

# STUDENT PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS USING SQL

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Import the .csv file into a MySQL table and  
Add student\_id for each student

```
ALTER TABLE student_performance  
ADD COLUMN student_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY FIRST;
```

student_id
1
2
3
4
5

# Table Structure

```
DESCRIBE student_performance;
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	student_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
	Hours Studied	int	YES		NULL	
	Previous Scores	int	YES		NULL	
	Extracurricular Activities	text	YES		NULL	
	Sleep Hours	int	YES		NULL	
	Sample Question Papers Practiced	int	YES		NULL	
	Performance Index	double	YES		NULL	

# Insights Through Queries

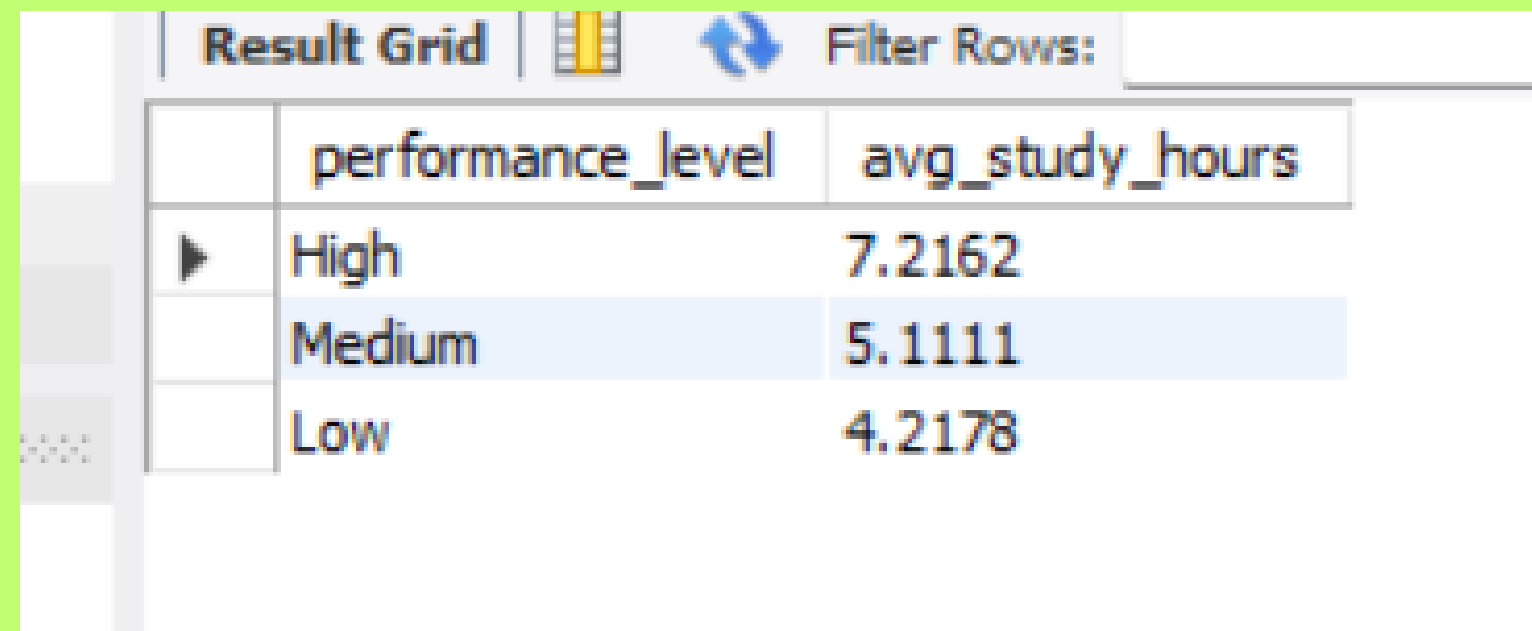
Top 5 students with highest performance

```
SELECT * FROM student_performance
ORDER BY 'Performance Index' DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

student_id	Hours Studied	Previous Scores	Extracurricular Activities	Sleep Hours	Sample Question Papers Practiced	Performance Index
1	7	99	Yes	9	1	91
2	4	82	No	4	2	65
3	8	51	Yes	7	2	45
4	5	52	Yes	5	2	36
5	7	75	No	8	5	66

# Group by Performance Level

```
SELECT  
CASE  
  WHEN `Performance Index` >= 75 THEN 'High'  
  WHEN `Performance Index` >= 50 THEN 'Medium'  
  ELSE 'Low'  
END AS performance_level,  
AVG(`Hours Studied`) AS avg_study_hours  
FROM student_performance  
GROUP BY performance_level;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for grid view, refresh, and a 'Filter Rows' input field. The grid displays the results of the SQL query, with columns 'performance\_level' and 'avg\_study\_hours'. The data is grouped by performance level, showing three rows: 'High' with an average of 7.2162, 'Medium' with 5.1111, and 'Low' with 4.2178. The 'High' row is currently selected.

	performance_level	avg_study_hours
▶	High	7.2162
	Medium	5.1111
	Low	4.2178

High Performers have an average study time of 7 hours.

Correlation idea: Do more question papers lead to higher performance?

```
SELECT `Sample Question Papers Practiced`, ROUND(AVG(`Performance Index`), 2) AS avg_perf  
FROM student_performance  
GROUP BY `Sample Question Papers Practiced`  
ORDER BY `Sample Question Papers Practiced`;
```

	Sample Question Papers Practiced	avg_perf	
▶	0	53.58	
	1	61.83	
	2	53.17	61.83
	3	54.16	
	4	47.38	
	5	48.65	
	6	59.43	
	7	57.5	

It clearly shows no.

# How does sleep affect performance? (grouped)

```
SELECT `Sleep Hours`, ROUND(AVG(`Performance Index`), 2) AS avg_perf  
FROM student_performance  
GROUP BY `Sleep Hours`  
ORDER BY `Sleep Hours`;
```

Sleep Hours	avg_perf
4	54.62
5	53.32
6	55.94
7	51.36
8	60.41
9	53.62

It can be seen that 8 hour sleep is giving highest performance

Find students with low previous scores but high current performance

```
SELECT * FROM student_performance
WHERE `Previous Scores` < 60 AND `Performance Index` > 80;
```

	student_id	Hours Studied	Previous Scores	Extracurricular Activities	Sleep Hours	Sample Question Papers Practiced	Performance Index
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

This shows patterns repeat.Students who did not score good early are also less likely to score later



# Extracurricular Activities Effect

```
SELECT `Extracurricular Activities`, COUNT(*) AS total_students  
FROM student_performance  
GROUP BY `Extracurricular Activities`;
```

	Extracurricular Activities	avg_perf
▶	Yes	53.73
	No	56.14

We see that students invlved in extracurricular activities have slightly less performance index.

# Combine Sleep + Study

```
SELECT `Sleep Hours`, `Hours Studied`, ROUND(AVG(`Performance Index`), 2) AS avg_perf  
FROM student_performance  
GROUP BY `Sleep Hours`, `Hours Studied`
```

	Sleep Hours	Hours Studied	avg_perf
►	7	9	86.5
	6	6	81
	8	8	80.5
	9	9	72
	5	6	70
	5	9	69.75
	8	7	69.6
	4	9	68

We see that the best combination is 7 hours sleep and 9 hours study.

THANKS