

MOOC Security Learning Insights - CRISP Report

Gabriel Medina Galicia

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Document Version

Date	Author	Description
2022-11-05	Gabriel M.	Initial draft version
2022-11-06	Gabriel M.	Adding executive summary details and business understanding text
2022-11-07	Gabriel M.	Document is now in R Markdown
2022-11-11	Gabriel M.	Adding data description report
2022-11-13	Gabriel M.	Adding data analysis and R code integration

Disclaimer

Fictional company names and situations have been used in this assignment only for educational purposes. Newcastle University will act as the customer company that is interested in learning more about their data. MG Tech Solutions LTD will act as the contractor company who is responsible of delivering a solution to Newcastle University.

Introduction

The aim of this report is to collect, describe and/or present all the items produced while creating a data project following CRISP-DM methodology. CRISP-DM methodology has been used for about 20 years in many data projects across the information technology industry as well as research and development.

Additional assumptions and considerations

Newcastle University and MG Tech Solutions LTD could be refereed in this document as the customer and the contractor respectively.

Business Understanding

Newcastle University has developed a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) entitled “Cyber Security: Safety At Home, Online, and in Life”. The customer is interested in knowing how the MOOC course has performed throughout all the runs to be able to detect areas of opportunity and increase the number of new enrollments, while preserving the quality of the course at the same time.

As part of the process, the customer would like to have a overview of the current situation on the enrollments, including demographic data of those who enrolled into the course, given the following questions:

Enrollment Analysis

How many enrollments have we had since the beginning? What countries do the enrollments come from? What are the demographics of the learners? What are the proportions of learners archetypes enroll the

course? How many enrollments are we expected to have in future runs given the current action plan?

Leaving analysis

After having understanding the previous set of questions, the customer would also want to have an overview of the reasons why people has decided to leave.

What types of learners are likely to leave? What are the most common reasons to leave?

Inventory of Resources

- Personnel
 - Data Scientist (1)
 - Product Owner (Report reviewer) (1)
- Data
 - We have been provided with data sets for each course run (7). For each course we have CSV files for:
 - * Archetype Survey Responses (cyber-security-n_archetype-survey-responses.csv)
 - * Enrollments (cyber-security-n_enrolments.csv)
 - * Leaving Survey Responses (cyber-security-n_leaving-survey-responses.csv)
 - * Question Responses (cyber-security-n_question-response.csv)
 - * Step Activities (cyber-security-n_step-activity.csv)
 - * Weekly Sentiment Survey Responses (cyber-security-n_weekly-sentiment-survey-responses.csv)
 - * Course Overview (run n - Course overview - FutureLearn Course Creator.pdf)
- Computing Resources
 - Newcastle University Computer Clusters
 - 1 Personal Computer
- Technology Stack (Software)
 - R (latest distribution up to date)
 - ProjectTemplate (latest distribution up to date)
 - GGplot (latest compatible version with the latest distribution of R)
 - Tidyverse (latest compatible version with the latest distribution of R)
 - RMarkdown (latest distribution up to date)
 - RStudio (latest distribution up to date)

Requirements

An MVP (Minimal Viable Product) must by delivered by 18 November 2022 16:30 BST.

The MVP should include:

- A full detailed report including elements considered in each stage of the CRISP-DM process
- A demo presentation
- A retrospective report

Assumptions

Staff works 4 hours a day, 20 hours per week.

Constraints

- Not all students enrolled in this course have disclosed their demographic data.
- Total development hours to deliver: 60 hours (4 hours per week)

Risks and Contingencies

In the event of any issue that might delay the delivery of the MVP, the contractor staff should be in contact immediately with the customer staff to be able to negotiate a later delivery date.

Business Success Criteria

The customer should be able to easily identify the areas where improvements can be done to attract more learners to enroll, by using summarized data presented in form of simplified tables and charts.

Furthermore, provided we have data from surveys by learners archetypes and leaving reasons, the customer would be able visualize what causes the learners not to fully complete the course and, possibly, not encouraging other people to take this course.

Terminology

MVP (Minimal Viable Product)

- A version of a new product which allows a team to collect the maximum amount of validated learning about customers with the least effort. (Lean Startup: <http://www.startuplessonslearned.com/2009/08/minimum-viable-product-guide.html>)
- A version of a product with just enough features to be usable by early customers who can then provide feedback for future product development. (Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_viable_product)

Data Understanding

Data Description

In the following section, a summary of the number of records plus, its data types and a sample of the records from the 7th data set is presented in form of R code output:

```
display_description_report()
```

```
## [1] "Counting the rows and colums of all datasets:"
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_enrolments"
## [1] 14394 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_question.response"
## [1] 77002 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_step.activity"
## [1] 143092 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.1_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_enrolments"
## [1] 6488 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_question.response"
## [1] 22463 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_step.activity"
## [1] 64809 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.2_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.3_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 47 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.3_enrolments"
```

```

## [1] 3361 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.3_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.3_question.response"
## [1] 16520 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.3_step.activity"
## [1] 46614 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.3_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 319 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_enrolments"
## [1] 3992 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 67 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_question.response"
## [1] 21116 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_step.activity"
## [1] 54524 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.4_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 0 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 326 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_enrolments"
## [1] 3544 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 173 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_question.response"
## [1] 18752 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_step.activity"
## [1] 54257 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.5_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 1 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 208 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_enrolments"
## [1] 3175 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 83 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_question.response"
## [1] 10533 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_step.activity"
## [1] 31472 6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.6_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 103 5
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.7_archetype.survey.responses"
## [1] 174 4
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.7_enrolments"
## [1] 2342 13
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.7_leaving.survey.responses"
## [1] 80 8
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.7_question.response"
## [1] 10077 10
## [1] "Dataset dimensions: cyber.security.7_step.activity"

