



Internship Project
report on
IBM Watson Studio For Building An Automated Essay Grading System

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CONTENTS

CHAPTERS	PAGE NO'S
1. INTRODUCTION	01
1.1 Overview	
1.2 Purpose	
2. LITERATURE SURVEY	02
2.1 Existing problem	
2.2 Proposed Solution	
3. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS	02-03
3.1 Block diagram	
3.2 Hardware and Software Design	
4. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS	04-05
4.1 Overview	
4.2 User Interface	
5. FLOWCHART	
6. RESULT	06-08
7. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	09
8. APPLICATIONS	09
9. CONCLUSION	10
10. FUTURE SCOPE	11

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Essays are crucial testing tools for assessing academic achievement, integration of ideas and ability to recall, but are expensive and time-consuming to grade manually. Manual grading of essays takes up an amount of instructors' valuable time and hence is an expensive process. Automated grading, if proven to match or exceed the reliability of human graders, will reduce costs. Currently, automated grading is used instead of second graders in some high-stakes applications, and as the only grading scheme in low stakes evaluation. This application can have a high utility in many places. For instance, currently, evaluation of essay writing sections in exams like GRE, GMAT, and TOEFL is done manually. And, so automating such a system may prove to be highly useful. An automated grading system is built with the magical powers of neural networks. Using automation reduces time and effort in evaluation. NLTK libraries for feature extraction and LSTM are used for the learning process.

Project Objectives:

- You'll be able to understand the text and process it.
- You will be able to extract important features from the text.
- You will be able to understand RNN and LSTM working principles.
- You will be able to know how to pre-process/clean the text using different data pre-processing techniques.
- You will be able to know how to find the accuracy of the model.
- You will be able to build web applications using the Flask framework.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The AutoAI graphical tool in Watson Studio automatically analyzes your data and generates candidate model pipelines customized for your predictive modeling problem. These model pipelines are created iteratively as AutoAI analyzes your dataset and discovers data transformations, algorithms, and parameter settings that work best for your problem setting. Results are displayed on a leaderboard, showing the automatically generated model pipelines ranked according to your problem optimization objective.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

tutorial demonstrates how to build and evaluate machine learning models by using the AutoAI feature in IBM Watson® Studio. In the modeling phase, various modeling techniques are selected and applied, and their parameters are calibrated to achieve an optimal prediction. Typically, there are several techniques that can be applied, and some techniques have specific requirements regarding the form of data. Therefore, going back to the data preparation phase is often necessary. However, in the model evaluation phase, the goal is to build a model that has high quality from a data analysis perspective.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM

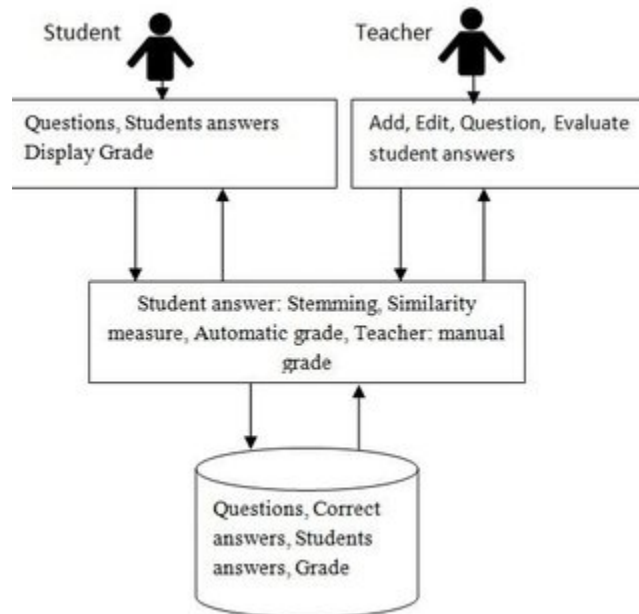


Figure 3.1.1: Block Diagram of Project

3.2 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DESIGNING

HARDWARE DESIGNING:

The hardware required for the development of this project is:

- Processor : Intel® Core™ i5-9300H
- Processor speed : 2.4GHz
- RAM Size : 8 GB DDR
- System Type : X64-based processor

SOFTWARE DESIGNING:

The software required for the development of this project is:

- Desktop GUI : Anaconda Navigator
- Operating System : Windows 10 (and other higher version)
- Front end : HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT
- Programming Language : PYTHON
- Cloud Computing Service : IBM Cloud Services

CHAPTER 4

EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Pre-Process The Data:

In this milestone, we will be preprocessing the dataset that is collected. Preprocessing includes:

1. Handling null values and dimensionality reduction.
2. Processing the text and vectorizing.
3. Identify the dependent and independent variables.
4. Split the dataset into train and test sets.

