

```
In [113... import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the datasets
logs = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\junai\OneDrive - Middlesex University\Applied Data Ar
scores = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\junai\OneDrive - Middlesex University\Applied Data
```

```
In [114... print (logs.head(10))      #check the first 5 data of the dataset
```

	StudentId	Time	Type	Action
0	72af	28/05/23, 10:51	User report	Grade user report viewed
1	72af	28/05/23, 10:51	System	Course viewed
2	c426	27/05/23, 15:53	System	Course viewed
3	0326	26/05/23, 22:22	System	Course viewed
4	8b7a	26/05/23, 21:52	System	Course viewed
5	8b7a	26/05/23, 21:52	Open Grader	Open Grader viewed
6	8b7a	26/05/23, 21:52	System	Course viewed
7	bde7	26/05/23, 20:06	System	Course viewed
8	bde7	26/05/23, 20:00	System	Course viewed
9	72af	26/05/23, 09:58	User report	Grade user report viewed

```
In [115... print (scores.head(5))
```

	StudentId	Grade
0	c426	2nd
1	8de3	2nd
2	d969	2nd
3	6d29	1st
4	1dd9	1st

```
In [116... print (logs.tail(10))      #check the bottom 5 data of the dataset
```

	StudentId	Time	Type	Action
83197	e744	13/09/22, 14:38	User tours	Tour ended
83198	e744	13/09/22, 14:38	User tours	Tour started
83199	e744	13/09/22, 14:38	System	Course viewed
83200	c426	13/09/22, 12:52	System	Course viewed
83201	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:35	System	Course viewed
83202	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:30	System	Course viewed
83203	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:17	URL	Course module viewed
83204	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:16	System	Course viewed
83205	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:16	System	Course viewed
83206	e2e7	12/09/22, 21:15	System	Course viewed

```
In [117... print (scores.tail(5))
```

	StudentId	Grade
100	9673	3rd
101	5867	3rd
102	8976	2nd
103	56fe	Fail
104	1d56	2nd

```
In [118... # Data Exploration
# Summary Statistics
logs.describe()
# method generates a DataFrame that contains various statistical metrics for each r
```

Out[118]:

	StudentId	Time	Type	Action
count	83207	83207	83207	83207
unique	115	23377	17	47
top	d3e2	12/10/22, 14:52	Quiz	Course viewed
freq	1979	200	28418	25951

In [119... `scores.describe()`

Out[119]:

	StudentId	Grade
count	105	105
unique	105	4
top	c426	3rd
freq	1	36

In [120... `# Data Distribution`
`print(scores['Grade'].value_counts())` *#To count the occurrences of values*

```
Grade
3rd    36
2nd    35
Fail   18
1st    16
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

In []:

In [121... `# Missing Values`
`print(logs.isnull().sum())`

```
StudentId    0
Time         0
Type         0
Action       0
dtype: int64
```

In [122... `logs.isna()` *# Returns a DataFrame or Series of boolean values, #where True indicates a null value else False indicates no Null values*

Out[122]:

	StudentId	Time	Type	Action
0	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False
...
83202	False	False	False	False
83203	False	False	False	False
83204	False	False	False	False
83205	False	False	False	False
83206	False	False	False	False

83207 rows × 4 columns

In [123]:

```
print(scores.isnull().sum())
```

```
StudentId    0
Grade        0
dtype: int64
```

In [124]:

