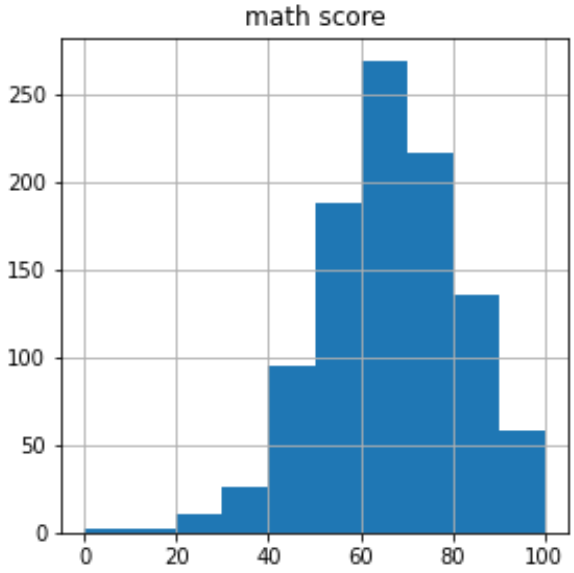
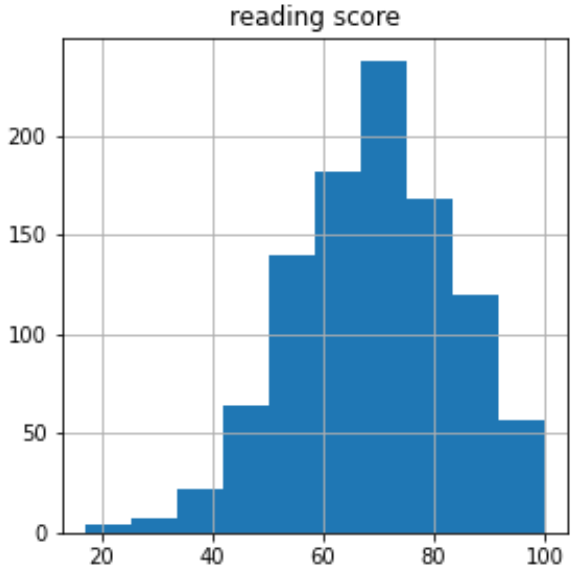
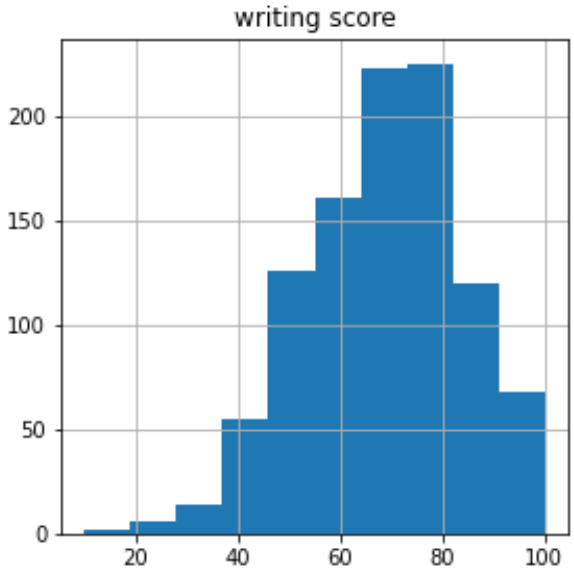
Student's performance on different test

