

DATA SCIENCE AI & ML Internship

Module & Milestone Project – Final Presentation

**TOPIC:STUDENT PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
SYSTEM**

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Problem Statement

Schools and colleges manage large student data. Manual calculation of marks and results takes time. Errors may occur in manual calculations and an automated system to analyze performance easily.

System Architecture

Input: Student data in CSV file.

Processing: Python program using Pandas & NumPy.

Analysis: Calculate Total, Average, Result.

Output: Performance report and insights.

Hardware Components Used

- Computer or Laptop.
- Minimum 4GB RAM recommended.
- Keyboard and Mouse for operation.
- No special hardware required.

Control Logic & Decision Flow

Read CSV file using `pd.read_csv()`.

- Calculate Total and Average marks.
- If $\text{Average} \geq 50 \rightarrow \text{Pass}$.
- If $\text{Average} < 50 \rightarrow \text{Fail}$.
- Identify highest marks using `idxmax()`.

Final Outcome

Automated student result generation.

- Quick identification of toppers.
- Clear Pass/Fail classification.
- Better understanding of attendance impact.

Final Outcome

```
import pandas as pd

data = {
    "Name": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", "Eva"],
    "Math": [78, 45, 88, 60, 35],
    "Science": [85, 50, 92, 58, 40],
    "English": [90, 40, 84, 65, 30],
    "Attendance": [92, 80, 95, 85, 70]
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df.to_csv("students.csv", index=False)

print("students.csv created successfully!")
```

[6]

... students.csv created successfully!

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# --- 1. CSV Reading and DataFrame Basics ---
# Read the student data from a CSV file into a pandas DataFrame
try:
    df = pd.read_csv('student_data.csv')
```

[1]

Final Outcome

```
try:
    df = pd.read_csv('student_data.csv')
    print("Original DataFrame:")
    print(df.head())
    print("-" * 30)
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: student_data.csv not found. Please create the file.")
    exit()

# New Derived Columns (Average Marks per Student) ---
# Calculate the average score for each student using pandas .mean(axis=1)
# axis=1 ensures the mean is calculated across columns (subjects) for each row (student)
subject_cols = ['Math', 'Science', 'English']
df['Average_Score'] = df[subject_cols].mean(axis=1)
print("\nDataFrame with Average Scores:")
print(df[['Name', 'Average_Score']].head())
print("-" * 30)

# Pass/Fail Classification (Logic & Conditions) ---
# Define a passing threshold
PASS_THRESHOLD = 60

# Use a Python function and apply it to the DataFrame to classify students
def classify_pass_fail(score):
    """Classifies a score as Pass or Fail based on a threshold."""
    if score >= PASS_THRESHOLD: # Python logic/condition
        return 'Pass'
    else:
        return 'Fail'

# Create a new column 'Pass_Status' using the classify_pass_fail function and .apply()
df['Pass_Status'] = df['Average_Score'].apply(classify_pass_fail)
print("\nDataFrame with Pass/Fail Status:")
print(df[['Name', 'Average_Score', 'Pass_Status']].head())
print("-" * 30)

# NumPy (Average, Max, Min Analysis Examples) ---
# Use NumPy functions for overall analysis
```


Final Outcome

```
# Use NumPy functions for overall analysis
overall_avg = np.mean(df['Average_Score'])
overall_max = np.max(df['Average_Score'])
overall_min = np.min(df['Average_Score'])

print("\nOverall Performance Analysis (using NumPy):")
print(f"Average Score of all students: {overall_avg:.2f}")
print(f"Maximum Average Score: {overall_max:.2f}")
print(f"Minimum Average Score: {overall_min:.2f}")
print("-" * 30)

#Filtering (Pass/Fail Students) ---
# Filter DataFrame for only 'Pass' students
passed_students = df[df['Pass_Status'] == 'Pass']
print("\nStudents who Passed:")
print(passed_students[['Name', 'Average_Score']])
print("-" * 30)

#Analysis Example: Subject-wise Topper ---
# Find the topper for each subject using pandas groupby and idxmax
for subject in subject_cols:
    topper_index = df[subject].idxmax()
    topper_name = df.loc[topper_index, 'Name']
    topper_score = df.loc[topper_index, subject]
    print(f"Topper in {subject}: {topper_name} (Score: {topper_score})")
print("-" * 30)

# Analysis Example: Attendance vs. Marks ---
# Analyze correlation between attendance and average marks to understand their relationship
correlation = df['Attendance_Days'].corr(df['Average_Score'])
print("\nAttendance vs. Marks Analysis:")
print(f"Correlation between Attendance Days and Average Score: {correlation:.2f}")
if correlation > 0.7: # Python condition for strong correlation
    print("Conclusion: There is a strong positive correlation, suggesting higher attendance is linked to higher marks.")
else:
    print("Conclusion: The correlation is weak or moderate, other factors might be more influential.")
print("-" * 30)
```

RESULTS:

Student Data:

	Name	Math	Science	English	Attendance
0	Alice	78	85	90	92
1	Bob	45	50	40	80
2	Charlie	88	92	84	95
3	David	60	58	65	85
4	Eva	35	40	30	70

NumPy Analysis:

Overall Average: 62.666666666666664

Maximum Marks: 92

Minimum Marks: 30

Passed Students:

	Name	Math	Science	English	Attendance	Average	Result
0	Alice	78	85	90	92	84.333333	Pass
2	Charlie	88	92	84	95	88.000000	Pass
3	David	60	58	65	85	61.000000	Pass

Failed Students:

	Name	Math	Science	English	Attendance	Average	Result
1	Bob	45	50	40	80	45.0	Fail
4	Eva	35	40	30	70	35.0	Fail

Subject-wise Toppers:

...							
1	Bob	45	50	40	80	45.000000	Fail
2	Charlie	88	92	84	95	88.000000	Pass
3	David	60	58	65	85	61.000000	Pass

Learnings & Skills Gained

- Understanding of Python basics.
- Working with NumPy and Pandas.
- Data cleaning and analysis skills.
- Logical thinking and decision making.

Thank you