Python Flask:

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. Extensions exist for object-relational mappers, form validation, upload handling, various open authentication technologies and several common framework related tools. Flask is used for the backend, but it makes use of a templating language called Jinja2 which is used to create HTML, XML or other markup formats that are returned to the user via an HTTP request. Flask offers a diversified working style while Django offers a Monolithic working style. It is designed as a web framework for restful API development

CHAPTER 5

FLOWCHART

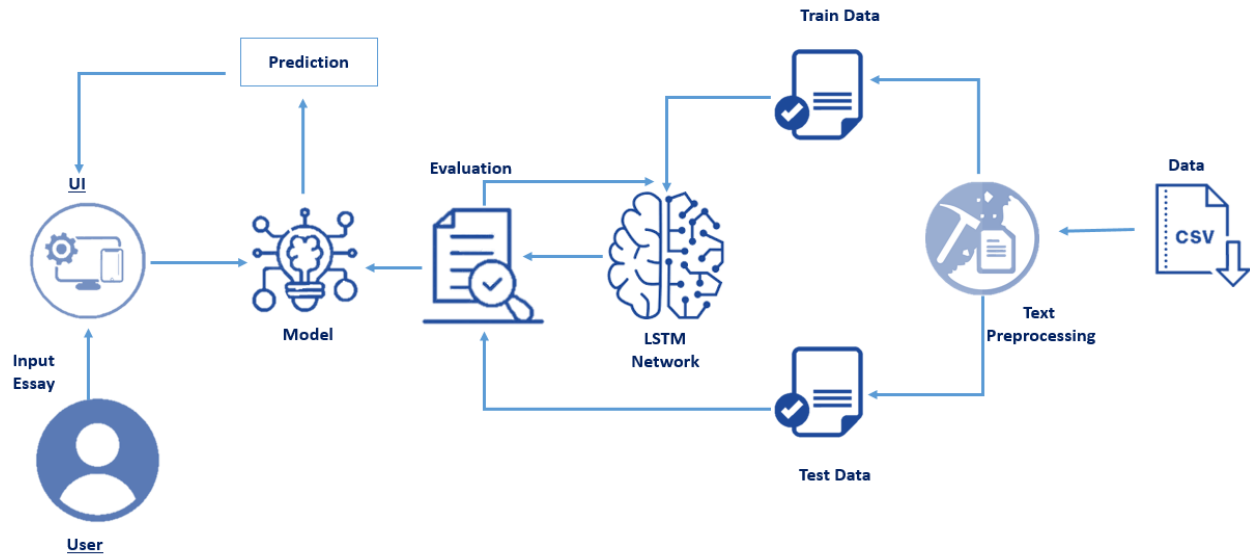


Figure 5.1: Flowchart of the Project

Project Flow:

Find below the project flow to be followed while developing the project.

- Download the dataset.
- Preprocess the textual data.
- Classify the dataset into train and test sets.
- Add the neural network layers.
- Load the trained data and fit the model.
- Test the model.
- Save the model and its dependencies.
- Build a Web application using flask that integrates with the model built.