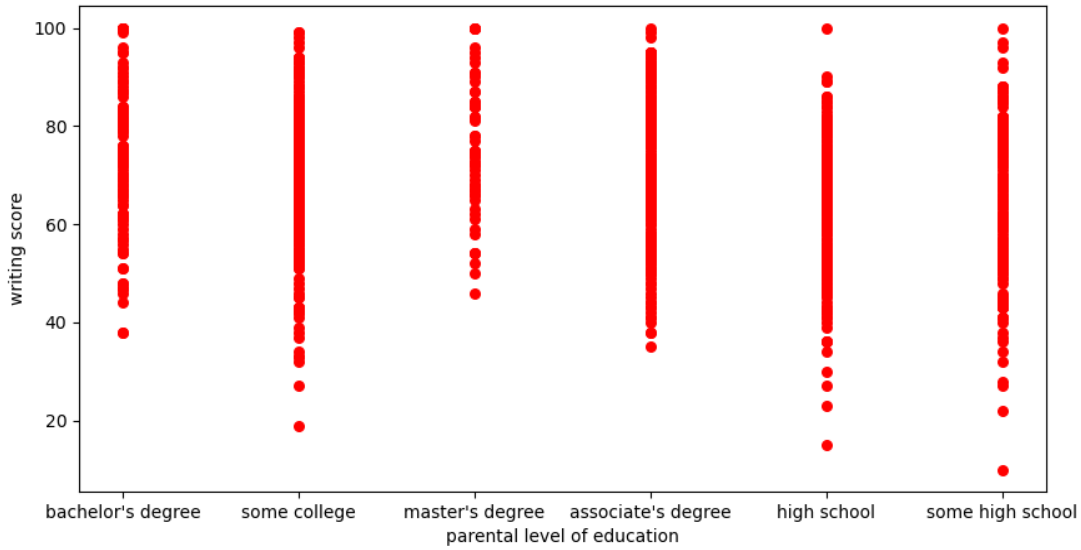


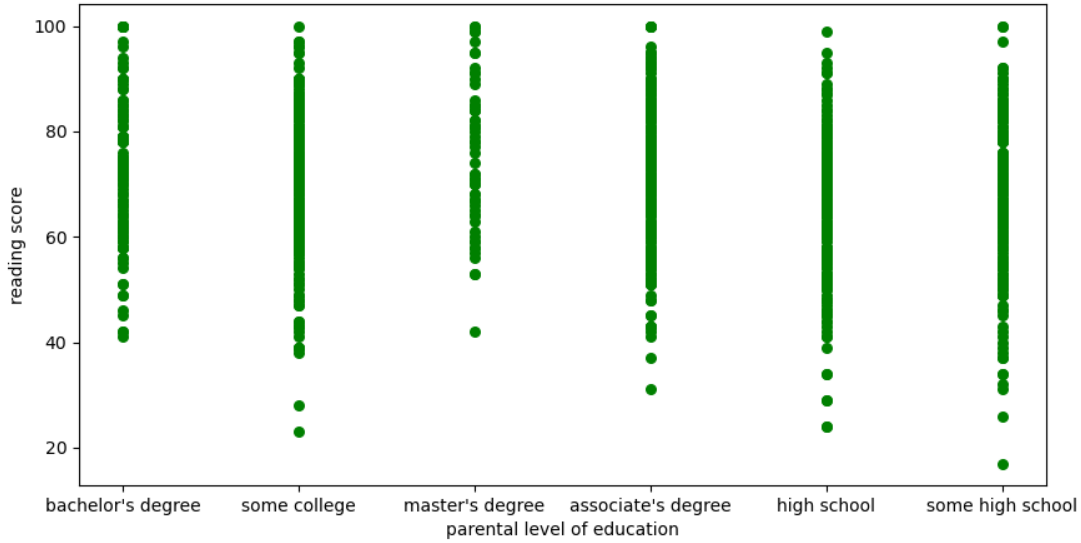


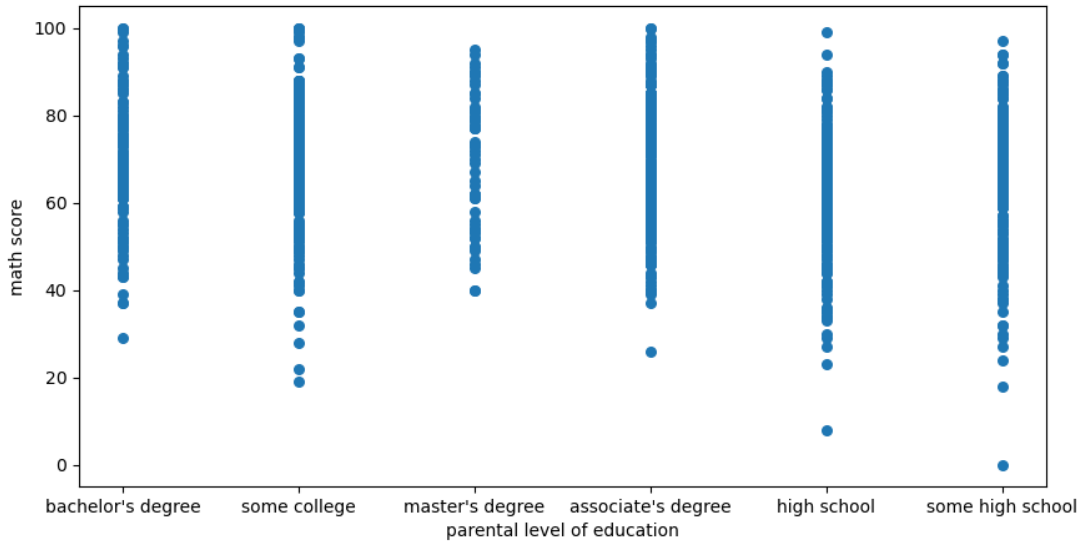


We can observe from the representation that more than 250 students received scores between 60 and 70. In contrast, more than 200 pupils scored between 62 and 82 on the writing test and over 100 students scored between 70 and 75 on the reading test. We can see from the graphic that most kids perform better on reading and writing tests than math tests. Around 54 pupils scored 90 to 100 on the writing test.

