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MSV: B20DCCN075

1. Sử dung pandas để chuyển các file excel sang csv

```
# Use pandas to convert Excel files to CSV
import os
import pandas as pd
# Path to the directory containing Excel files
excel folder = 'DATA DIEMTHI/'
# Path to the directory containing output CSV files
csv_folder = 'DIEMTHI_CSV/'
# Iterate through all files in the Excel folder
for filename in os.listdir(excel folder):
   if filename.endswith('.xlsx'): # Check if the file is in Excel format
       # Read the Excel file
       excel file path = os.path.join(excel folder, filename)
       df = pd.read excel(excel file path)
       # Create the output CSV file name
       csv filename = filename.replace('.xlsx', '.csv')
       csv file path = os.path.join(csv folder, csv filename)
       # Save the data to the CSV file
       df.to_csv(csv_file_path, index=False)
   else:
        csv filename = filename
        csv file path = os.path.join(csv folder, csv filename)
        # Save the data to the CSV file
       df.to_csv(csv_file_path, index=False)
print("Conversion completed.")
```

Conversion completed.

• Folder DIEMTHI_CSV

data_pttk_1.csv
data_pttk_2.csv
data_pttk 3.csv

2. Gộp các file csv thành 1 file data_pttk.csv

```
# Merge CSV files into one data pttk.csv file
import os
import pandas as pd
# Path to the directory containing CSV files
csv_folder = 'DIEMTHI_CSV/'
# List of CSV files in the directory
csv files = [f for f in os.listdir(csv folder) if f.endswith('.csv')]
# Initialize an empty DataFrame to hold the combined data
combined data = pd.DataFrame()
# Iterate through the list of CSV files and read them into the DataFrame
for csv file in csv files:
    csv file path = os.path.join(csv folder, csv file)
    df = pd.read csv(csv file path)
    combined data = pd.concat([combined data, df], ignore index=True)
# Path and name of the output CSV file
output csv path = 'data pttk.csv'
# Write the combined data to the output CSV file
combined_data.to_csv(output_csv_path, index=False)
print("Successfully merged CSV files and saved to", output_csv_path)
```

Successfully merged CSV files and saved to data pttk.csv

• File data_pttk.csv

```
mã sv,0.1,0.1.1,Unnamed: 3,0.2,Unnamed: 5,điểm thi,Unnamed: 7
1
2 b1,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
 3 | b2,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
4 b3,10,9,,7.0,,7.25,bay hai lam
5 b4,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
6 b5,10,8,,7.0,,7.5,bảy rưỡi
   b6,9,7,,6.5,,6.5,sáu rưỡi
7
8 b7,0,0,,0.0,,,
9
   b8,10,8,,6.0,,7.25,bảy hai lăm
10 b9,10,8,,8.0,,8.0,tám điểm
   b10,10,8,,7.5,,8.75,tám bảy lăm
11
12 b11,9,7,,6.0,,5.5,năm rưỡi
13 | b12,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
14 b13,10,8,,7.0,,7.5,bảy rưỡi
15 b14,0,0,,0.0,,,
16 b15,10,8,,7.0,,7.0,bảy điểm
   b16,10,8,,6.0,,7.5,bảy rưỡi
17
18 b17,10,9,,7.0,,7.25,bay hai lam
19 b18,6,5,,5.0,,5.0,năm diểm
20 b19,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
21 b20,10,9,,7.0,,6.5,sáu rưỡi
22 b21,9,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
23 |b22,9,7,,6.0,,3.5,ba rưỡi
24 b23,10,8,,7.0,,8.0,tám điểm
25 b24,9,6,,6.0,,6.5,sáu rưỡi
26 b25,10,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
27 b26,10,7,,6.0,,7.0,bảy điểm
28 b27,10,6,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
29 b28,10,7,,6.0,,7.0,bảy điểm
30 b29,10,8,,6.5,,7.5,bảy rưỡi
31 | b30,9,8,,6.0,,5.5,năm rưỡi
32 | b30,9,7,,6.0,,6.5,sáu rưỡi
33 b31,10,7,,6.0,,6.0,sáu điểm
34 b32,9,7,,6.0,,5.5,năm rưỡi
35 b34,9,7,,6.0,,4.5,bốn rưỡi
```