```
scores.isna() #Returns a DataFrame or Series of boolean values
```

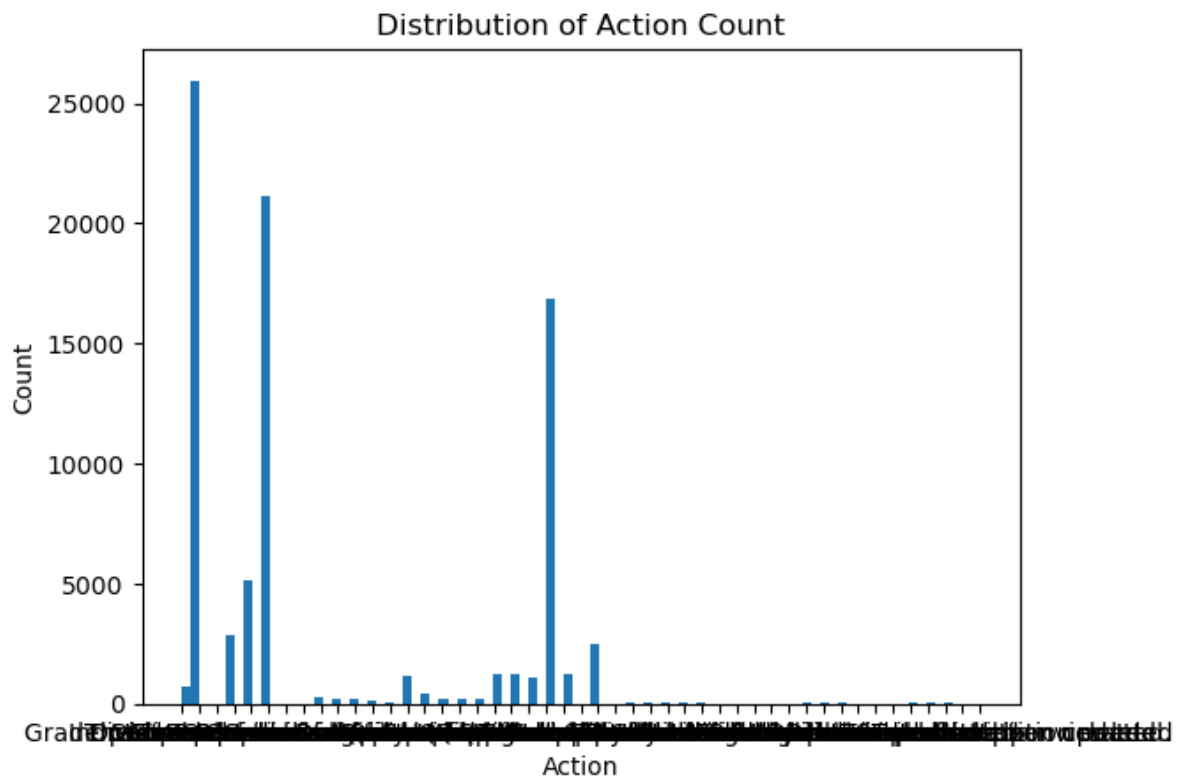
Out[124]:

	StudentId	Grade
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...
100	False	False
101	False	False
102	False	False
103	False	False
104	False	False

105 rows × 2 columns

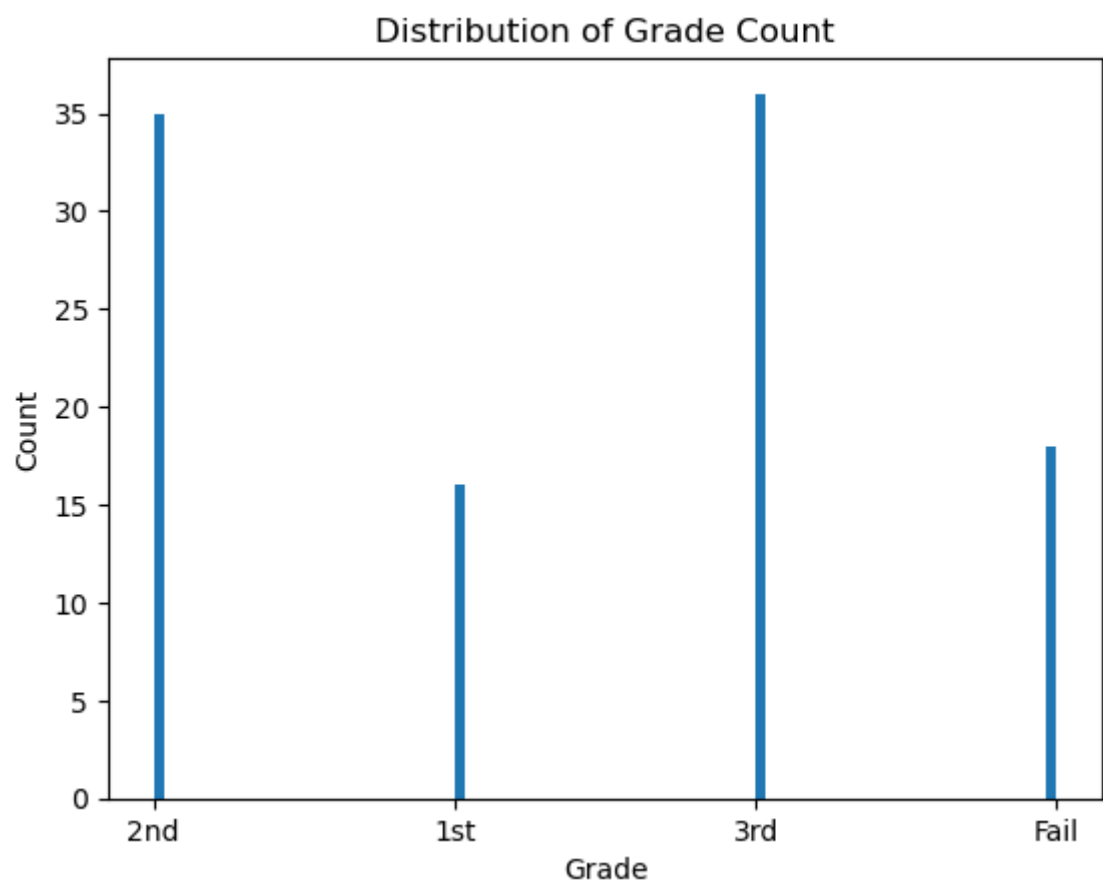
In [125]:

```
# Plot histogram for a numerical feature (e.g., Action count)
plt.hist(logs['Action'], bins=90) #takes a numerical array or series as its first argument
#bins=20 argument specifies that the range of values is divided into 20 bins
plt.xlabel('Action') #sets the label for the x-axis of the histogram
plt.ylabel('Count') #sets the label for the y-axis, indicating that the values are counts
plt.title('Distribution of Action Count')
plt.show()
```



