Project Title: Student Club Participation Prediction using Machine Learning

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Introduction

Predicting student participation in clubs can help universities and colleges plan better engagement strategies. This project uses a machine learning approach to predict whether a student will join a club based on their interest level and free hours available per week.

The dataset contains two key features:

- Interest Level: A numerical score indicating student interest.
- Free Hours Per Week: The number of hours a student is free weekly.

The target variable is:

• **Club Participation**: Whether the student has joined a club (yes or no).

This is a binary classification problem, and we solve it using a Random Forest Classifier.

c. Methodology

1. Data Preprocessing:

- o The target variable (club participation) was mapped from yes/no to 1/0.
- Features were selected: interest_level and free_hours_per_week.

2. Train-Test Split:

The dataset was split into 80% training and 20% testing sets using train_test_split.

3. Model Selection:

A Random Forest Classifier was chosen due to its robustness and accuracy with tabular data.

4. Model Evaluation:

- Evaluation metrics used: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score.
- o A confusion matrix was plotted for performance visualization.

Feature importance was also visualized to understand the key drivers of prediction.

Code:

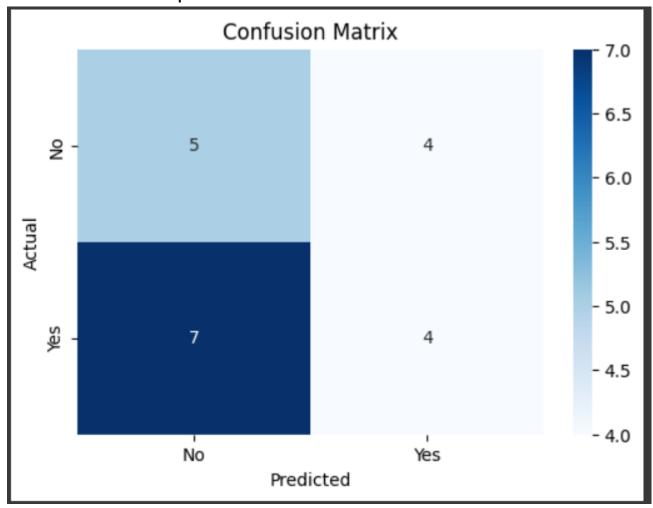
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import (
  confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score,
  recall_score, f1_score
)
# 1. Load your dataset
df = pd.read_csv("/content/club_participation.csv")
# 2. Preprocess the target variable
df["club participation"] = df["club participation"].map({"yes": 1, "no": 0})
# 3. Define features and target
X = df[["interest_level", "free_hours_per_week"]]
y = df["club participation"]
# 4. Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
  X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)
# 5. Train model
```

```
model = RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)
# 6. Evaluation metrics
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
f1 = f1 score(y test, y pred)
#7. Print metrics
print("Evaluation Metrics:")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.2f}")
print(f"Recall : {recall:.2f}")
print(f"F1 Score : {f1:.2f}")
# 8. Confusion Matrix Heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['No', 'Yes'], yticklabels=['No', 'Yes'])
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
#9. Feature Importance
importances = model.feature importances
features = X.columns
indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]
```

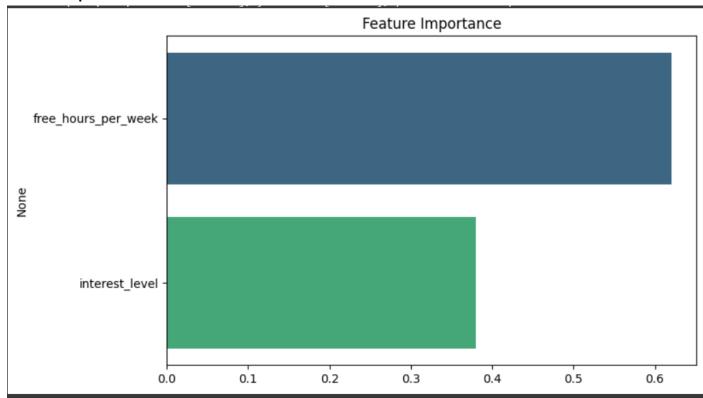
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=importances[indices], y=features[indices], palette='viridis')
plt.title("Feature Importance")
plt.show()
```

Output/Result:

1. Confusion Matrix Heatmap



2. Feature Importance Plot



3. Evaluation Metrics Output

Evaluation Metrics:

Accuracy : 0.45
Precision: 0.50
Recall : 0.36

F1 Score: 0.42

f. References/Credits

• Dataset: Provided by instructor

| S.No | Interest Level | Free Hours/Week | Club Participation |
|------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | 4 | 17 | No |
| | 6 | 12 | No |
| | 8 | 19 | No |
| 4 | 6 | 19 | Yes |
| | 9 | 17 | No |
| 6 | 9 | | Yes |
| | 2 | 0 | No |
| 8 | | 17 | Yes |
| 9 | | 0 | No |
| 10 | | 12 | Yes |
| 11 | 4 | 19 | Yes |
| 12 | 4 | 19 | Yes |
| 13 | 9 | 9 | No |
| 14 | 8 | 10 | No |
| 15 | 6 | 8 | No |
| 16 | | 8 | Yes |
| 17 | 2 | 4 | No |
| 18 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| 19 | | 16 | No |
| 20 | | | Yes |

• Python Libraries: pandas, numpy, seaborn, matplotlib, sklearn

Tool: Google Colab