# Predict Student Performance from GAME play

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# CONTENT OUTLINE



**BACKGROUND** 



MODELING & EVALUATION



PROBLEM STATEMENT



CONCLUSION



DATA PREPARATION & EDA



FURTHER WORK



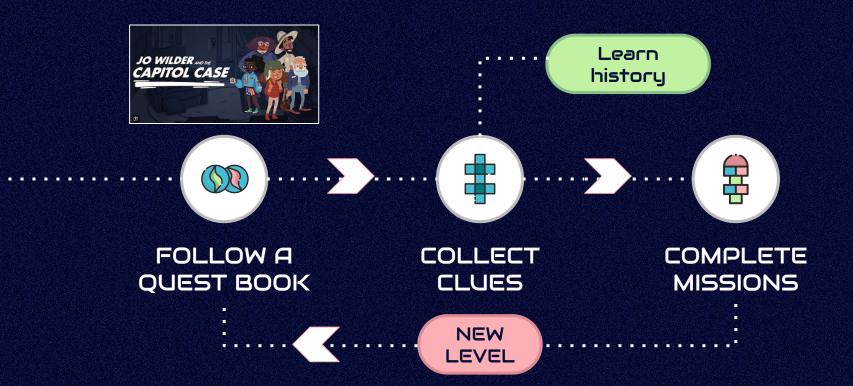
# BACKGROUND

The gamified learning experience offers a powerful approach to education. By incorporating game elements into the learning process, educators can create immersive and interactive environments that foster a love for learning and empower learners to reach their full potential.

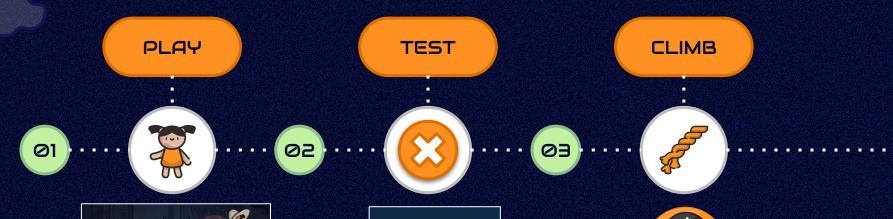
This presentation shows part of the results derived from a bigger project that aims to improve students' learning outcomes from game plays. It's a case study of an educational title published by **PBS Wisconsin Education**:

" Jo Wilder and the Capitol Case ".

# THE GAME



# THE PROJECT FLOW





Play the game until level 4



Answer assessment questions



Improve learning experience



# \_\_\_PROBLEM STATEMENT

Develop a reliable model trained on game logs for a group of students, and predict their correctness in answering questions (to assess their learning outcomes).

The model will be helpful in **improving the game design** to optimise learning outcomes, as well as **recommending suitable game content** for students' further learning and practice.









# DATASET



Kaggle Competition:

Predict Student Performance from Game Play

Game log data:
 23,000 students
 3.9mil sessions
 20 features

### 2. Labels:

Correctness of students answering answering 3 questions after completing Level 4 in the game

# FEATURE ENGINEERING



### FEATURE SELECTION

Dropped features ['fullscreen',
'music\_on','hq"]



# CATEGORICAL & NUMERICAL COLUMNS

CATEGORICAL = ['event\_type',
 'event\_name','fqid', 'room\_fqid', 'text\_fqid']
NUMERICAL =
['elapsed\_time','level','page','room\_coor\_x',
 'room\_coor\_y', 'screen\_coor\_x', 'screen\_coor\_y',
 'hover\_duration']

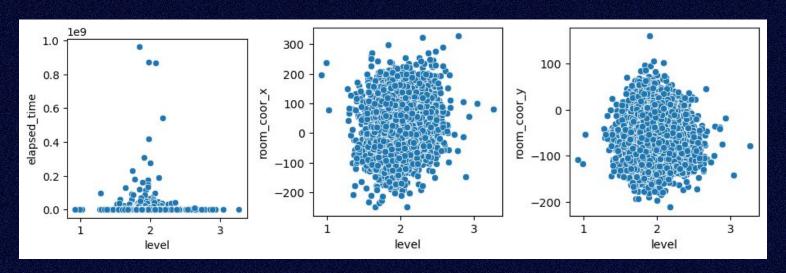


# STUDENT SESSION AGGREGATION

Aggregate a student's unique events by sum, activities coordinates by mean and standard deviation.