```

```

## [1] 28304      6
## [1] "Dataset dimensions:  cyber.security.7_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## [1] 77  5
## [1] "Showing some rows and data description of the 7th run:"
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_archetype.survey.responses"
## Rows: 174
## Columns: 4
## $ id          <int> 2564612, 2574521, 2579047, 2603632, 2638826, 2754856, 287~
## $ learner_id  <chr> "732b60fc-d132-4364-b37e-0e3a5c34f346", "a45deed2-ded4-49~
## $ responded_at <chr> "2018-06-26 23:51:56 UTC", "2018-06-28 09:03:05 UTC", "20~
## $ archetype   <chr> "Other", "Fixers", "Vitalisers", "Fixers", "Fixers", "Vit~
## # A tibble: 174 x 4
##       id learner_id          responded_at          archetype
##   <int> <chr>              <chr>              <chr>
## 1 2564612 732b60fc-d132-4364-b37e-0e3a5c34f346 2018-06-26 23:51:56 UTC Other
## 2 2574521 a45deed2-ded4-4979-b3dc-f1519edeba79 2018-06-28 09:03:05 UTC Fixers
## 3 2579047 04d122eb-d1b8-4c9a-bf83-3480b9bd9101 2018-06-29 05:53:28 UTC Vitalise~
## # ... with 171 more rows
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_enrolments"
## Rows: 2,342
## Columns: 13
## $ learner_id      <chr> "f0ebc6f6-0f25-407f-a528-834414186f59", "0fa1c~
## $ enrolled_at     <chr> "2018-10-30 15:14:09 UTC", "2018-10-25 12:23:4~
## $ unenrolled_at   <chr> "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", ""~
## $ role             <chr> "learner", "learner", "learner", "learner", "l~
## $ fully_participated_at <chr> "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "2018-11-01 12:05:~
## $ purchased_statement_at <chr> "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "2018-10-09 12:11:~
## $ gender           <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ country          <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ age_range        <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ highest_education_level <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ employment_status <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ employment_area  <chr> "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "Unknown", "U~
## $ detected_country  <chr> "GB", "GB", "IN", "GB", "IQ", "GB", "GB", "GB"~
## # A tibble: 2,342 x 13
##   learner-1 enrol-2 unenr-3 role  fully-4 purch-5 gender country age_r-6 highe-7
##   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <chr>    <chr>
## 1 f0ebc6f6~ 2018-1~ ""      lear~ ""      ""      Unkno~ Unknown Unknown Unknown
## 2 0fa1c614~ 2018-1~ ""      lear~ ""      ""      Unkno~ Unknown Unknown Unknown
## 3 a0ac585a~ 2018-1~ ""      lear~ ""      ""      Unkno~ Unknown Unknown Unknown
## # ... with 2,339 more rows, 3 more variables: employment_status <chr>,
## #   employment_area <chr>, detected_country <chr>, and abbreviated variable
## #   names 1: learner_id, 2: enrolled_at, 3: unenrolled_at,
## #   4: fully_participated_at, 5: purchased_statement_at, 6: age_range,
## #   7: highest_education_level
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_leaving.survey.responses"
## Rows: 80
## Columns: 8
## $ id          <int> 153711, 162741, 175430, 184295, 187244, 190~
## $ learner_id  <chr> "72669fb8-cc20-4b69-ba0a-241ff767b4de", "66~
## $ left_at     <chr> "2018-07-06 10:55:39 UTC", "2018-07-23 01:2~
## $ leaving_reason <chr> "Other", "Other", "The course required more~
## $ last_completed_step_at <chr> "", "", "", "", "", "", "", "2018-09-10 11:02:4~
## $ last_completed_step <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, 2.23, 1.20, NA, 1.1~

```

```

## $ last_completed_week_number <int> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, 2, 1, NA, 1, NA, NA~
## $ last_completed_step_number <int> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, 23, 2, NA, 12, NA, ~
## # A tibble: 80 x 8
##       id learner_id          left_at leavi~1 last_~2 last_~3 last_~4 last_~5
##   <int> <chr>          <chr>   <chr>   <chr>       <dbl>   <int>   <int>
## 1 153711 72669fb8-cc20-4b69-ba0~ 2018-0~ Other   ""           NA       NA       NA
## 2 162741 662e6b45-7695-4a2e-b39~ 2018-0~ Other   ""           NA       NA       NA
## 3 175430 a3d4ef1f-5d1e-4dfe-af3~ 2018-0~ The co~ ""           NA       NA       NA
## # ... with 77 more rows, and abbreviated variable names 1: leaving_reason,
## #   2: last_completed_step_at, 3: last_completed_step,
## #   4: last_completed_week_number, 5: last_completed_step_number
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_question.response"
## Rows: 10,077
## Columns: 10
## $ learner_id      <chr> "77454a73-6b8b-46a2-8dee-35f36b6c4fc1", "62449cd5-916b~
## $ quiz_question   <chr> "1.8.1", "1.8.1", "1.8.1", "1.8.1", "1.8.1", "1.8.1", ~
## $ question_type    <chr> "MultipleChoice", "MultipleChoice", "MultipleChoice", ~
## $ week_number      <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ~
## $ step_number      <int> 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, ~
## $ question_number  <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ~
## $ response         <chr> "1,2,3", "1,2", "1,2", "1,2,3", "3", "1,2", "1,2,3", "~
## $ cloze_response   <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA~
## $ submitted_at     <chr> "2018-07-31 15:44:17 UTC", "2018-09-10 02:16:21 UTC", ~
## $ correct          <chr> "true", "false", "false", "true", "false", "false", "t~
## # A tibble: 10,077 x 10
##   learner_id      quiz_~1 quest~2 week_~3 step_~4 quest~5 respo~6 cloze~7 submi~8
##   <chr>          <chr>   <chr>   <int>   <int>   <int> <chr>   <lg1>   <chr>
## 1 77454a73-6b8b~ 1.8.1  Multip~      1      8      1 1,2,3   NA      2018-0~
## 2 62449cd5-916b~ 1.8.1  Multip~      1      8      1 1,2     NA      2018-0~
## 3 62449cd5-916b~ 1.8.1  Multip~      1      8      1 1,2     NA      2018-0~
## # ... with 10,074 more rows, 1 more variable: correct <chr>, and abbreviated
## #   variable names 1: quiz_question, 2: question_type, 3: week_number,
## #   4: step_number, 5: question_number, 6: response, 7: cloze_response,
## #   8: submitted_at
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_step.activity"
## Rows: 28,304
## Columns: 6
## $ learner_id      <chr> "77454a73-6b8b-46a2-8dee-35f36b6c4fc1", "20e6ec35-0f~
## $ step            <dbl> 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.~
## $ week_number      <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1~
## $ step_number      <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1~
## $ first_visited_at <chr> "2018-08-10 08:39:26 UTC", "2018-09-05 13:57:38 UTC"~
## $ last_completed_at <chr> "", "", "2018-09-10 00:53:16 UTC", "", "", "2018-09--
## # A tibble: 28,304 x 6
##   learner_id          step week_number step_~1 first~2 last_~3
##   <chr>              <dbl>       <int>   <int> <chr>   <chr>
## 1 77454a73-6b8b-46a2-8dee-35f36b6c4fc1  1.1         1       1 2018-0~ ""
## 2 20e6ec35-0f50-4819-9c2e-d1851fd54638  1.1         1       1 2018-0~ ""
## 3 62449cd5-916b-46a6-9710-441b68d2199f  1.1         1       1 2018-0~ "2018--
## # ... with 28,301 more rows, and abbreviated variable names 1: step_number,
## #   2: first_visited_at, 3: last_completed_at
## [1] "Dataset:  cyber.security.7_weekly.sentiment.survey.responses"
## Rows: 77
## Columns: 5