3. Thực hiện các bước tiền xử lý data như Chap 12

```
# Perform data preprocessing steps as in Chapter 12
import pandas as pd

# Read data from the merged CSV file
data = pd.read_csv('data_pttk.csv')

# Remove unnecessary columns
data = data.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 5'])

# Fill missing values
data['0.1.1'].fillna(0, inplace=True) # Fill missing values with 0 in the '0.1.1' column

# Convert text data to numerical (if necessary)
data['0.1'] = data['0.1'].astype(float) # Convert '0.1' column to float type
data['0.2'] = data['0.2'].astype(float) # Convert '0.2' column to float type

# Save the processed data to a new CSV file (if needed)
data.to_csv('data_pttk_processed.csv', index=False)
```

• File data_pttk_processed.csv

```
mã sv,0.1,0.1.1,0.2,điểm thi,Unnamed: 7
 2 b1,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
 3 b2,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
 4 b3,10.0,9,7.0,7.25,bảy hai lăm
 5 | b4,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
   b5,10.0,8,7.0,7.5,bảy rưỡi
   b6,9.0,7,6.5,6.5,sáu rưỡi
 7
 8 b7,0.0,0,0.0,
   b8,10.0,8,6.0,7.25,bảy hai lăm
10 b9,10.0,8,8.0,8.0,tám điểm
11 b10,10.0,8,7.5,8.75,tám bảy lăm
12 b11,9.0,7,6.0,5.5,năm rưỡi
13 b12,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
14 b13,10.0,8,7.0,7.5,bảy rưỡi
15 b14,0.0,0,0.0,,
16 b15,10.0,8,7.0,7.0,bảy điểm
17 b16,10.0,8,6.0,7.5,bảy rưỡi
18 b17,10.0,9,7.0,7.25,bay hai lam
19 b18,6.0,5,5.0,5.0,năm diểm
20 b19,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
21 b20,10.0,9,7.0,6.5,sáu rưỡi
22 b21,9.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
23 b22,9.0,7,6.0,3.5,ba rưỡi
24 | b23,10.0,8,7.0,8.0,tám điểm
25 b24,9.0,6,6.0,6.5,sáu rưỡi
26 b25,10.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
27 b26,10.0,7,6.0,7.0,bảy điểm
28 b27,10.0,6,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
29 b28,10.0,7,6.0,7.0,bảy điểm
30 b29,10.0,8,6.5,7.5,bảy rưỡi
31 b30,9.0,8,6.0,5.5,năm rưỡi
32 b30,9.0,7,6.0,6.5,sáu rưỡi
33 b31,10.0,7,6.0,6.0,sáu điểm
34 b32,9.0,7,6.0,5.5,năm rưỡi
35 b34,9.0,7,6.0,4.5,bốn rưỡi
```

4. Sử dụng các kỹ thuật ML cơ bản (Chap 12) để dự đoán điểm thi khi nhập các điểm thành phần

• Support Vector Machines

```
# Support Vector Machines
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.svm import SVR
# Read preprocessed data
data = pd.read_csv('data_pttk_processed.csv')
data.dropna(subset=['diem thi'], inplace=True)
# Select features (component scores) and target (exam score)
X = data[['0.1', '0.2', '0.1.1']]
y = data['điểm thi']
# Initialize and train the SVM model
model = SVR(kernel='linear', C=1.0)
model.fit(X, y)
while True:
    try:
         # Input component scores from the keyboard
         score1 = float(input("Enter component score 1: "))
score2 = float(input("Enter component score 2: "))
         score3 = float(input("Enter component score 3: "))
         # Predict the exam score
         predicted_exam_score = model.predict([[score1, score2, score3]])
         print(f"Predicted exam score: {predicted_exam_score[0]}")
    except ValueError:
        print("Please enter a valid number.")
    continue_prediction = input("Continue prediction (enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue): ")
    if continue_prediction.lower() == 'q':
         break
Enter component score 1: 9
```

```
Enter component score 1: 9
Enter component score 2: 8
Enter component score 3: 7

Predicted exam score: 7.090380621675384
Continue prediction (enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue): q
```