```
In [126... # Plot histogram for a numerical feature (e.g., Grade)
plt.hist(scores['Grade'], bins=90) # takes a numerical array or series as its first argument
#bins=20 argument specifies that the histogram should have 20 bins

plt.xlabel('Grade') #sets the label for the x-axis of the histogram
plt.ylabel('Count') #sets the label for the y-axis, indicating that the y-axis represents the count
plt.title('Distribution of Grade Count')
plt.show()
```



```

In [127... # Feature Engineering

# Time-Based Features
logs['Time'] = pd.to_datetime(logs['Time'])
#likely contains string representations of timestamps, into actual datetime objects
logs['DayOfWeek'] = logs['Time'].dt.dayofweek
#line extracts the day of the week from the 'Time' column. eg: Mon=0 & Sun=6
logs['HourOfDay'] = logs['Time'].dt.hour
#line extracts the hour component from the 'Time' column

C:\Users\junai\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_24776\1825329160.py:4: UserWarning: Co
uld not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to
`dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent and as-expected, please specify a form
at.
    logs['Time'] = pd.to_datetime(logs['Time'])

In [128... # Engagement Features

interaction_counts = logs.groupby('StudentId').size().reset_index(name='Interactior
#logs.groupby('studentid')subsequent operations will be applied separately for each
#This function calculates the number of records (or interactions) for each group of
#This resets the index of the resulting DataFrame and renames the calculated size c

time_spent = logs.groupby('StudentId')['Time'].apply(lambda x: (x.max() - x.min()),
#x.max() - x.min() calculates the time difference between the latest and earliest t

In [129... # Action-Specific Features
action_types = logs['Type'].unique() # retrieves the unique values from the 'Typ
for action_type in action_types: # retrieves the unique values from the 'Typ
    logs[f'Action_{action_type}'] = logs['Type'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x == action_t
    #line creates a new binary column in the 'logs' DataFrame
#checks if the 'Type' matches the current 'action_type'. If it does, it assigns a v

action_type_counts = logs.groupby('StudentId')[[f'Action_{action_type}' for action_
#generates a list of column names corresponding to the action-specific features
#This sums up the binary values (1 or 0) for each action type within each group

In [130... # Merge engineered features with scores dataset
features = pd.merge(scores, interaction_counts, on='StudentId', how='left')
#line merges the 'scores' DataFrame with the 'interaction_counts' DataFrame based o
#how='left' argument specifies a left join, meaning that all the rows from the 'sco
#and matching rows from the 'interaction_counts' DataFrame will be merged based on

features = pd.merge(features, time_spent, on='StudentId', how='left')
#resulting DataFrame now includes the total time spent feature for each student

features = pd.merge(features, action_type_counts, on='StudentId', how='left')
#merges the 'features' DataFrame with the 'action_type_counts' DataFrame based on t
#The resulting DataFrame now includes the action-specific count features for each s

In [131... # Handle missing values if any
features.fillna(0, inplace=True)
#used to fill missing (NaN) values in the DataFrame with a specified value, in this

In [132... # Save the engineered features to a new CSV file
features.to_csv(r"C:\Users\junai\OneDrive - Middlesex University\Applied Data Analy

In [133... Check = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\junai\OneDrive - Middlesex University\Applied Data A

In [134... print (Check.head())

```

	StudentId	Grade	InteractionCount	TotalTimeSpent	Action_User report	\
0	c426	2nd	374	16638.233333		0
1	8de3	2nd	295	13748.650000		0
2	d969	2nd	356	15862.383333		13
3	6d29	1st	194	15862.350000		4
4	1dd9	1st	261	15843.950000		3

	Action_System	Action_Open Grader	Action_Turnitin Assignment 2	\
0	145	0	82	
1	74	0	49	
2	112	0	23	
3	29	0	21	
4	64	0	35	

	Action_Kaltura Video Resource	Action_Quiz	...	Action_Forum	\
0	8	95	...	7	
1	26	85	...	1	
2	46	112	...	3	
3	0	132	...	0	
4	0	148	...	0	

	Action_Scheduler	Action_Folder	Action_File	Action_Page	Action_URL	\
0	0	18	12	1	1	
1	0	46	8	0	2	
2	0	23	12	0	1	
3	0	4	0	0	0	
4	0	7	2	0	0	

	Action_Assignment	Action_Overview report	Action_File submissions	\
0	4	0	0	
1	2	0	0	
2	0	8	0	
3	0	1	0	
4	0	2	0	

	Action_User tours
0	0
1	2
2	3
3	3
4	0

[5 rows x 21 columns]

In [135...

Check.describe()

Out[135]:

	InteractionCount	TotalTimeSpent	Action_User report	Action_System	Action_Open Grader	Action_Turnitin Assignment
count	105.000000	105.000000	105.000000	105.000000	105.000000	105.000000
mean	716.771429	15649.094127	6.190476	240.761905	0.066667	28.009524
std	453.099693	1165.778261	10.190583	169.978648	0.347150	22.887474
min	116.000000	9022.833333	0.000000	19.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	320.000000	15190.966667	0.000000	109.000000	0.000000	13.000000
50%	671.000000	15862.100000	2.000000	212.000000	0.000000	22.000000
75%	1028.000000	16570.133333	7.000000	354.000000	0.000000	38.000000
max	1979.000000	16638.233333	48.000000	814.000000	3.000000	132.000000

In [136...]

