

Accurate and Personalized Academic Advising (Meetings Log)

2nd April Meeting :

Some points discussed during the meeting:

- We are going to predict grades instead of probability, since grades is more consistent with the data we have.
- For the prediction, features from the previous paper “**Techniques for Data-Driven Curriculum Analysis**” could be helpful.
- For the data:
 - We start by performing **Data anonymization**
 - We will only consider data from Computer Science department (so the data will be more homogenous and interpretable given previous background knowledge)
- The Basic use case scenario would be:
 - **Input:** a set of courses to be taken by a specific student.
 - **Output:** for each course, a prediction for the grade.
 - The prediction would be based on student's history and the general history for previous students.
- The expected deliverables for the next meeting on **11th April**:
 - Data anonymization
 - Creating Meeting Logs shared document
 - Environment setup
 - Training set discussion and plan

Meeting April 5th:

- Ask difference between “Fiscal” and “Nacional”
- Extract also the first word/unigram, the first bigram and the last word/unigram of the high school name as features

- Cities with multi-word names: SANTA ELENA, EL EMPALME, MARCELINO MARIDUEÑA
- Each course becomes a feature accompanied by a boolean variable that says whether the student has taken the lecture or not (to help the model know when to ignore a column)
- We could have multiple training sets:
 - One for lectures taken in the first semester (no academic history)
 - One for lectures taken in from the second to the third semester (short academic history)
 - One for lectures taken from the third semester
 - You have to use the admission year to know when a course was taken
- Paper doing something similar: <https://peer.asee.org/regression-models-for-predicting-student-academic-performance-in-an-engineering-dynamics-course.pdf>
- Questions: In "SEMESTER" column, we have the following values (1S, 2S, 3S, 1T, 2T, 3T, 4T, 5T, 6T, 7T). What T's stand for ?
 - By third semester, we mean first semester from second year ?

Meeting April 11 th:

- Answers to questions:
 - S and T are the same thing
 -
 - 3S = break period
- Toy example to predict the grade of Algorithm Analysis (Análisis de Algoritmos - FIEC05066) based on the students' personal information (P factor, school, etc...) + the grades of Programming Fundamentals (Fundamentos de Programación), Data Structures (Estructura de Datos) and Discrete Mathematics (Matemáticas Discretas)
- We'll start with basic linear regression https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression.html#sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression
- Boolean variable now encodes the multiplicity of the lecture (# times the student took it).
- Lectures not taken by the students will be imputed with average grades
- We could use reduced models (look for good literature)
- ANALISIS DE ALGORITMO; FUNDAMENTOS DE PROGRAMACIÓN; ESTRUCTURAS DE DATOS, MATEMÁTICAS DISCRETAS (IEC)

Meeting April 15th

- Add the additional features to the first toy example
- Data Structures and Discrete Mathematics are the best predictors for the performance of Algorithms Analysis
- Second toy example: predict the grade of Statistics (Estadística, ICM00166) based on the grades for Multivariable Calculus (Cálculo de varias variables, ICM01966), Linear Algebra (Álgebra Lineal, ICM00604), Differential Calculus (ICM01941), Integral Calculus (ICM01958)

Meeting April 17th

- Other multitoken cities: PEDRO CARBO, BAHIA DE CARAQUEZ, SANTO DOMINGO DE LOS COLORADOS
- Add always the P factor
- Take into account the number of times the student took the target lecture (minus 1)
- Try without unigrams/bigrams and see the performance
- Multivariate calculus correlates well with the other lectures
- Linear Algebra is the strongest predictor for performance in Statistics
- Adding the course count, and courses averages as features and target reduced the RMSE by 23%, and the MAE by 16%

Meeting April 18th

- Verify that Linear Algebra was taken before Statistics
- We'll look at the older curriculum to get more data
- Two models: repeaters and non-repeaters
- Additional features: difficult estimator per lecture (consider the professor who taught the lecture), combined difficulty of the lectures of the semester
- For latter: combined difficulty per component
- Predict the performance in the Statistics course from the performance of ICM00646 (Cálculo II), ICM00216 (Cálculo I), ICM00604 (Álgebra Lineal)

Results:

[3rd Experiment Results](#)

Meeting April 25th

- Unify data for repeaters and non-repeaters using imputation with the average grade of non-repeaters (since we do not have the latest grade for them).
- Boolean variable stating whether a student has repeated or not the target lecture
- Next stages: include the difficulty estimators to simulate the planification of a semester.