• *KNN*

```
# KNN
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
# Read data from the preprocessed CSV file
data = pd.read_csv('data_pttk_processed.csv')
data.dropna(subset=['điểm thi'], inplace=True)
# Split the data into features (X) and target (y)
X = data[['0.1', '0.1.1', '0.2']]
y = data['điểm thi']
# Normalize the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(X)
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Initialize and train the KNN model
model = KNeighborsRegressor(n neighbors=5)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
while True:
    try:
        # Input component scores from the keyboard
        score1 = float(input("Enter component score 1: "))
        score2 = float(input("Enter component score 2: "))
score3 = float(input("Enter component score 3: "))
        # Predict the exam score
        predicted exam score = model.predict([[score1, score2, score3]])
        print(f"Predicted exam score: {predicted_exam_score[0]}")
    except ValueError:
        print("Please enter a valid number.")
    continue_prediction = input("Continue prediction (enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue): ")
    if continue_prediction.lower() == 'q':
        break
Enter component score 1: 9
Enter component score 2: 8
Enter component score 3: 7
Predicted exam score: 7.3
Continue prediction (enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue): q
```

5. Sử dụng Deep learning với Linear regression để dự đoán điểm thi

```
# Use Deep Learning with Linear Regression to predict exam scores
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Read preprocessed data
data = pd.read_csv('data_pttk_processed.csv')

# Remove rows with NaN values in the data
data = data.dropna()

# Prepare training data
X = data[['0.1', '0.2', '0.1.1']]
y = data['diem thi']

# Initialize and train the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X, y)
```

LinearRegression
LinearRegression()

► LinearRegression

• Input

```
Enter component score 1: 9
Enter component score 2: 8

Enter component score 3: 7
```

Output

```
Enter component score 1: 9
Enter component score 2: 8
Enter component score 3: 7

Predicted exam score: 7.460648656563437
Continue prediction (enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue): q
```

6. Đánh giá kết quả

```
# Evaluate the results
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.neural network import MLPRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error, mean squared error
# Load the preprocessed data
data = pd.read csv('data pttk processed.csv')
data.dropna(subset=['điểm thi'], inplace=True)
X = data[['0.1', '0.2', '0.1.1']]
y = data['điểm thi']
# Normalize the data for KNN
scaler = StandardScaler()
X normalized = scaler.fit transform(X)
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X normalized, y, test size=0.2, random state=42)
# Initialize and train models
linear regression model = LinearRegression()
knn_model = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5)
svm model = SVR(kernel='linear', C=1.0)
deep learning model = MLPRegressor(hidden layer sizes=(100, 50), activation='relu', solver='adam', random state=42)
linear_regression_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
knn_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
svm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
deep_learning_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predictions
linear_regression_predictions = linear_regression_model.predict(X_test)
knn_predictions = knn_model.predict(X_test)
svm_predictions = svm_model.predict(X_test)
deep_learning_predictions = deep_learning_model.predict(X_test)
# Evaluate models
print("Mean Absolute Error:")
print("Linear Regression:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, linear_regression_predictions))
print("KNN:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, knn_predictions))
print("SVM:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, svm_predictions))
print("Deep Learning:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, deep_learning_predictions))
print("\nMean Squared Error:")
print("Linear Regression:", mean squared error(y test, linear regression predictions))
print("KNN:", mean squared error(y test, knn predictions))
print("SVM:", mean squared error(y test, svm predictions))
print("Deep Learning:", mean_squared_error(y_test, deep_learning predictions))
```

Mean Absolute Error:

Linear Regression: 0.4937000278444146

KNN: 0.5357142857142856 SVM: 0.4986023763805584

Deep Learning: 0.60533005718507

Mean Squared Error:

Linear Regression: 0.5463303746126383

KNN: 0.601547619047619 SVM: 0.5321159466192745

Deep Learning: 0.6486968552133002

- MAE tính giá trị trung bình của sự sai lệch tuyệt đối giữa giá trị dự đoán và giá trị thực tế (thực tế).
- MAE cho biết mức độ sai lệch trung bình giữa dự đoán và giá trị thực tế mà mô hình đã tao ra.
- MAE càng thấp, mô hình càng chính xác. MAE thích hợp khi bạn quan tâm đến việc đánh giá sai số tuyệt đối.
- Mean Squared Error (MSE):
- MSE tính giá trị trung bình của bình phương sai số giữa giá trị dự đoán và giá trị thực tế.
- MSE là một phép đo thường được sử dụng và nhạy cảm hơn đối với các giá trị sai lệch lớn vì nó bình phương các sai số.
- MSE càng thấp, mô hình càng chính xác. Tuy nhiên, nó có xu hướng tăng cường tác đông của các giá tri sai lệch lớn.