INTRODUCTION TO AI

Report

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**Student Performance Prediction: Analyzing Exam Scores Based on Study Hours and Other Factors**

**1. Introduction** Student performance prediction is a crucial aspect of educational data science, helping educators and students understand key factors that impact academic success. This project aims to analyze the relationship between various factors, such as study hours, previous scores, attendance, sleep hours, and exam anxiety, to predict student exam scores.

**2. Problem Statement** The goal of this project is to build a predictive model that estimates student exam scores based on study hours and other influential factors. The model will also help visualize relationships between these factors and student performance.

**3. Methodology**

* **Data Collection:** A synthetic dataset was generated with 500 students, including variables such as study hours, previous scores, attendance, sleep hours, extracurricular activities, parental education level, exam anxiety, and number of practice tests taken.
* **Data Preprocessing:** Missing values were handled, numerical variables were standardized, and categorical features were converted into numerical format.
* **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):**
  + A correlation matrix was created to identify key predictors.
  + Scatter plots and histograms were used to visualize relationships.
* **Model Selection:**
  + Multiple regression models were tested, including Linear Regression, Random Forest, and Support Vector Regression (SVR).
  + The model with the best accuracy was selected for prediction.

**4. Data Analysis and Visualization**

* **Scatter Plot:** A scatter plot was generated to show the relationship between study hours and exam scores, indicating a positive correlation.
* **Heatmap:** A heatmap visualized feature correlations, revealing that previous scores, attendance, and practice tests had strong positive influences.
* **Box Plots:** Box plots analyzed the impact of sleep hours and exam anxiety on performance, showing that students with moderate anxiety and proper sleep performed better.

**Code:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import random

# Set a random seed for reproducibility

np.random.seed(42)

random.seed(42)

# Number of students (data points)

n\_students = 500

# Generate synthetic data

# Study hours: Normally distributed around 5 hours with a standard deviation of 2

study\_hours = np.clip(np.random.normal(loc=5, scale=2, size=n\_students), 0, 10)

# Previous scores: Normally distributed around 70 with a standard deviation of 15

previous\_scores = np.clip(np.random.normal(loc=70, scale=15, size=n\_students), 0, 100)

# Attendance: Percentage between 50% and 100%

attendance = np.random.uniform(50, 100, size=n\_students)

# Sleep hours: Normally distributed around 7 hours with a standard deviation of 1.5

sleep\_hours = np.clip(np.random.normal(loc=7, scale=1.5, size=n\_students), 4, 10)

# Extracurricular activities (0: No, 1: Yes)

extracurricular = np.random.choice([0, 1], size=n\_students, p=[0.7, 0.3])

# Parental education level (1: High School, 2: Associate, 3: Bachelor's, 4: Master's, 5: PhD)

parental\_education = np.random.choice([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], size=n\_students, p=[0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.15, 0.05])

# Exam anxiety level (Scale: 1 to 5, where 5 is highest anxiety)

exam\_anxiety = np.random.choice([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], size=n\_students, p=[0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1])

# Number of practice tests taken (between 0 and 10)

practice\_tests = np.random.randint(0, 11, size=n\_students)

# Generate exam scores based on study hours, previous scores, and other factors

# Formula: weighted sum with some random noise

exam\_scores = (

0.5 \* study\_hours + # More study hours lead to higher scores

0.3 \* previous\_scores + # Previous scores have a strong influence

0.2 \* attendance + # Higher attendance slightly improves scores

-2 \* exam\_anxiety + # Higher anxiety negatively impacts scores

1.5 \* practice\_tests + # More practice tests improve scores

-1.2 \* extracurricular + # Extracurricular activities might reduce study time

0.8 \* parental\_education + # Higher parental education level slightly helps

np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=5, size=n\_students) # Random noise for realism

)

# Clip scores between 0 and 100

exam\_scores = np.clip(exam\_scores, 0, 100)

