

Analysis on Cyber Security Learning course

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Abstract

This study uses the CRISP-DM (Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining) methodology and R to analyze a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on cyber security for the year 2018. Massive open online courses (MOOCs) have been widely employed in the field of education and have lately been promoted as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. The primary goal of this research is to determine why enrollment in the course has decreased by examining their interactions as well as the completion rate of the course work. This study intends to better understand why students drop out of class and, as a result, improve the course process for the benefit of both students and professors. It is well established that different learners use learning materials in different ways. Some students, for example, tend to complete their course work, whereas others attempt to learn crucial concepts from the entire course work and abandon the rest. This study, on the other hand, can be utilized to figure out the most prevalent student learning patterns and reasons for dropping out. The study was conducted using data from students who enrolled in the Cyber Security online course in 2018. The course was offered in three distinct intakes during the year, in February, June, and September. The goal is to improve the course work for future intakes with the help of visualization of this analysis so that students can get better quality material and presentation of total course work with a lower leaving rate.

Introduction

The use of online learning and techniques such as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) has increased significantly as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. FutureLearn is a learning platform that allows students to enroll in any field course and complete their coursework online. Students can learn from home or anywhere else because the course materials are easily available online. They are not required to attend traditional classrooms.

There are many benefits to using this platform, the most important of which is flexibility, since students may replay content and look over course work anytime they choose. MOOC courses were created to improve learner performance and learning outcomes. When a student enrolls in a course, he or she is required to do course work, which includes notes, videos, and tests. However, course analytics have revealed that, despite these benefits, many students abandon the course halfway through and, even if they finish, do not perform well. Each intake, the completion rate decreases in tandem with the number of people enrolled. Because the number of students enrolled is bigger than in traditional classrooms, and they come from all over the world, it will be difficult for professors to grasp each student's condition. Because not every student will be comfortable with the course work, material, or any other reason, students make a choice either to drop out or refuse to enroll in future intakes and courses. (Yu, Wu, and Liu, 2019).

The goal of this study is to learn about students' behavior patterns during the course, using analysis to determine when most students are likely to drop out and what the most prevalent reasons are for dropping out. The investigation will be based on data from three different intakes of FutureLearn's cyber security

course, which is one of the MOOC learning platforms. The year 2018 was chosen from the entire data set since it had the leaving responses for various intakes in 2018, as opposed to 2016 and 2017, which will improve the accuracy of interpreting the learner's comments.

Research method

We will mine data using the CRISP-DM approach in this investigation. It stands for cross-industry data mining methodology. It is a very adaptable, reliable, and well-proven methodology. It's a six-step cycle strategy made up of events with various goals. We can adjust the sequence of events based on the business requirements because it is highly adaptable. As shown in Figure 1, there are primarily six steps, each of which has a distinct purpose.

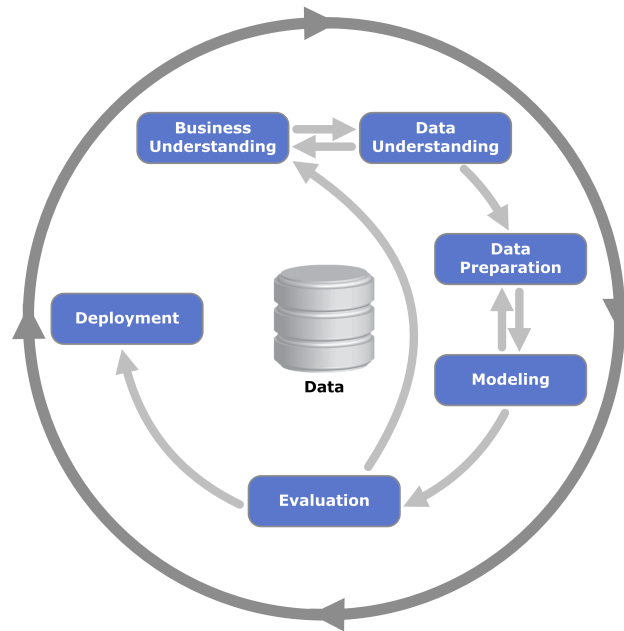


Figure 1: The CRISP-DM Model (Yaacob, Nasir, Yaacob and Sobri, 2019).

- **Business Understanding:** This step focuses mostly on the business perspective and its requirements. After reviewing the situation, such as data availability, there are primarily two purposes for analysis in this study. The initial goal is to determine when the majority of students will be leaving the course. The second goal is to figure out why you dropped out of school. The overarching purpose is to do an explanatory data analysis on students and generate a report that will help institute enhance course content and increase general engagement.
- **Data understanding:** Understanding the data is the second phase in the CRISP DM process. The major goal of this stage is to identify, collect, and evaluate the data set that FutureLearn has provided to us. R was used to load the entire data set into Project Template. After the data was loaded, it was evaluated to determine the data format, number of records, and noise level in order to clean the data further. In this step, visuals for learning metrics were created, which FutureLearn can use to optimise the course process.
- **Data Preparation:** The preparation of data is the third process. Data munging is another name for it. The final data set for the visualisation challenge was prepared in this stage. Unnecessary data was removed from the whole data set. The chosen data was cleaned and assembled according to the

specifications. Because the data was split into numerous files, it was combined, and joins were employed in some cases. The data was also formatted, with string numbers being converted to numeric values for mathematical calculations.

- **Modelling and Evaluation:** Machine learning and statistics are mostly involved in this step. The first phase in the modelling process is to choose methodologies, which might include algorithms such as regression, classification, and others. The model is fitted to the data in order to produce precise predictions. The accuracy is calculated at the evaluation step, which divides the entire data set into training and test sets. The model will be installed into a training set and put through its paces on a test set. The decision can be made if these models met the business criteria via evaluation. However, because the focus of this study is on data analysis, neither of these stages will be included.
- **Deployment:** The report, which comprises the data analysis and the final presentation for the outcome, is prepared during the deployment step. (CRISP-DM - Data Science Process Alliance, 2021)

References

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