```
# Map grade categories to numeric values
grade_mapping = {'1st': 1, '2nd': 2, '3rd': 3, 'Fail': 0}
```

In [137...]

```
# Apply the mapping to the 'grade' column
scores['Grade'] = scores['Grade'].map(grade_mapping)
```

In [148...]

```
# Now you can use nlargest on the numeric 'Grade' column
top_grades = scores['Grade'].nlargest(10)
print(top_grades)
```

```
6    3
7    3
9    3
10   3
13   3
14   3
15   3
19   3
22   3
25   3
Name: Grade, dtype: int64
```

In []:

In [152...]

```
print(scores['Grade'])

0    2
1    2
2    2
3    1
4    1
..
100  3
101  3
102  2
103  0
104  2
Name: Grade, Length: 105, dtype: int64
```

In [153...]

```
print(scores.head(15))
```

	StudentId	Grade
0	c426	2
1	8de3	2
2	d969	2
3	6d29	1
4	1dd9	1
5	f63c	1
6	0a2e	3
7	06f3	3
8	e18b	0
9	efb4	3
10	2f08	3
11	1665	2
12	486d	2
13	37dc	3
14	fe9a	3

```
In [154... grade_counts = scores['Grade'].value_counts().reset_index()
print(grade_counts)
```

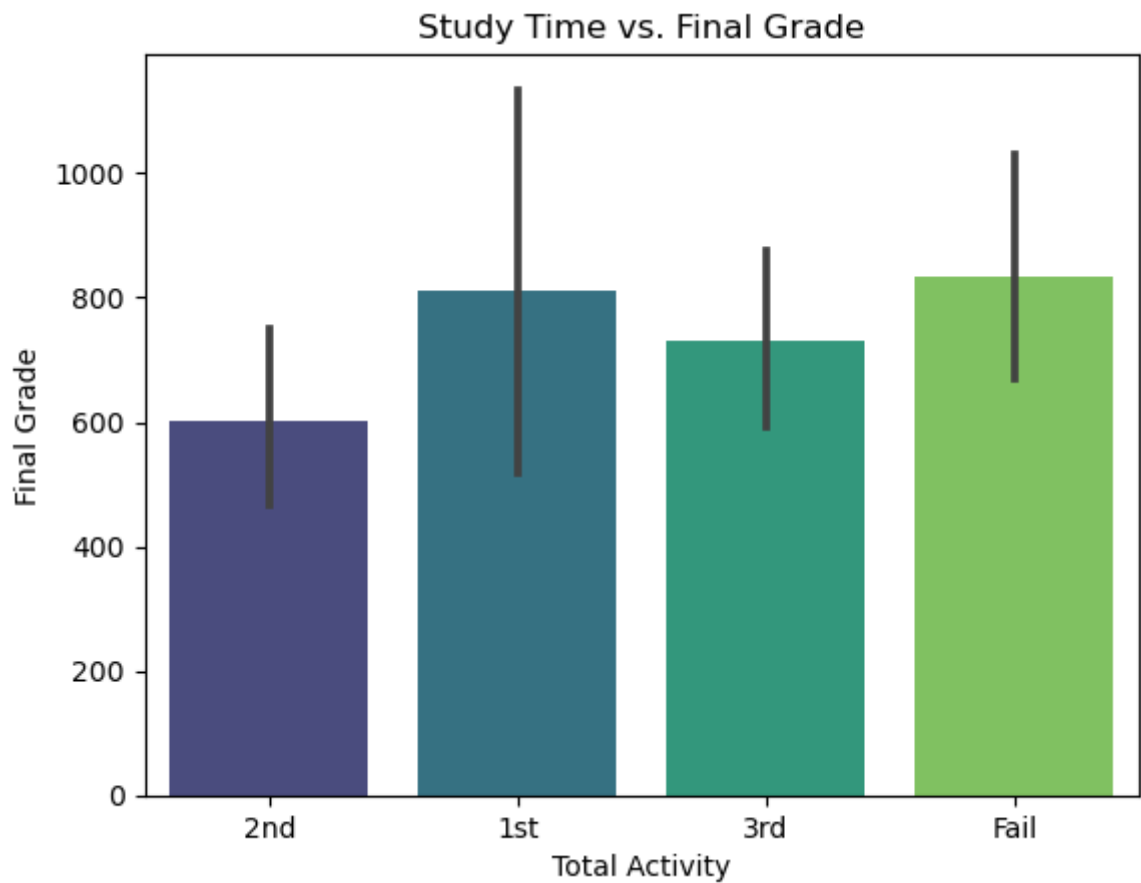
	Grade	count
0	3	36
1	2	35
2	0	18
3	1	16

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [155... import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [170... # Bar plot
sns.barplot(x='Grade', y='InteractionCount', data=Check,palette='viridis')
plt.title('Study Time vs. Final Grade')
plt.xlabel('Total Activity')
plt.ylabel('Final Grade')
plt.show()

#This analysis is valuable for understanding how study time is distributed across a
#final grade categories and whether there is a discernible relationship between stu
```