```

```
## $ id          <int> 60491, 60882, 61034, 61062, 61746, 61818, 61981, 625~
## $ responded_at <chr> "2018-09-10 10:50:47 UTC", "2018-09-11 07:16:55 UTC"~
## $ week_number  <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2~
## $ experience_rating <int> 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3~
## $ reason       <chr> "", "Im paranoid about my online privacy, this week ~
## # A tibble: 77 x 5
##       id responded_at      week_number experience_rating reason
##   <int> <chr>          <int>          <int> <chr>
## 1 60491 2018-09-10 10:50:47 UTC          1          3 ""
## 2 60882 2018-09-11 07:16:55 UTC          1          3 "Im paranoid abou~
## 3 61034 2018-09-11 13:42:18 UTC          1          3 ""
## # ... with 74 more rows
```

We decided to only include the 7th data run in the description report as, based on complete data explorations, surveys appear to be recorded from the 5th run onwards.

Data Quality

Missing Data For summary and report purposes, a country code datafile has been added to our data repository. Source: <https://github.com/lukes/ISO-3166-Countries-with-Regional-Codes/blob/master/all/all.csv>.

NA and null values depending on what information they represent will be treated as “Unknown”, “Undetermined” or omitted from statistical reports.

As mention in Data Description section, not all the runs recorded survey data from the beginning. As such, only the runs that include data will be considered.

Initial Data Exploration

Data Preparation

Not all data from the provided sources are going to be selected for the purposes of our analysis. The following list includes the data sets considered for our analysis:

- Enrollments
 - All runs have been condensed in one single data set per category, adding one column “run_nums” that identifies the run it belongs to, so that we could analyse and explore data considering all runs.
 - Categorical values that are in snake case are converted to pascal case.
- Archetype Survey Responses