Some results using HIPAR

Best model using LassoLARS as regression method

{count_ICM00646>=2.0} ==> 6.217391 : amax_ICM00166 = 6.2174 | ERROR = 0.62 ----
SUPP : 2.74%

{PrevLatestGrade_ICM00646<6.9 & BETA<4.4253} ==> 6.653778 : amax_ICM00166 = 6.6538 | ERROR = 0.655 ---- SUPP : 46.98%

{PrevLatestGrade_ICM00216>=8.675} ==> 8.097826 : amax_ICM00166 = 8.0978 | ERROR = 0.9849 ---- SUPP : 2.74%

{PrevLatestGrade_ICM00166>=6.7424 & count_ICM00646<1.0} ==> 6.855628 :
amax_ICM00166 = 6.8556 | ERROR = 0.7566 ---- SUPP : 54.63%

{PrevLatestGrade_ICM00166<6.7424} ==> 6.685333 : amax_ICM00166 = 6.6853 | ERROR = 0.5789 ---- SUPP : 35.54%

{amax_ICM00604<6.825 & PrevLatestGrade_ICM00604>=6.05} ==> 6.739083 :
amax_ICM00166 = 6.7391 | ERROR = 0.5564 ---- SUPP : 27.13%

{(7.45<=amax_ICM00216<8.65) & count_ICM00216<2.0} ==> 7.110764 : amax_ICM00166 = 7.1108 | ERROR = 0.6666 ---- SUPP : 17.01%

{amax_ICM00216<7.45 & PrevLatestGrade_ICM00646>=6.95} ==> 6.890323 :
amax_ICM00166 = 6.8903 | ERROR = 0.6131 ---- SUPP : 22.02%

{Default} ==> 6.727955 : amax_ICM00166 = 6.728 | ERROR = 0.8326 ---- SUPP : 100.0%

Performance in cross-validation

RMSE: 0.7960765605252886

MAE: 0.5648708118928444

MeAE: 0.4614665254711303

Performance in test set

RMSE: 0.7992615585535413

MAE: 0.5548563227979878

MeAE: 0.4603782503779059

Meeting May 15th

- Unified model to predict the mark of more than one lecture
- PCA analysis
- Fine-grained alphas/betas
 - Per factors as suggested in Gonzalo's paper
 - Per professor/lecture
- Task: do the same analysis as done for Statistics, for Programming Languages (FIEC01552), with Data Structures (Estructuras de Datos, FIEC03012), Object Oriented Programming (FIEC04622), and Programming Fundamentals (FIEC04341) as prerequisites.

Meeting May 17th

We will predict the performance in "Análisis de Redes Eléctricas" (FIEC01735) using the grades of Physics and Math lectures: ICM00646 (Cálculo II), ICM00216 (Cálculo I), ICM00604 (Álgebra Lineal), ICM00653 (Cálculo III), ICF00463 (Física I), ICF00489 (Física II)

Meeting June 3rd

Few points to explore:

- Sum of Skewness as new feature (**Done**)
- Aggregate alphas as product (**Done**)
- Calculate difficulties estimators (alpha, beta, skew) per course-professor (**Done**)
- Unified model using Basic factors mentioned in Gonzalo's paper

Meeting July 19th

Unified model for the lectures of a given semester. We create an example 2nd semester with the following lectures:

Data Structures (FIEC03012), Linear Algebra (ICM00604), Calculus II (ICM00646), (ICF00489)

The common set of prerequisites consists of:

ICM00216 (Cálculo I) -> Calculus I

ICF00463 (Física I) -> Physics I
Programming Fundamentals (FIEC04341)
Introduction to Informatics (FIEC04358)
Discrete Mathematics (ICM00901)

Target score label

Imputation using average score of the lecture in the past

Difficulty estimators per professor (max alpha, beta, min skewness)

Meeting August 9th

- Sketches Discussion
- Stereo-typical semester mining
- Map the output of Stereo-typical semester to strings
- Automate the process so the prediction algorithm takes transactions(representing stereo-typical semester) as input and build a model for each semester

Meeting August 27th

RMSE unified model

Global: 0.7767596722960277

Partial for FIEC02097 = 0.8185435357748588

Partial for FIEC03053 = 0.7066057381354042

Partial for FIEC01545 = 0.7882106380974744

RMSE individual models

FIEC01545:

Linear Regression:

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient 0.5223

Mean absolute error 0.5891

Root mean squared error 0.7561

Relative absolute error	87.2913 %
Root relative squared error	85.5697 %
Total Number of Instances	439

Random Forest:

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient	0.5039
Mean absolute error	0.5622
Root mean squared error	0.7642
Relative absolute error	83.3096 %
Root relative squared error	86.4873 %

FIEC02097:

Linear Regression:

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient	0.5264
Mean absolute error	0.6582
Root mean squared error	0.8092
Relative absolute error	84.3762 %
Root relative squared error	85.284 %

Random Forest

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient	0.5837
Mean absolute error	0.6157
Root mean squared error	0.7692
Relative absolute error	78.9245 %
Root relative squared error	81.0686 %

FIEC03053

Linear Regression

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient	0.4157
Mean absolute error	0.5518
Root mean squared error	0.7088
Relative absolute error	92.7069 %
Root relative squared error	92.2327 %

Random Forest

=== Cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correlation coefficient	0.4124
Mean absolute error	0.5317
Root mean squared error	0.6996