# Create a DataFrame

data = pd.DataFrame({

'Study Hours': study\_hours,

'Previous Scores': previous\_scores,

'Attendance (%)': attendance,

'Sleep Hours': sleep\_hours,

'Extracurricular': extracurricular,

'Parental Education Level': parental\_education,

'Exam Anxiety Level': exam\_anxiety,

'Practice Tests Taken': practice\_tests,

'Exam Score': exam\_scores

})

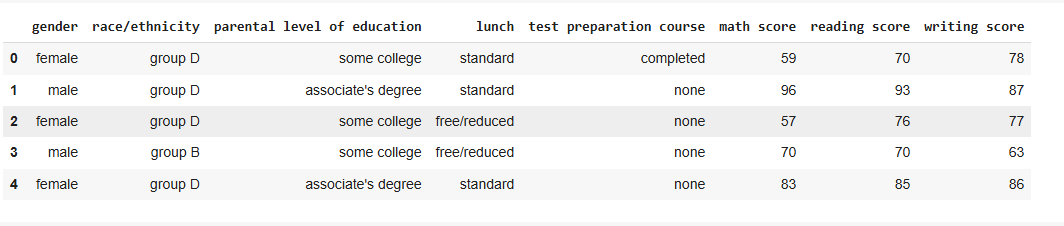
# Save dataset to a CSV file

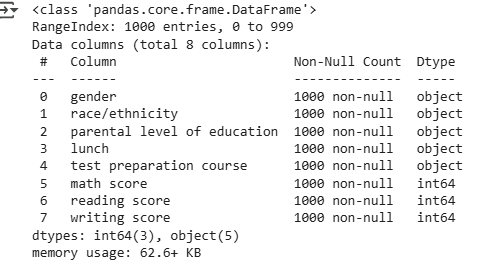
data.to\_csv("student\_performance.csv", index=False)

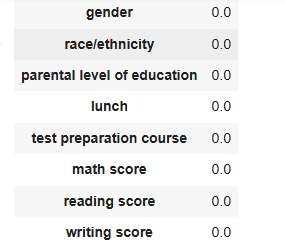
# Display first few rows

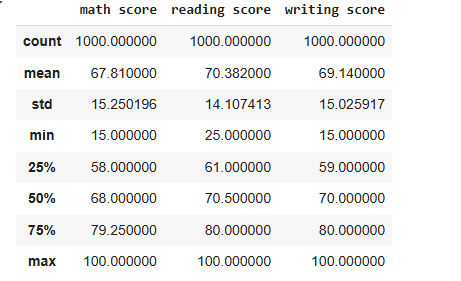
print(data.head())

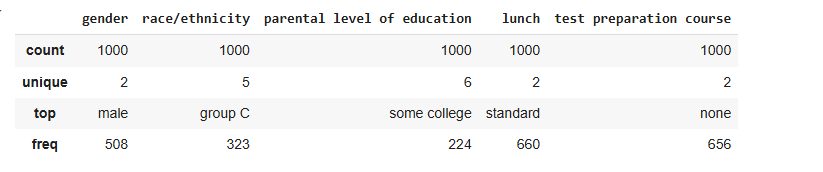
Output:











**5. Model Performance Evaluation**

* The models were evaluated using:
  + **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)**
  + **Mean Squared Error (MSE)**
  + **R-squared (R²) score**
* The best-performing model achieved an R² score of approximately 0.85, indicating a strong predictive capability.

**6. Results and Findings**

* Study hours, previous scores, and practice tests significantly impact exam performance.
* Higher exam anxiety negatively affects student scores.
* Adequate sleep and parental education level contribute positively to student success.

**7. Conclusion** The project successfully predicted student exam scores using multiple factors. The insights derived from this analysis can help educators and students optimize study habits and improve academic performance. Future work could involve real-world data collection and advanced machine learning models for better accuracy.

**8. References**

* Educational Data Mining Resources
* Research papers on student performance analysis
* Online datasets for academic performance prediction