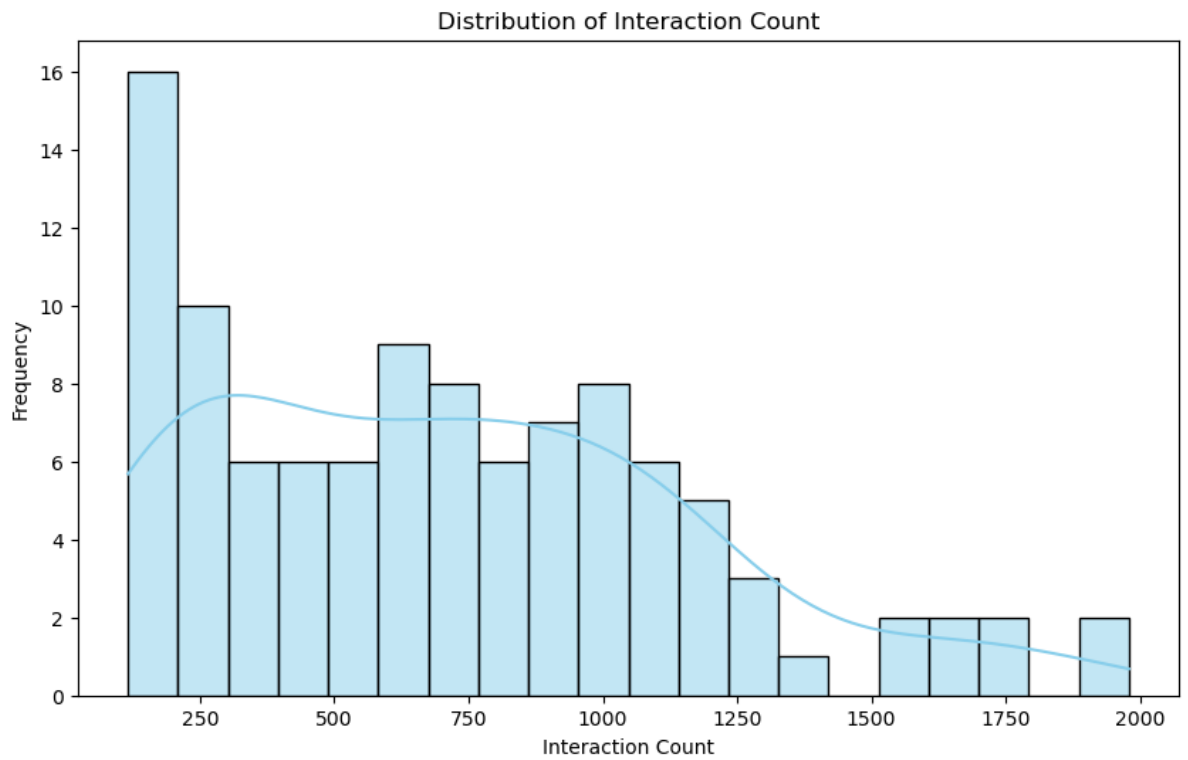



In [157...

```
# Plotting the distribution of 'InteractionCount'
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(Check['InteractionCount'], bins=20, kde=True, color='skyblue')

plt.title('Distribution of Interaction Count')
plt.xlabel('Interaction Count')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

#this analysis helps in understanding the distribution of study time
#among the students, providing insights into the patterns and variability in their
```