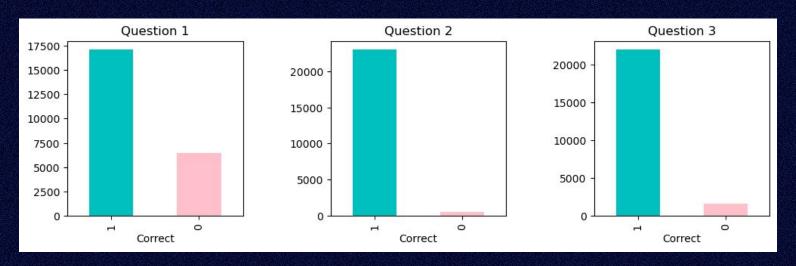
### Events vs Game Level



Students spend more time on more activities at Level 2.



### Answers vs Qns



• Students get more correct answers for Qn 2 and 3.



# MODEL SELECTION

ACCURATE

EFFICIENT

INTERPRETABLE

ROBUST TO NOISE AND OUTLIERS

GRADIENT BOOSTING DECISION TREE

Learns from previous trees

RANDOM FOREST

Builds trees independently

# \_\_\_PREPROCESSING

DATA RESAMPLING

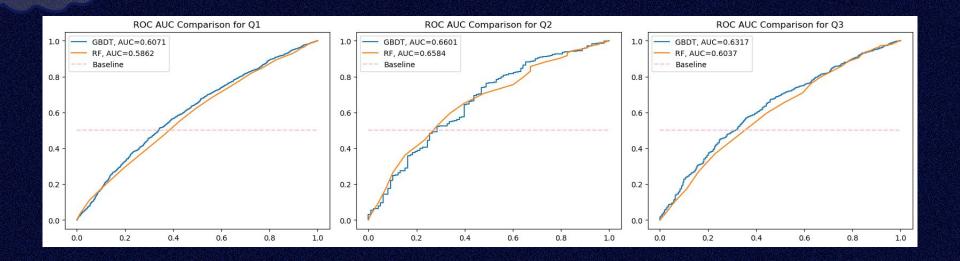
TRAIN TEST SPLIT

SEPARATE MODELS FOR QN 1, 2 AND 3

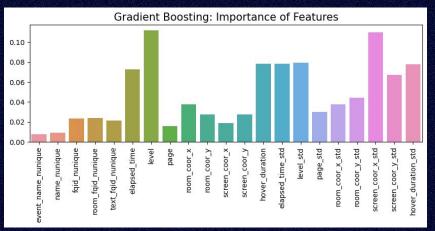
# EVALUATION

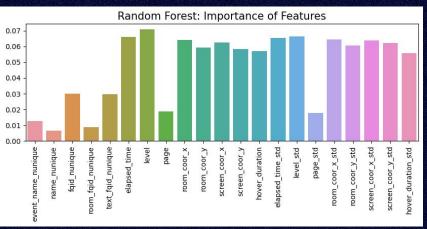
	BASELINE (50%)	GBDT	RF
Q1 Train Accuracy	68.7%	73.6%	100%
Q1 Test Accuracy		73.2%	72.3%
Q2 Train Accuracy	51.1%	98.2%	99.9%
Q2 Test Accuracy		97.6%	97.9%
Q3 Train Accuracy	53.5%	93.5%	100%
Q3 Test Accuracy		93.4%	93.3%

# EVALUATION



# EVALUATION





- GBDT takes in the frequency of feature usage during the boosting process.
- **RF** is based on the average contribution of features across the ensemble of trees



# \_\_\_CONCLUSION\_\_\_

### **GBDT** and **RF** model performance:

- Model accuracies are largely different across 3 questions. Qn 2 and 3 have better prediction outcomes as compared to Qn 1.
- RF tends to overfit on train set (although online resources say otherwise).
- GBDT outperforms RF as shown in ROC/AUC curve.



# \_\_\_CONCLUSION\_\_\_

### Possible ways to improve model performance:

- Expand game log data to more levels and include more questions for students to answer at the end of the last level. More data points may increase the prediction accuracy. But it will likely introduce more variance to the dataset and the model could be more prone to overfitting.
- Test other tree models (e.g. CART Model) and adjust parameters of pruning.





# \_\_\_FURTHER WORK\_\_\_

### In answering to the Problem Statement:

- A model of the best performance performance will be deployed.
- Learning outcomes can be assessed using the game log data. If the failure rate of students is predicted higher than expected, we should look into ways to **improve** the game design in order to achieve optimal learning results.
- Based on different predictions of students learning outcomes, a recommendation system can be built to feed weaker students with suitable game content for more practice.