Exploratory Data Analysis

Enrollment

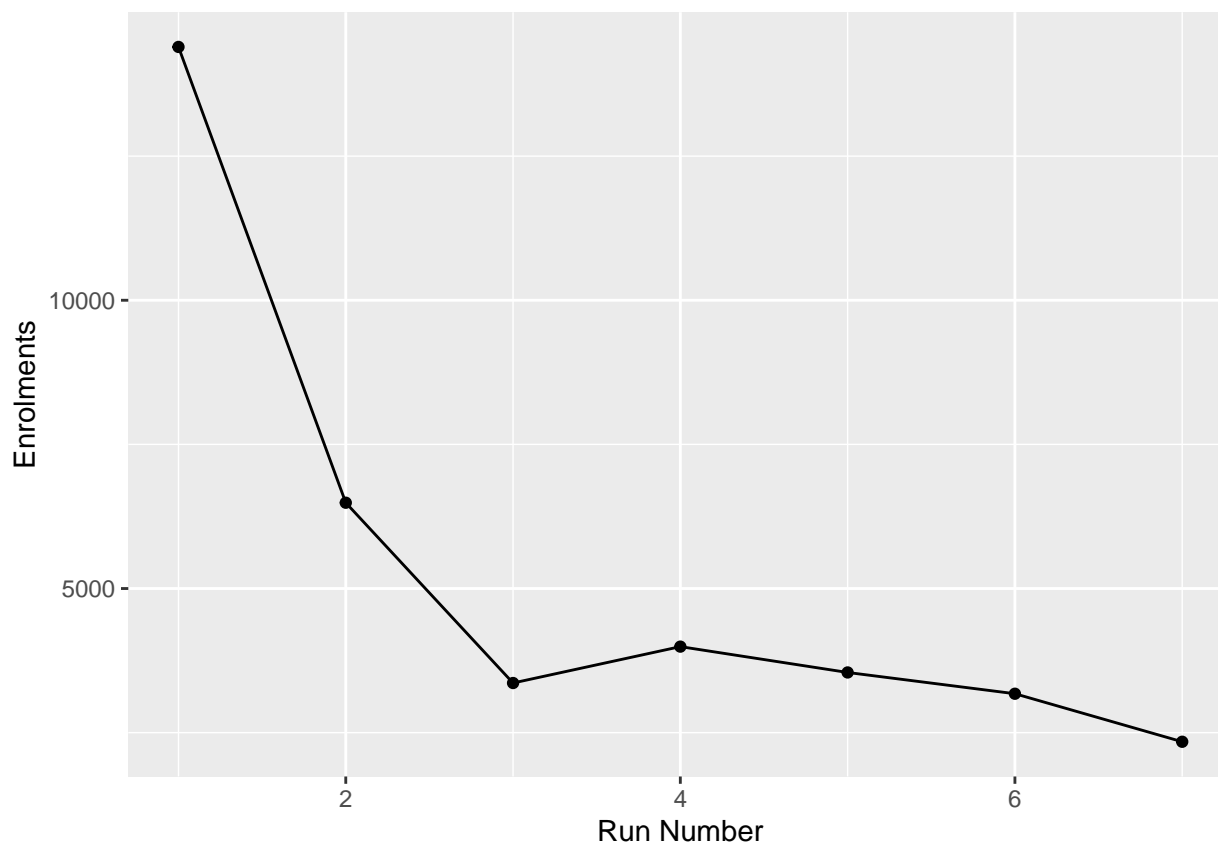
How many enrollments have we had since the beginning?

```
df <- get_enrolments_count_per_run(enrolments_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Run.Number = run_num, Enrolments = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Run Number	Enrolments
1	14394
2	6488
4	3992
5	3544

Run Number	Enrolments
3	3361
6	3175
7	2342

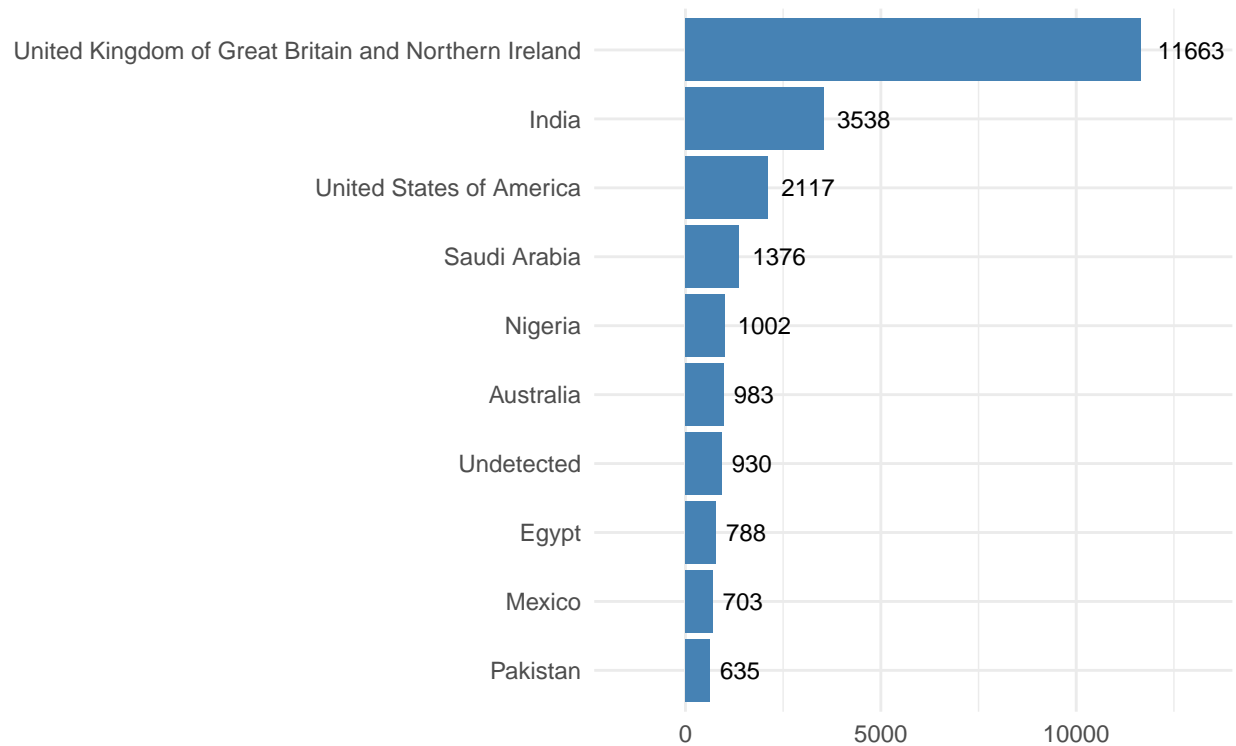
```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(fig.height=unit(4,"cm"))
p <- get_plot_enrolments_count_per_run(enrolments_df)
p
```



As we can see from the previously presented tables, the first run has a considerable amount of enrollments, probably due to it being the first run.

What countries do the enrollments come from?