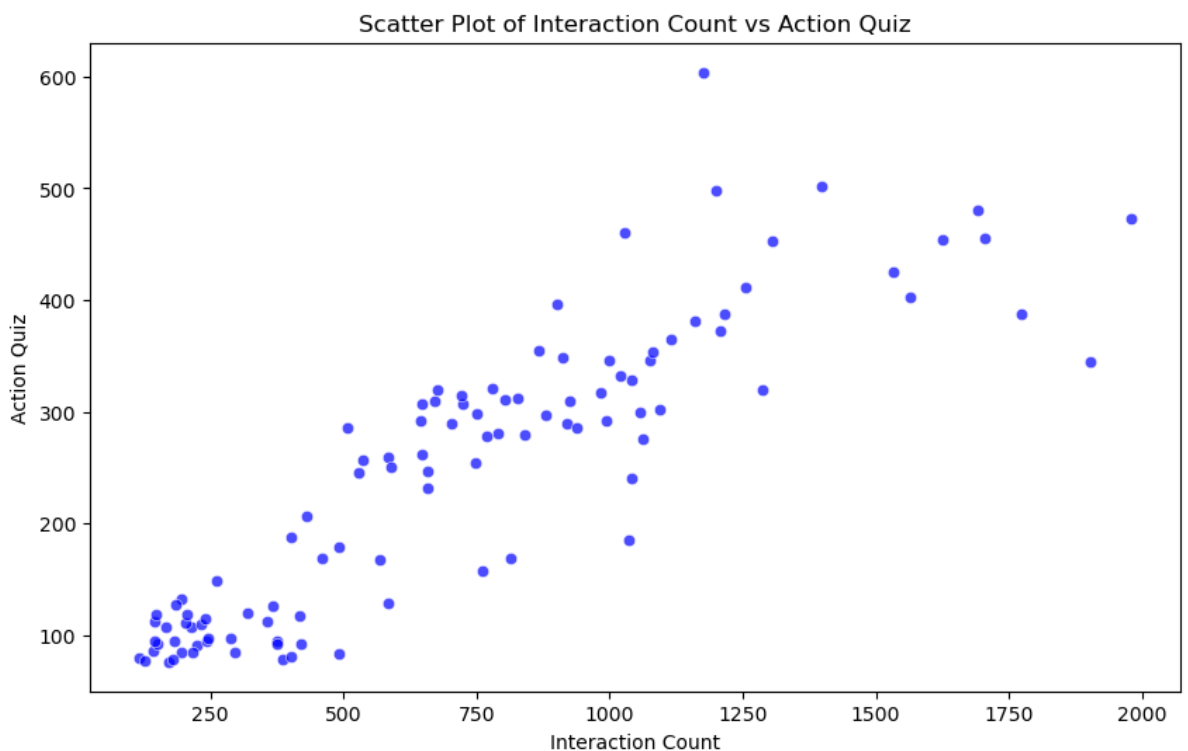


In [158...

```
# Plotting the scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='InteractionCount', y='Action_Quiz', data=Check, color='blue', alpha=0.5)

plt.title('Scatter Plot of Interaction Count vs Action Quiz')
plt.xlabel('Interaction Count')
plt.ylabel('Action Quiz')
plt.show()

#this analysis provides a visual representation of the relationship between study time and action quiz scores.
#helping to identify patterns or correlations between these two variables.
```



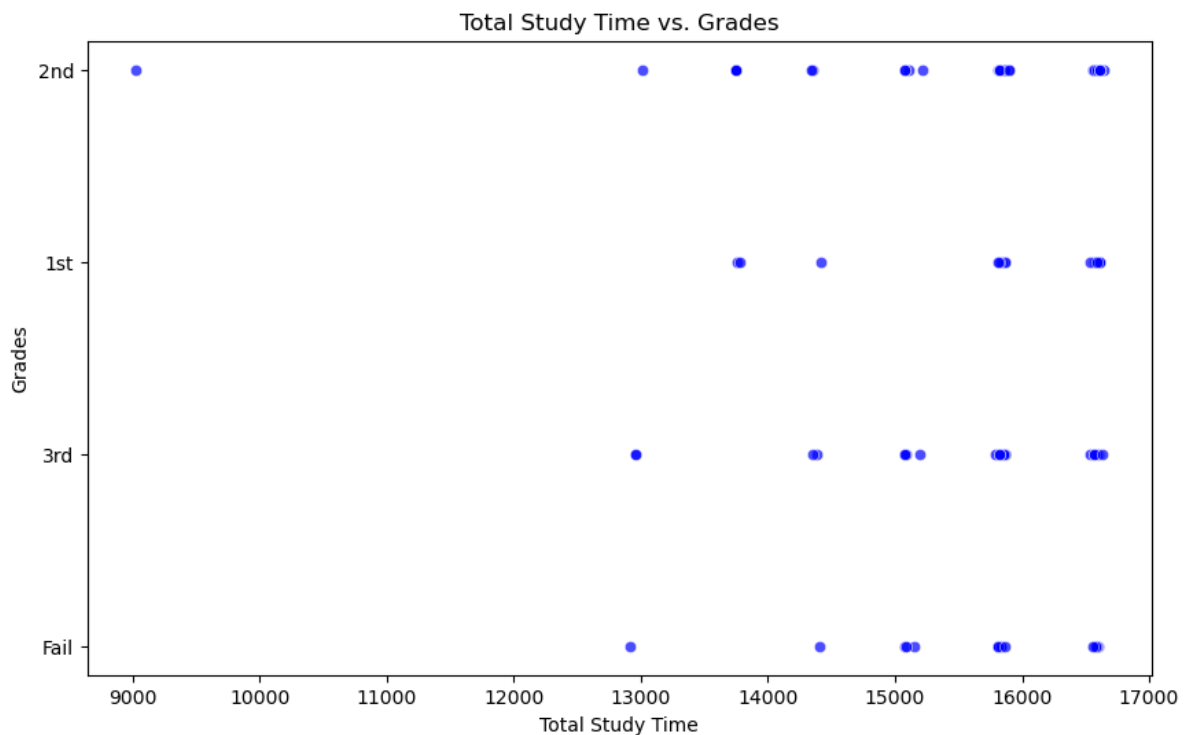
In [160...

```
# Example: Scatter Plot with Linear Regression Line for Total Study Time vs. Grades
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x='TotalTimeSpent', y='Grade', data=Check, color='blue', alpha=0.7)

plt.title('Total Study Time vs. Grades')
plt.xlabel('Total Study Time')
plt.ylabel('Grades')
plt.show()

#this scatter plot with a linear regression line helps to explore the potential rel
#total study time and grades, providing insights into whether increased study time
#associated with higher academic performance.
```

