## PROJECT REPORT

#### 1. Introduction:

## **Overview**

University admission is the process by which students are selected to attend a college or university. The process typically involves several steps, including submitting an application, taking entrance exams, and participating in interviews or other evaluations.

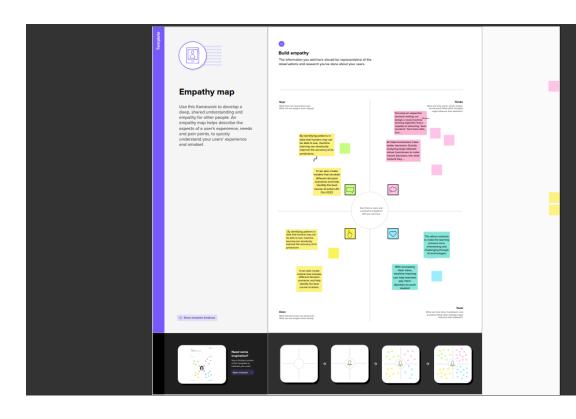
Students are often worried about their chances of admission in University. the university admission process for students can be demanding, but by being well-informed, prepared, and organized, students can increase their chances of being admitted to the university of their choice.

#### **Purpose**

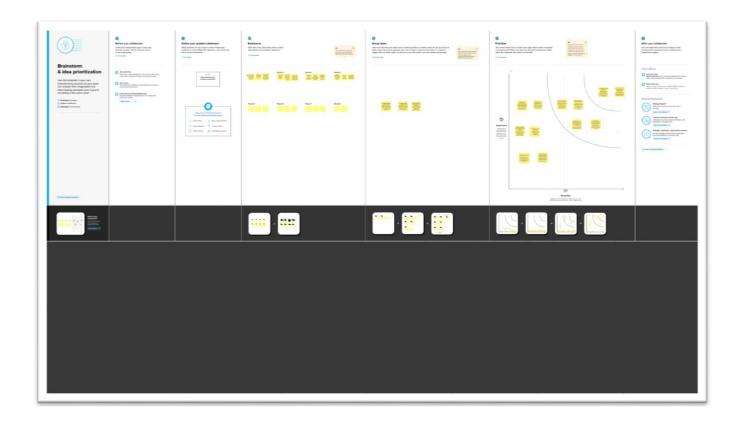
With this project, students can make more informed decisions about which universities to apply to, and universities can make more efficient use of their resources by focusing on the most promising applicants. The predicted output gives them a fair idea about their admission chances in a particular university.

# 2. Problem Definition & Design thinking

# Empathy Map



# **Ideation &Brainstorming Map**



# INTELLIGENT ADMISSIONS: THE FUTURE OF UNIVERSITY DECISION MAKING WITH MACHINE LEARNING

**Project Based Experiential Learning Program** 

3. Result

**Date Model** 

22		
0		
2		
1		
8		
1		Activate Windows
	Submit	Go to Settings to active



#### Milestone 2: Data Collection & Preparation

#### Activity 1: Collect the dataset

```
In [3]: import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns %matplotlib inline
```

#### **Activity 1.2: Read the Dataset**

Our dataset format might be in .csv, excel files, .txt, .json, etc. We can read the dataset with the help of pandas.

In pandas we have a function called read\_csv() to read the dataset. As a parameter we have to give the directory of the csv file

```
In [75]: Data = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/ALEX/Desktop/intelligent admission The future of university decision making with machine learning/De
         4
In [10]: Data.info()
          <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
          RangeIndex: 400 entries, 0 to 399
         Data columns (total 9 columns):
                                   Non-Null Count Dtype
          # Column
                              400 non-null
400 non-null
400 non-null
          0 Serial No.
               GRE Score
                                                     int64
              GRE Score
TOEFL Score
University Rating
SOP
400 non-null
400 non-null
400 non-null
                                                     int64
                                                     int64
                                                     float64
                                                     float64
               CGPA
                                   400 non-null
                                                     float64
                                   400 non-null
               Research
                                                     int64
              Chance of Admit 400 non-null
                                                     float64
          dtypes: float64(4), int64(5)
          memory usage: 28.2 KB
In [12]: Data.isnull().any()
```

As we have understood how the data is, let's pre-process the collected data. The download data set is not suitable for training the machine learning model as it might have so much randomness so we need to clean the dataset properly in order to fetch good results. This activity includes the following steps.

- Handling Missing data
- Handling Categorical data
- Handling missing data

#### Activity 2.1: Handling missing values:

Let's find the shape of our dataset first. To find the shape of our data, the df.shape method is used. To find the data type, df.info() function is used.

```
In [58]: df.isnull().sum()
Out[58]: Age
                               0
         Gender
                               0
         Stream
                               0
         Internships
                               0
         CGPA
                               0
                               0
         Hostel
         HistoryOfBacklogs
                               0
         PlacedOrNot
         dtype: int64
```

### 4. Trailhead Profile:

TeamLead: ANITHA S

Member 1 : POTHUMPONNU.

Member 2: RAMAKRISHNAN

**Member 3: VIGNESHWARAN** 

#### 5. Advantages:

- 1. Students are offered prestigious job roles in a reputed organization before completing the degree.
- 2. Helps the recruiters to find the right fit for the organization without wasting time.
- 3. Formation of a cordial relationship between the company and the college.
- 4. The chances of selection in campus placements are high in comparison to off-campus and pool placements.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- 1. Candidates need to work hard to crack campus placement interviews and as freshers, they require a lot of training for work.
- Often, students at a college don't get their dream companies and they have to settle for the companies that recruit them at the time of campus placement at relatively lesser pay packages.

#### 6. Appendix:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template , request app=Flask(_name_) import pickle import joblib model=pickle.load(open("placement123.pkl",'rb')) ct=joblib.load('placement') @app.route('/') def hello(): return render_template("index.html")
```

```
@app.route('/guest', methods = ["Post"])
def Guest():
  sen1=request.form["sen1"]
  sen2=request.form["sen2"]
  sen3=request.form["sen3"]
  sen4=request.form["sen4"]
  sen5=request.form["sen5"]
  sen6=request.form["sen6"]
  @app.route('/y_predict', methods = ["POST"])
  def y_predict():
     x_test = [[(yo) for yo in request.form.values()]]
     prediction =model.predict(x_test)
     prediction = prediction[0]
     return render_template("secondpage.html",y=prediction)
  app.run(debug=True)
```

#### 7. Conclusion:

Besides being all goody-goody, campus placements have their disadvantages too.

The remuneration offered to students is meagre, entry-level jobs aren't exactly as promised, joining can be delayed infinitely and a limited number of companies arrive for placement drive, so that restricts opportunities to a bare minimum for only a select few students.