```
get_plot_enrolments_count_per_country(enrolments_df)
```

As Newcastle University is an institution in the United Kingdom, it is evident that most enrollments come from this country.

Learners demographics

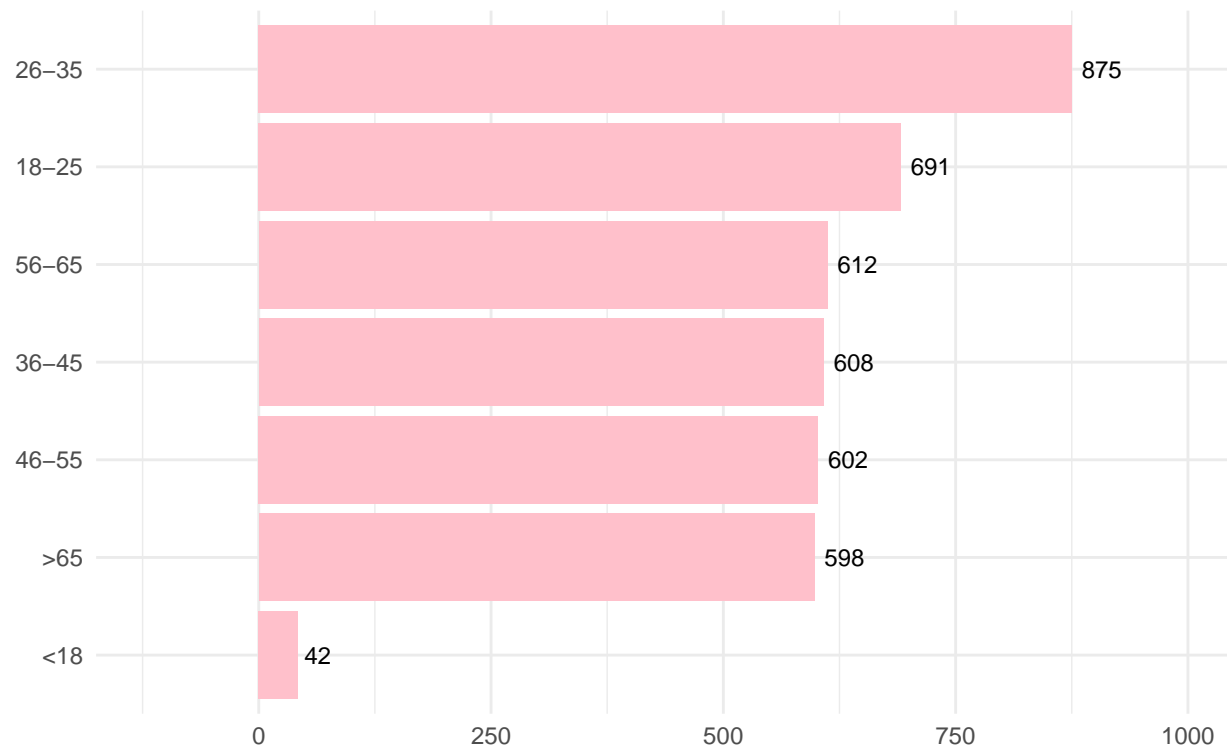
Ages

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(fig.height=unit(4,"cm"))

df <- get_enrolments_count_per_age(enrolments_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Age.Range = age_range, Enrolments = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Age Range	Enrolments
26-35	875
18-25	691
56-65	612
36-45	608
46-55	602
>65	598
<18	42

```
get_plot_enrolments_count_per_age(enrolments_df)
```



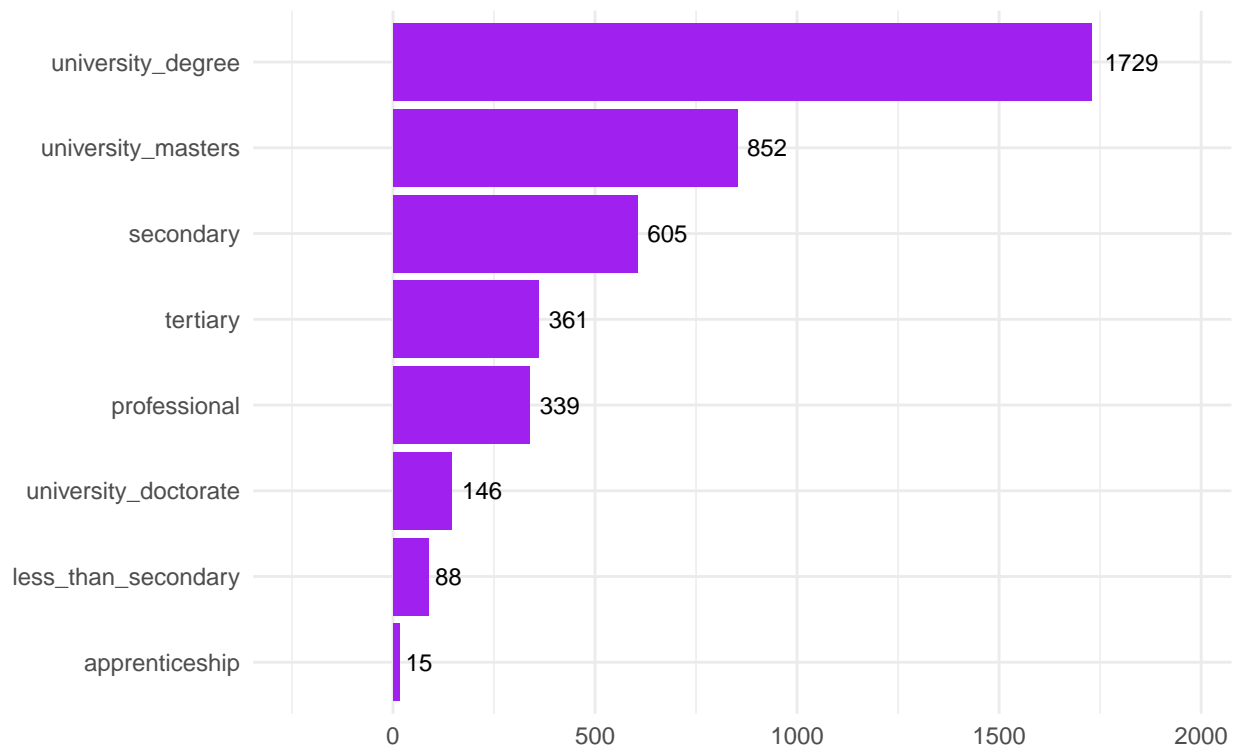
We can observe that the most enthusiastic age group to be enrolled was 25-35.

Highest Education Level