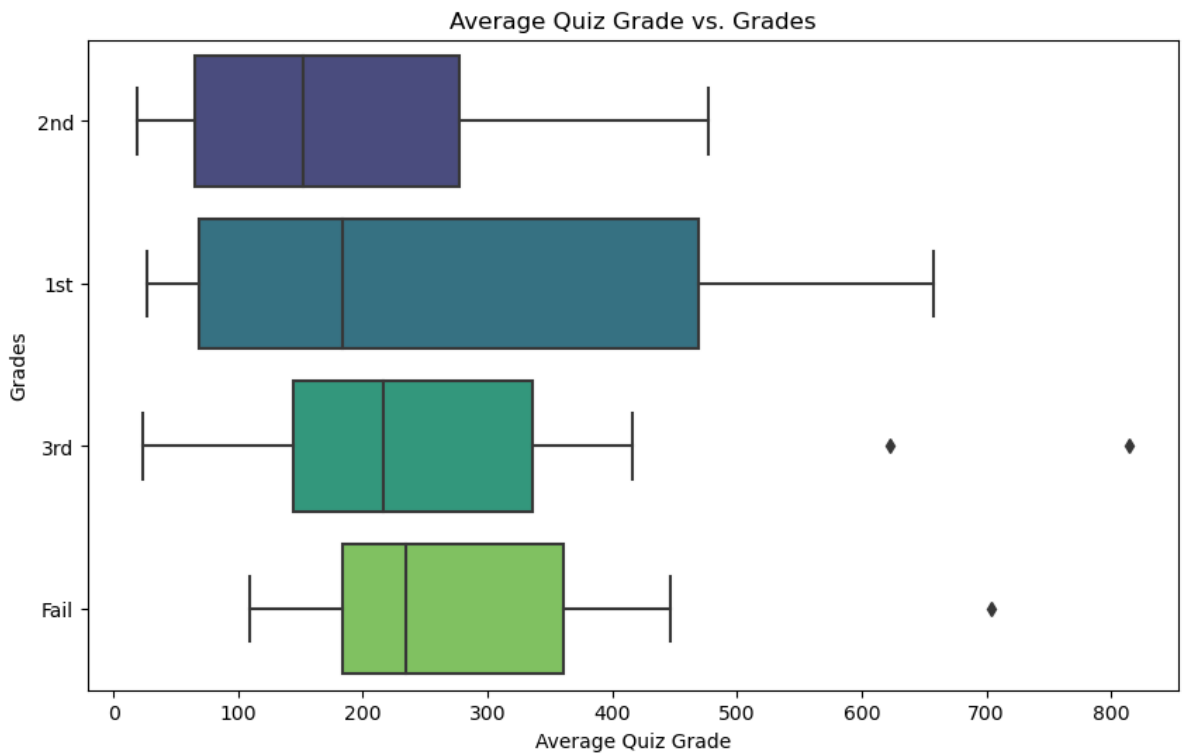


In [162...

```
# Example: Box Plot for Average Grade on Quizzes
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(x='Action_System', y='Grade', data=Check, palette='viridis')

plt.title('Average Quiz Grade vs. Grades')
plt.xlabel('Average Quiz Grade')
plt.ylabel('Grades')
plt.show()

#this box plot helps visually summarize and compare the distribution of average qu
#for different grade categories, providing insights into the relationship between
#quiz performance and overall academic performance.
```