Effect of student’s performance based on their parent’s education level

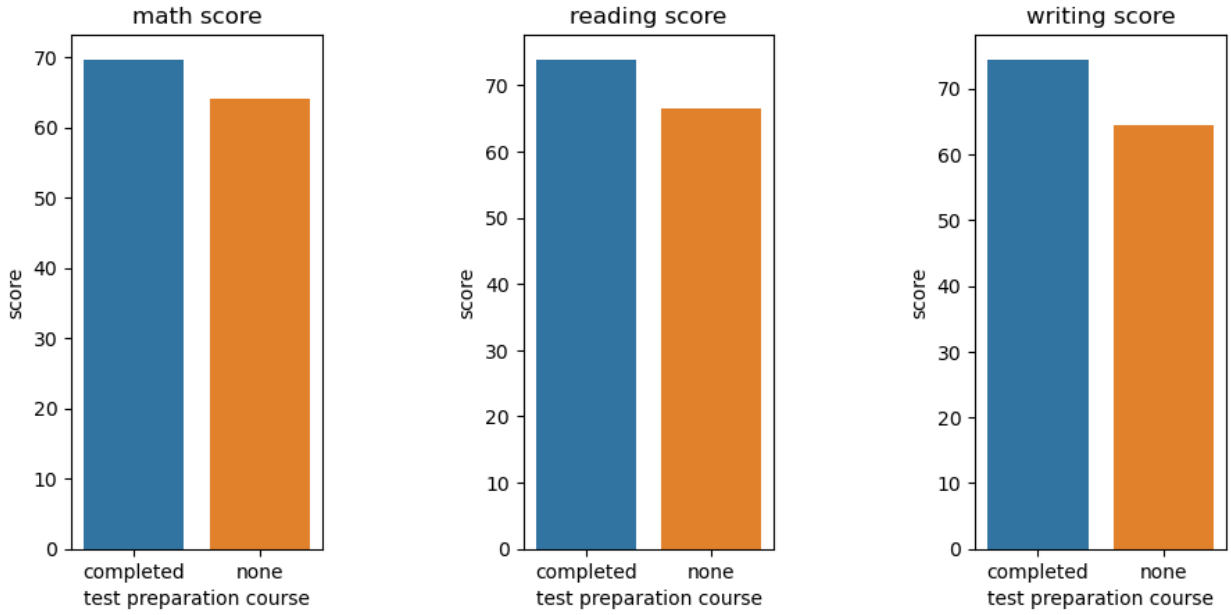






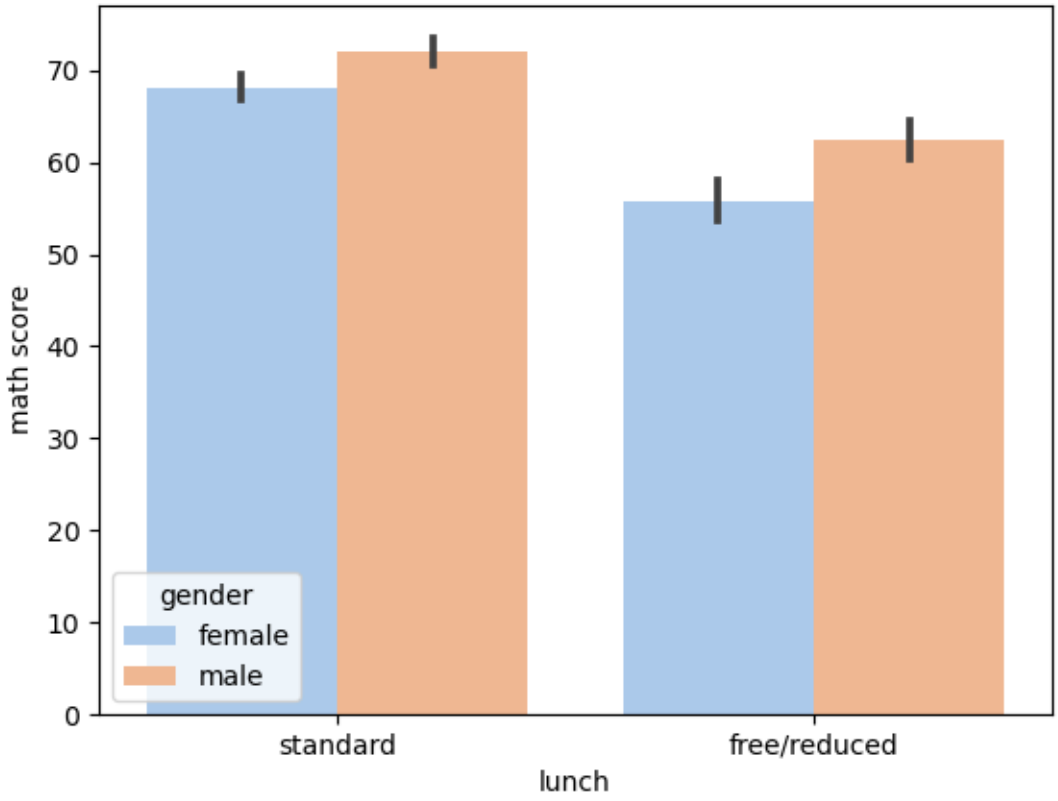
According to the plot described above, individuals who have parents with bachelor's degrees and associate's degrees perform higher on arithmetic tests. Nonetheless, a few students whose parents are high schoolers and some high schoolers actually performed poorly on the math test. Again, there are fewer pupils with parents who have master's degrees, but those students' kids don't perform poorly on arithmetic tests. Even if there are less pupils with master's degree parents taking the writing test, their children are performing admirably and not failing the exam. Parents with bachelor's and associate's degrees tend to produce