```
df <- get_enrolments_count_per_edlvl(enrolments_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Highest.Education.Level = highest_education_level, Enrolments = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Highest Education Level	Enrolments
university_degree	1729
university_masters	852
secondary	605
tertiary	361
professional	339
university_doctorate	146
less_than_secondary	88
apprenticeship	15

```
get_plot_enrolments_count_per_edlvl(enrolments_df)
```



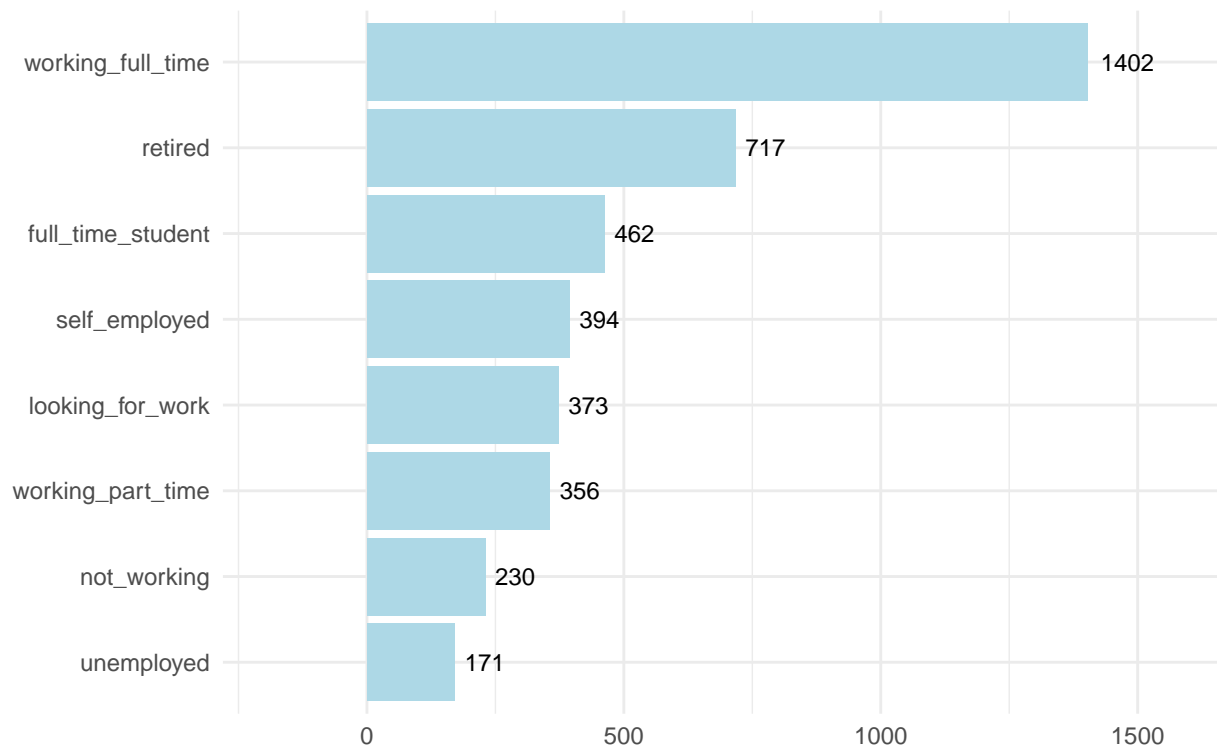
People with University degrees are an important proportion of the enrolments, followed by University masters.

Employment Status

```
df <- get_enrolments_count_per_employment_status(enrolments_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Employment.Status = employment_status, Enrolments = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Employment Status	Enrolments
working_full_time	1402
retired	717
full_time_student	462
self_employed	394
looking_for_work	373
working_part_time	356
not_working	230
unemployed	171

```
get_plot_enrolments_count_per_employment_status(enrolments_df)
```



Those who are working full time make are the ones more attracted to be enrolled in this course.

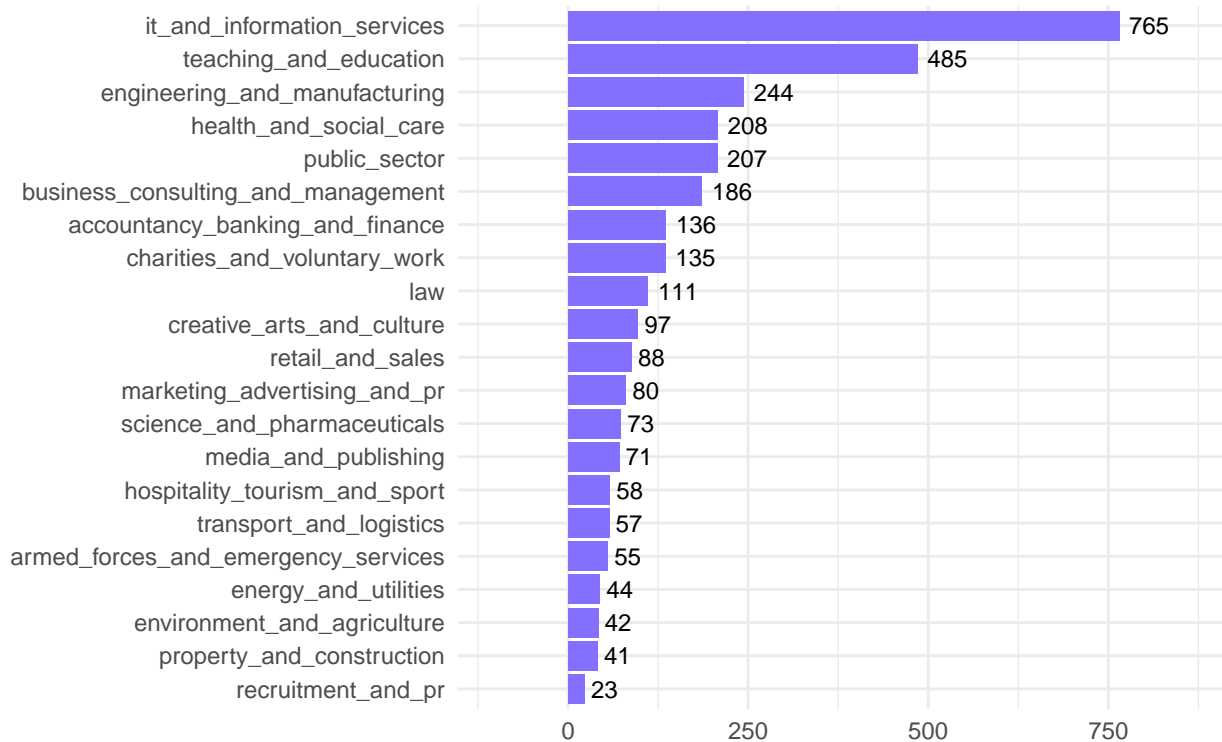
Employment Area