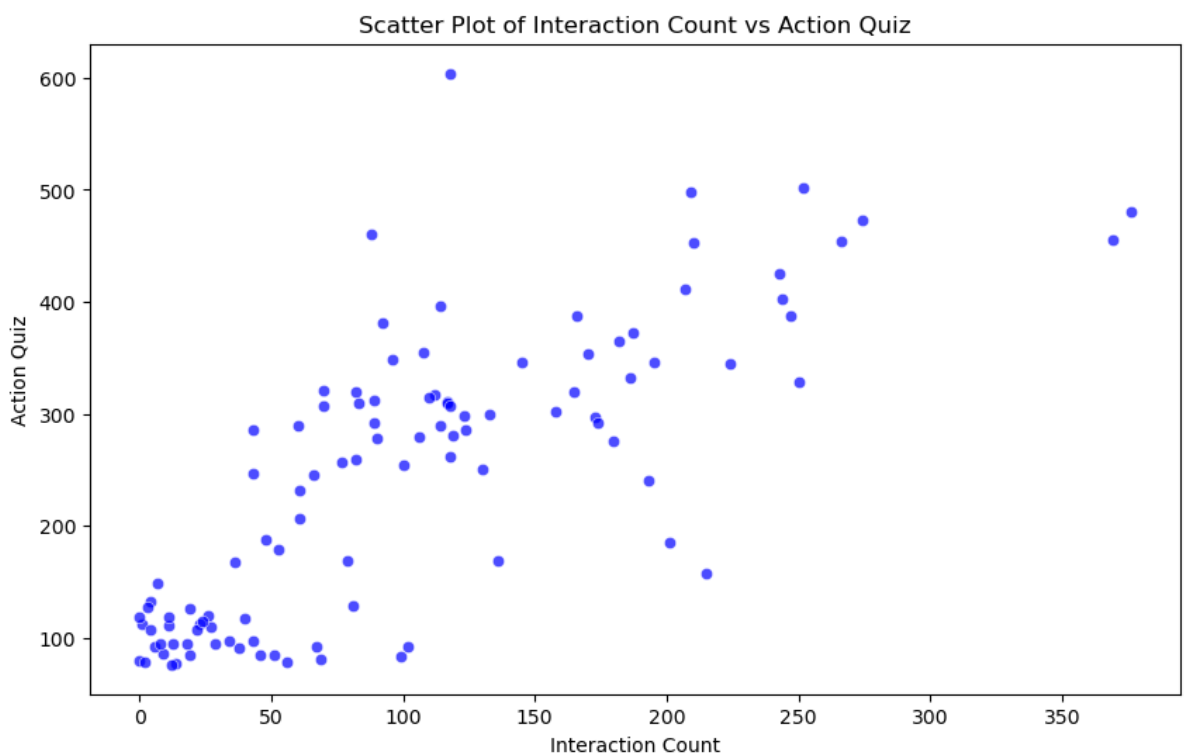


In [164...

```
# Plotting the scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='Action_Folder', y='Action_Quiz', data=Check, color='blue', alpha=0.5)

plt.title('Scatter Plot of Interaction Count vs Action Quiz')
plt.xlabel('Interaction Count')
plt.ylabel('Action Quiz')
plt.show()

#this scatter plot provides a visual exploration of the relationship between action
#and quiz interactions, helping to identify patterns or correlations between these
```

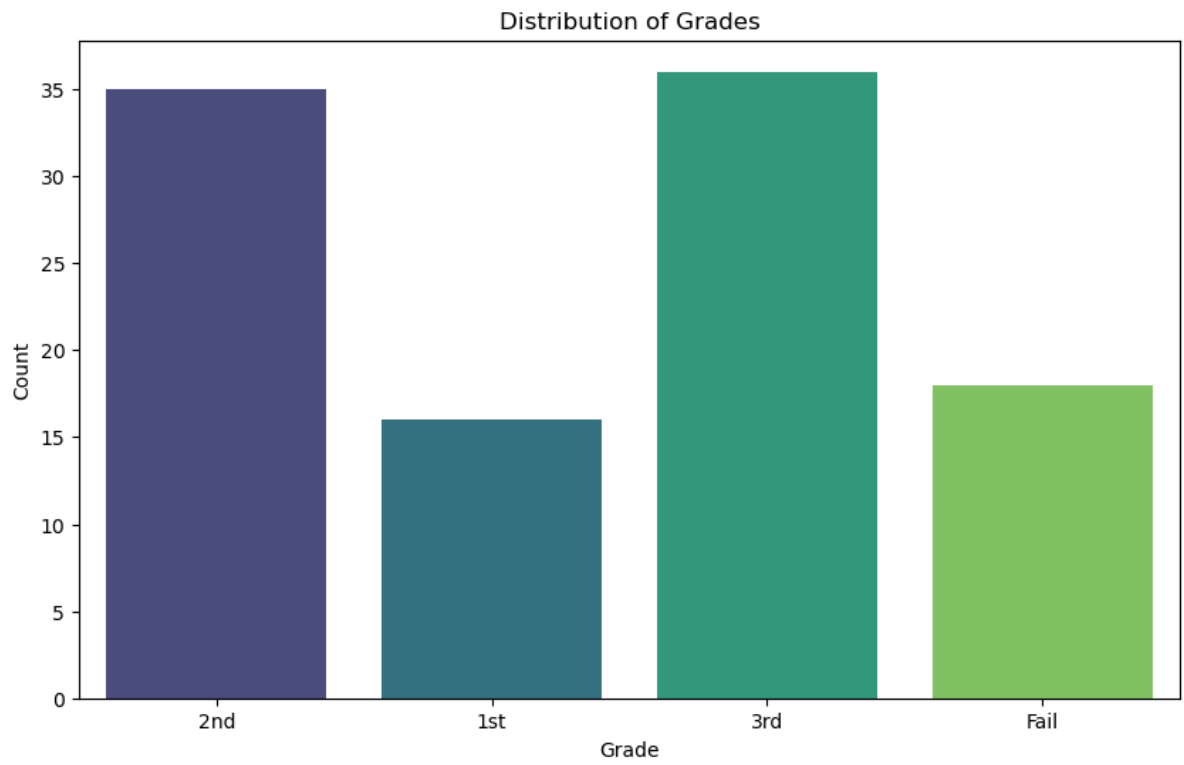


In [167...

```
# Plotting the count plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Grade', data=Check, palette='viridis')
```

```
plt.title('Distribution of Grades')
plt.xlabel('Grade')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```

*#the count plot provides a straightforward visualization of the
#distribution of student grades, helping to identify the prevalence of each grade c*



In []:

In []: