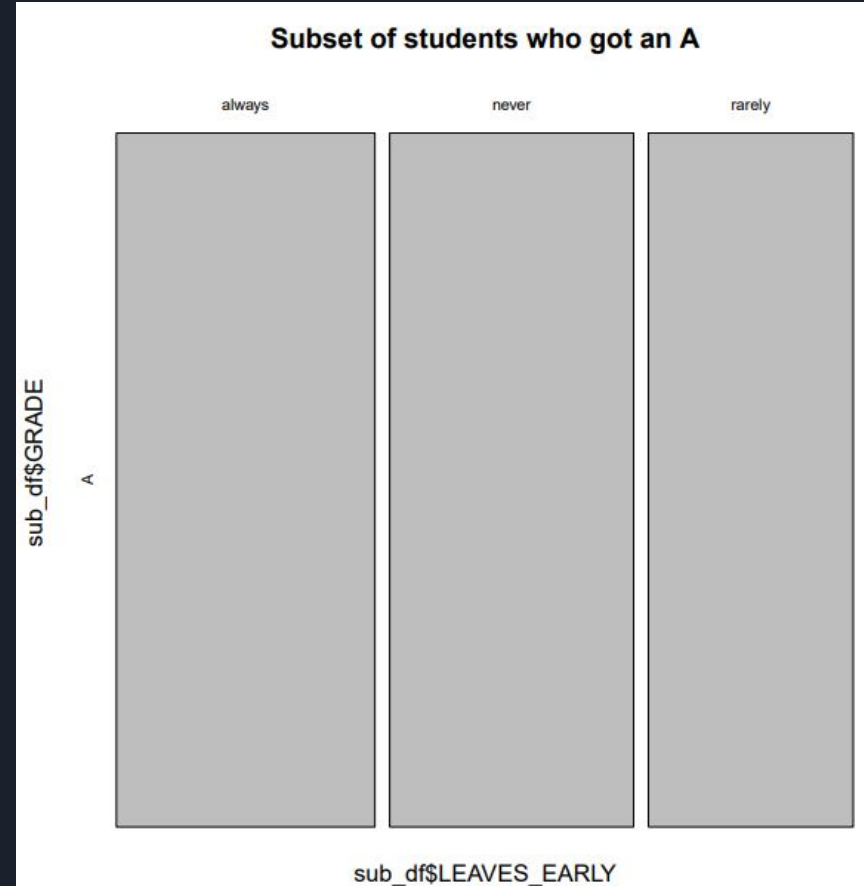
Average score for each value of attribute “Late in class”

This bar graph shows the average score of each attribute of “Late in Class.” You can see that the students who are always (“yes”) late to class have a higher score. Hence, this tells us that being always (“yes”) late to class increases our chance of getting a higher score.



Leaves Early Analysis

As you can see in this mosaic graph, the tile size of 'always' is the biggest out of all the other attributes. Hence this tells us leaving early always increases our chance of getting an A.



Conclusion

From the previous slides we can conclude the following parameters increase our chances of getting an A in professor Moody's class.

- Leaving early always.
- Never asking questions.
- Frequently on smartphone.
- Always("yes") late to class.

The pie graph on the right depicts a subset with the above parameters. You can see getting that with these parameters getting an A is very likely.