children who do well in school. Nonetheless, some students who have parents who have completed high school and/or college are failing their exams. Particularly, the academic performance of students whose parents hold a high school diploma is subpar. Finally, the scenario is essentially the same in the writing test. Some students perform poorly on writing tests when their parents hold high school diplomas or a some of high school and college degrees.

Effect of student's test score based on test preparation course



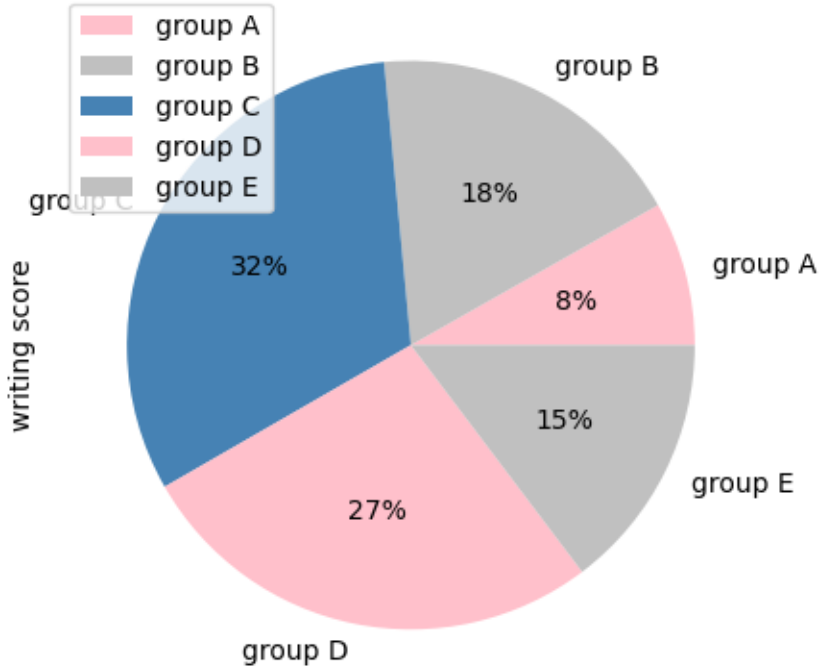
Students who successfully finished the course performed better than non-participants, as shown in the graphic. But, after attending the course, the student performed much better on the reading and writing tests than the math tests.