```
df <- get_enrolments_count_per_employment_area(enrolments_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Employment.Area = employment_area, Enrolments = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Employment Area	Enrolments
it_and_information_services	765
teaching_and_education	485
engineering_and_manufacturing	244
health_and_social_care	208
public_sector	207
business_consulting_and_management	186
accountancy_banking_and_finance	136
charities_and_voluntary_work	135
law	111
creative_arts_and_culture	97
retail_and_sales	88
marketing_advertising_and_pr	80
science_and_pharmaceuticals	73
media_and_publishing	71
hospitality_tourism_and_sport	58
transport_and_logistics	57
armed_forces_and_emergency_services	55
energy_and_utilities	44
environment_and_agriculture	42
property_and_construction	41

Employment Area	Enrolments
recruitment_and_pr	23

```
get_plot_enrolments_count_per_employment_area(enrolments_df)
```



Not surprisingly, Information Technology is the predominant area, as this course provides tools and information that is crucial for this particular sector.

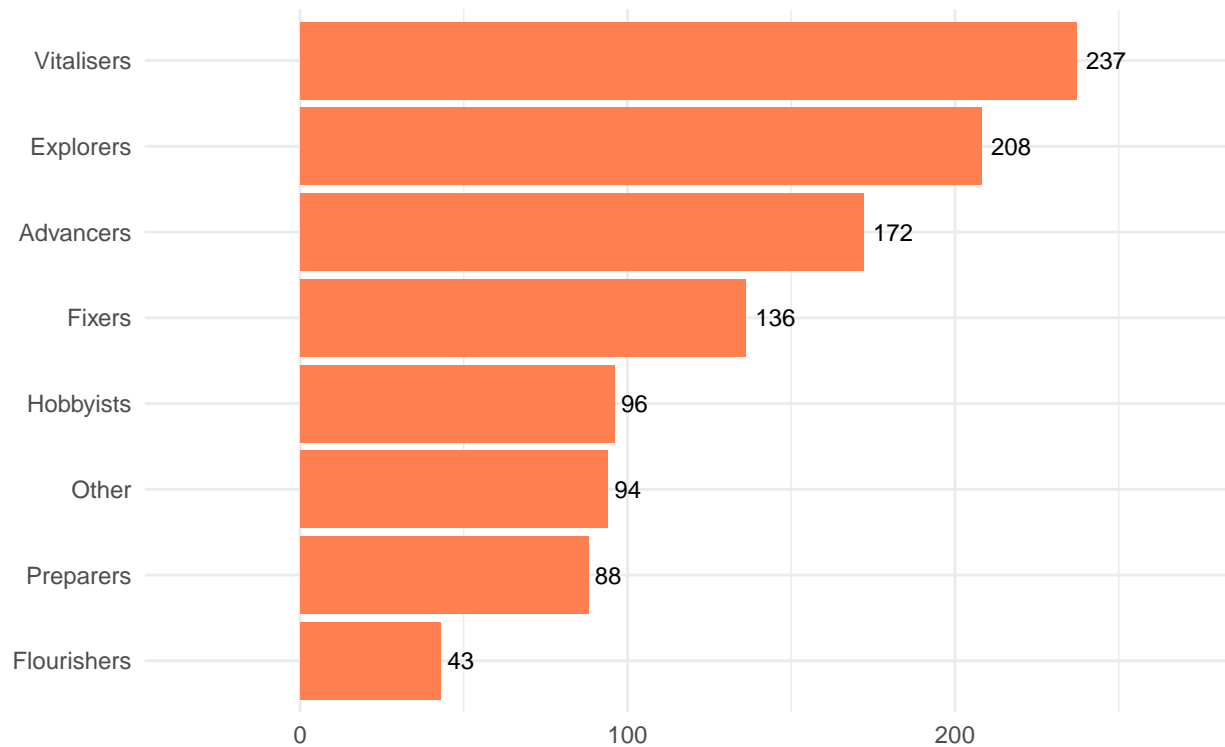
Leaving Surveys

Learners archetypes leaving

```
df <- get_archetypes_count_from_survey_responses(archetype_survey_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Archetype = archetype, Leaving.Count = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Archetype	Leaving Count
Vitalisers	237
Explorers	208
Advancers	172
Fixers	136
Hobbyists	96
Other	94
Preparers	88
Flourishers	43

