Student Score Prediction

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1 Student Score Prediction based on their Study hours

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The objective of this project is to develop a prediction model using supervised learning, specifically linear regression, to estimate student scores based on the number of hours they study.

1.1 Metadata

Hours - The number of hours that the student studied.

Scores - The total score achieved by the student in the exam.

1.2 Import necessary libraries

```
[120]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1.3 Read the data

```
[124]: # Reading data from remote link
url = "http://bit.ly/w-data"
df = pd.read_csv(url)

# Print the first 5 rows
df.head(5)
```

```
[124]:
           Hours Scores
             2.5
       0
                       21
                       47
       1
             5.1
       2
             3.2
                       27
       3
             8.5
                       75
       4
             3.5
                       30
```

1.4 EDA

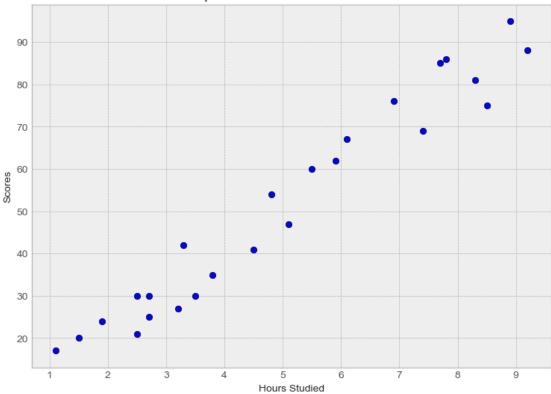
```
[122]: # Checking the number of rows and columns
       df.shape
[122]: (25, 2)
[123]: # Checking null values
       df.isnull().sum()
[123]: Hours
       Scores
                 0
       dtype: int64
[100]: # Checking Duplicates
       df.duplicated().sum()
[100]: 0
[101]: # Checking datatypes and the entries in the dataset
       df.info()
      <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
      RangeIndex: 25 entries, 0 to 24
      Data columns (total 2 columns):
           Column Non-Null Count Dtype
           Hours
                   25 non-null
                                   float64
       0
           Scores 25 non-null
                                   int64
      dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
      memory usage: 528.0 bytes
[102]: # Getting statatistical summary of data
       df.describe()
[102]:
                  Hours
                            Scores
       count 25.000000 25.000000
              5.012000 51.480000
      mean
      std
              2.525094 25.286887
      min
              1.100000 17.000000
      25%
              2.700000 30.000000
       50%
              4.800000 47.000000
       75%
              7.400000 75.000000
              9.200000 95.000000
      max
[131]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       # Set the style for the plot
       plt.style.use('bmh')
```

```
# Create a scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Hours'], df['Scores'], color='blue', edgecolor='black')

# Add title and labels
plt.title('Relationship Between Hours Studied and Scores')
plt.xlabel('Hours Studied')
plt.ylabel('Scores')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

Relationship Between Hours Studied and Scores



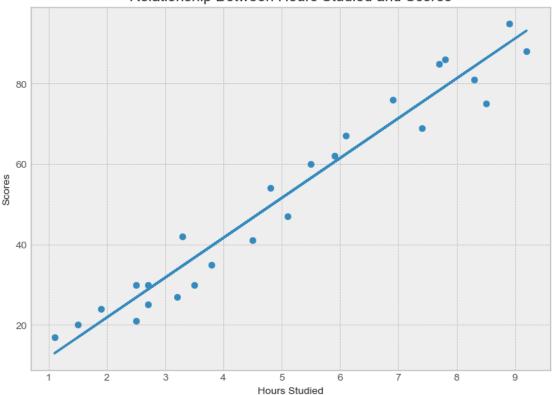
1.5 Training the model

```
[132]: X=df[['Hours']].values # Making Hours 2d arry
y=df['Scores'].values

[133]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
# Splitting the data
       X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
                                   test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
[134]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
       regressor = LinearRegression()
       regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)
[134]: LinearRegression()
[145]: # Plotting the regression line
       lr = regressor.coef_*X+regressor.intercept_
       # Plotting for the test data
       plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
       plt.scatter(X, y)
       plt.plot(X, lr);
       # Add title and labels
       plt.title('Relationship Between Hours Studied and Scores')
       plt.xlabel('Hours Studied')
       plt.ylabel('Scores')
       plt.show()
```





```
[109]: print(X_test) # Testing data - In Hours
    y_pred = regressor.predict(X_test) # Predicting the scores

[[1.5]
    [3.2]
    [7.4]
    [2.5]
    [5.9]]

[110]: # Comparing Actual vs Predicted
    df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})
    df

[110]: Actual Predicted
    0    20    16.884145
```

1

2

3

4

27 33.732261

69 75.357018

30 26.794801

62 60.491033

1.6 Evaluate the model

```
[111]: from sklearn import metrics

#using R-squared(r2_score) as an metric to evaluate our model which returns a
value

#It ranges from 0 to 1, and a higher value indicates a better fit.

round(metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_pred),2)
```

[111]: 0.95

1.7 Save and Load the model

```
[112]: import pickle
with open('student_score_prediction.pkl', 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(regressor, f)
```

```
[113]: # Load the model
with open("student_score_prediction.pkl", "rb") as file:
    model = pickle.load(file)
```

```
[142]: # Sample DataFrame with study hours
df = pd.DataFrame({
        'Hours': [1.5, 3.0, 4.5, 5.0, 6.5, 8.0, 9.25]
})
df['Predicted_Scores'] = model.predict(df[['Hours']])
# Display the DataFrame with predicted scores
print(df)
```

```
Hours Predicted_Scores
   1.50
                16.884145
1
   3.00
                31.750129
  4.50
2
                46.616114
3
  5.00
                51.571442
4
  6.50
                66.437427
5
  8.00
                81.303412
   9.25
                93.691732
```

C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:413: UserWarning: X
has feature names, but LinearRegression was fitted without feature names
warnings.warn(

So the score of the student that studied for 9.25 hours is 93.69