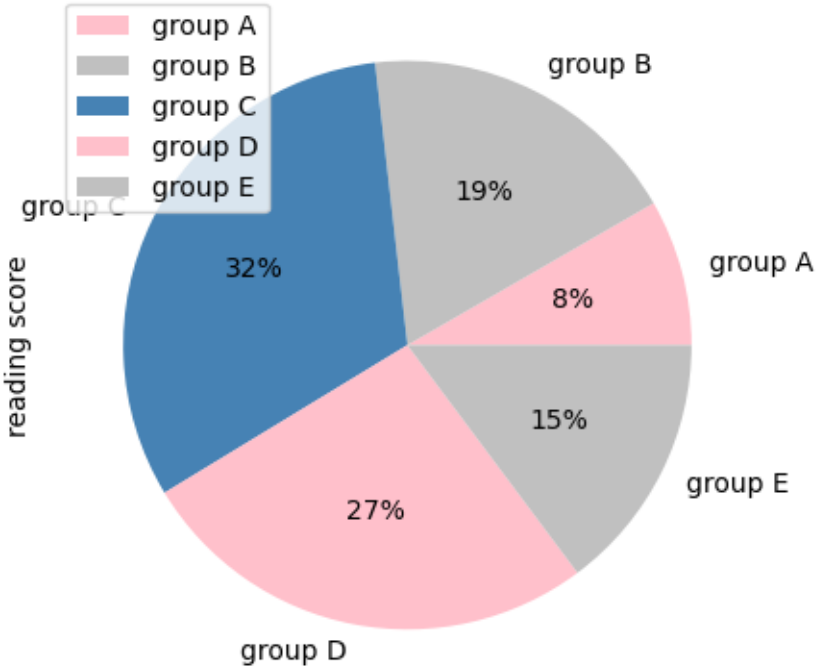
performance of students according to gender based on having lunch or not

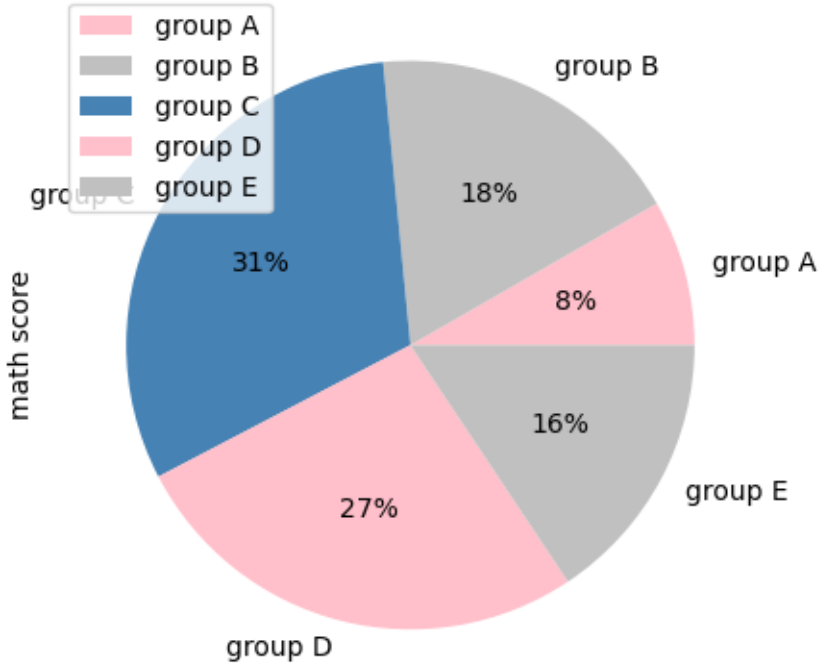


According to the graph, we can understand student's who are having standard meal are doing better than students are having free or reduced meal. Specially female student gets affected more than male students if they donot take standard meal.

Students performance based on their race




group A
group B
group C
group D
group E
group B
19%
group C
32%
group A
8%
reading score
15%
group E
27%
group D



Group C is outperforming them all in every test, as seen by the pie chart. Group A, on the other hand, is struggling in every other exam.