```
get_plot_archetypes_count_from_survey_responses(archetype_survey_df)
```



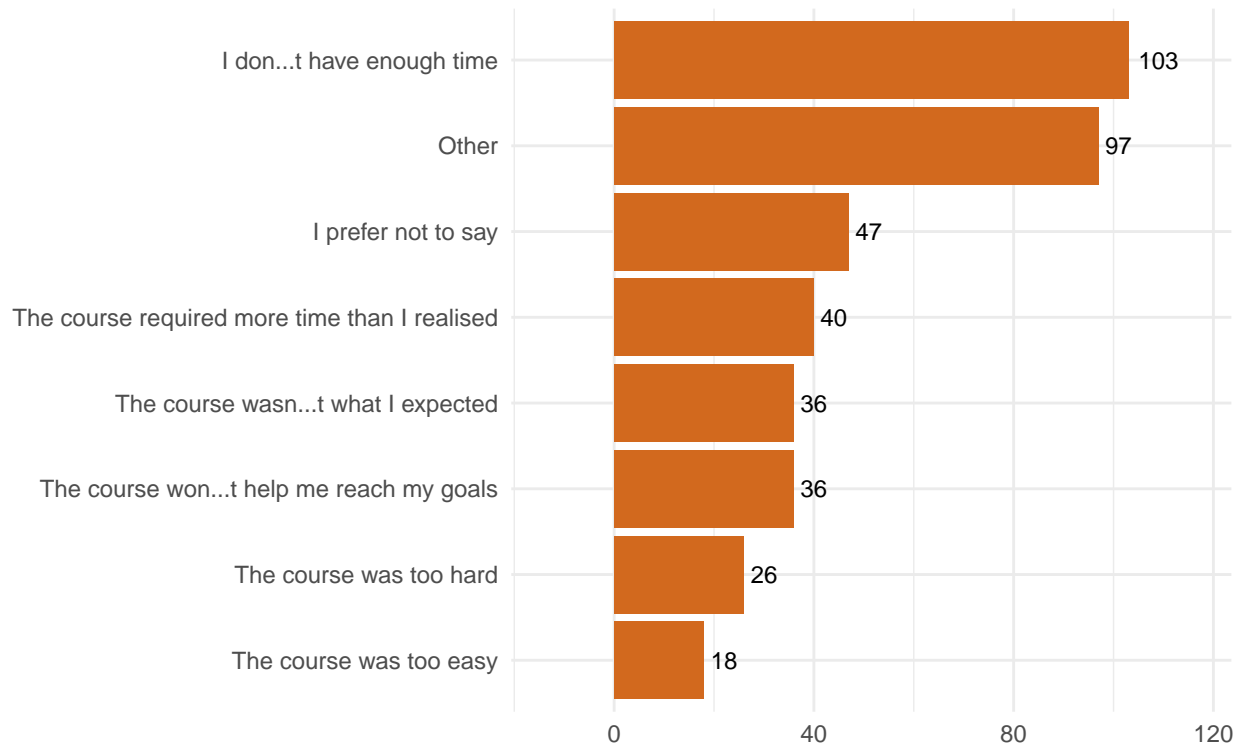
We found that vitalisers were the group that leave the most from the total runs.

Leaving reasons

```
df <- get_leaving_reasons_count(leaving_survey_df)
df <- df %>% rename( c(Leaving.Reason = leaving_reason, Leaving.Count = n) )
knitr::kable(df, col.names = gsub("[.]", " ", names(df)))
```

Leaving Reason	Leaving Count
I don't have enough time	103
Other	97
I prefer not to say	47
The course required more time than I realised	40
The course wasn't what I expected	36
The course won't help me reach my goals	36
The course was too hard	26
The course was too easy	18

```
get_plot_leaving_reasons_count(leaving_survey_df)
```



The most common leaving reason was that learners do not have enough time to complete or follow the pace of the course.

Modeling

The aim of this section is to present and summaries of any data mining or machine learning modeling analysis.

As for the initial efforts for the enrollment analysis, the customer is interested in knowing how many enrollments can they expect in the following runs given their current conditions (teaching techniques, marketing campaigns, etc.)

Based on our previous analysis, we can use the data from the enrollments per run to try to predict the following number of runs in future project iteration. For this current deployment cycle, modeling is not currently a required step to obtain a deliverable product. In future iterations, we should consider that the customer would like us to do more research in this particular topic.

Evaluation

We consider that the customer can get a reasonable insight of the current course situation. Continuous efforts should be deployed in order to increase enrollments. As it could be seen from the Exploratory Data Analysis, there is a significant difference between the United Kingdom and the rest of the countries. In case in future runs the enrollment trend changes, we can create new analysis instances based on data from new runs.

Deployment

As for now, as there are no models that need to be deployed. However, we should consider this report itself and the data manipulation and analysis coding as a deployable units, all of them organized into a deployable unit using ProjectTemplate.

ProjectTemplate is an open source opinionated tool that allow us to set up a data science project by providing templates and organizing files in predefined directories, allowing the user to easily include data, set processing

scripts in various steps and perform code profiling and unit testing.

To be able to generate a new version of this report, the one who decides to publish a new version should execute a pipeline that includes the generation (knitting) of this PDF document. The deployment execution pipeline using continuous deployment and continuous integration is planned to be implemented in future iterations.

As for now, the project directory should be loaded into RStudio, set as the working directory, have the “report.rmd” file opened and proceed to execute the “Knit” command to generate a PDF in the “reports” directory.

Development phases and repository branching strategy

Code units, unit testing and documentation is all condensed in a single GIT repository that contains the root of a ProjectTemplate project.

For internal purposes, we used GIT to keep track of changes.

As this project was only managed by one person of our staff, no branching strategy was followed. Once this project gets to production, the following GIT branching strategy should be used:

- **master**: Holds the final production deliverable
- **uat**: Deliverable ready for User Acceptance Test
- **dev**: Stable branch for developers and data scientist with latest code and report changes.
- Each developer or data scientist should create their own branch from dev to keep track of their own feature (i.e. dev_gabriel, dev_gabriel_regularization, etc) which will be later reviewed by other developers or data scientists via Pull Requests to dev branch.