RESULTS

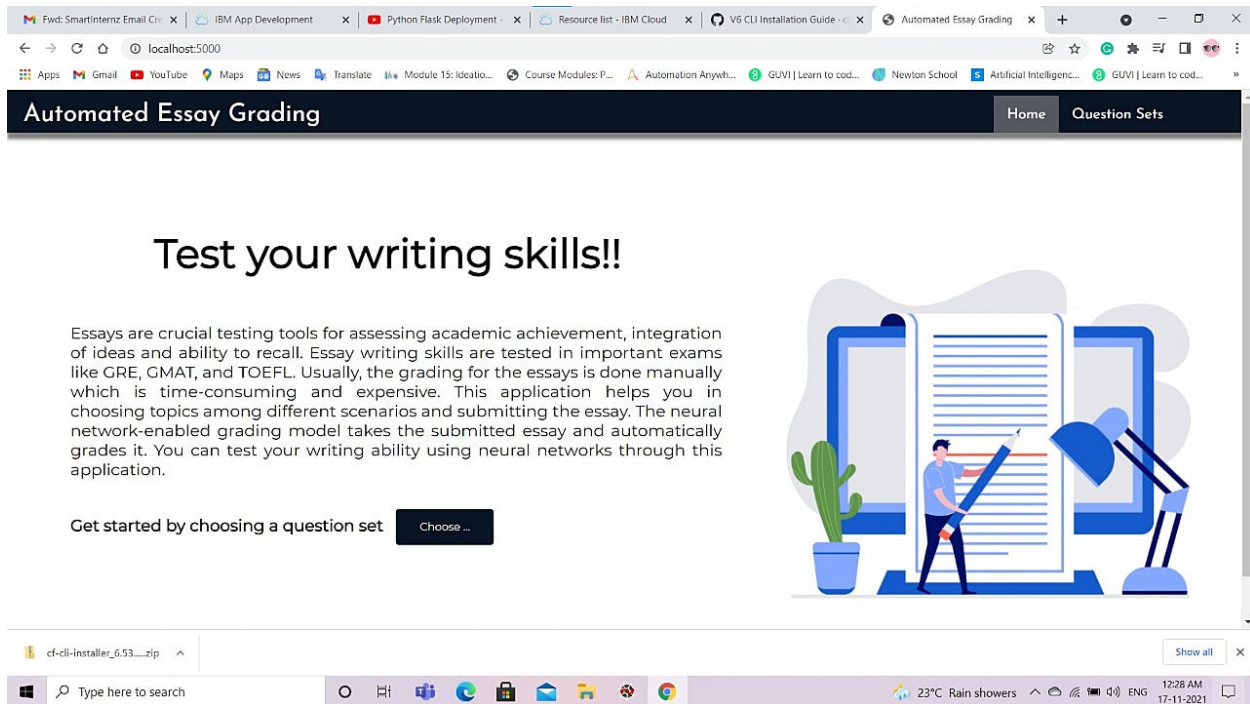


Fig 1: home page

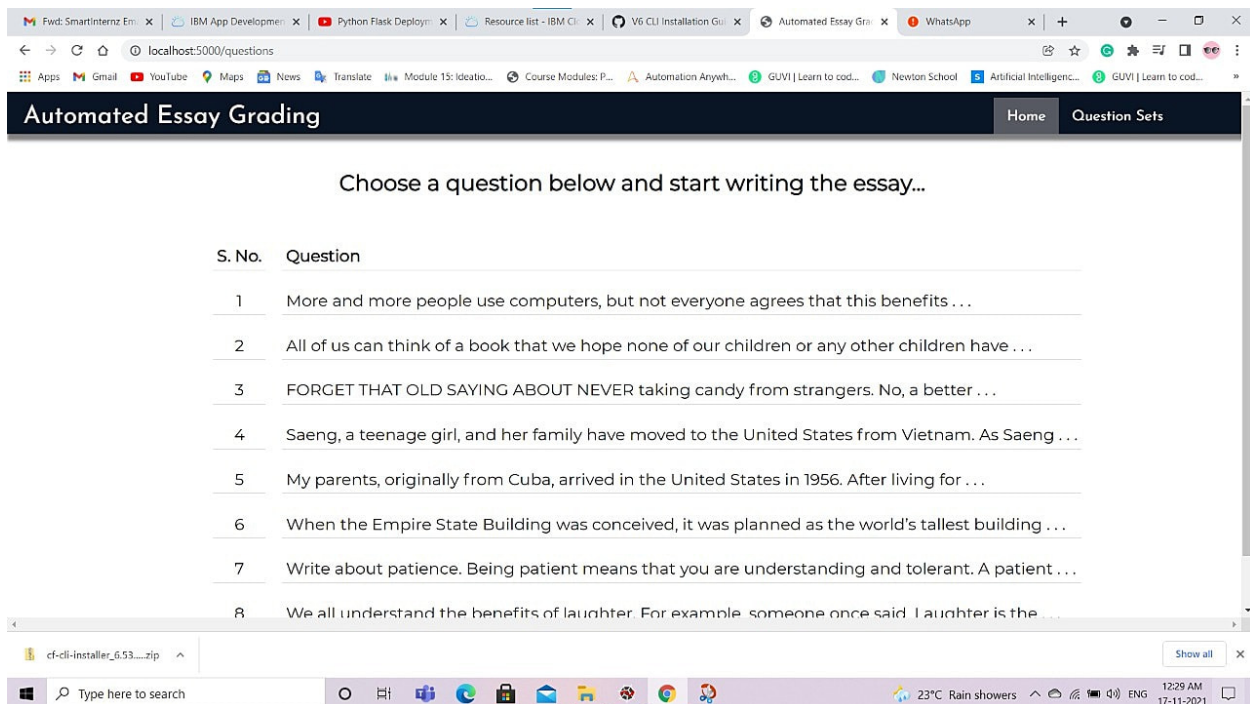


Fig 2: Questions page of project

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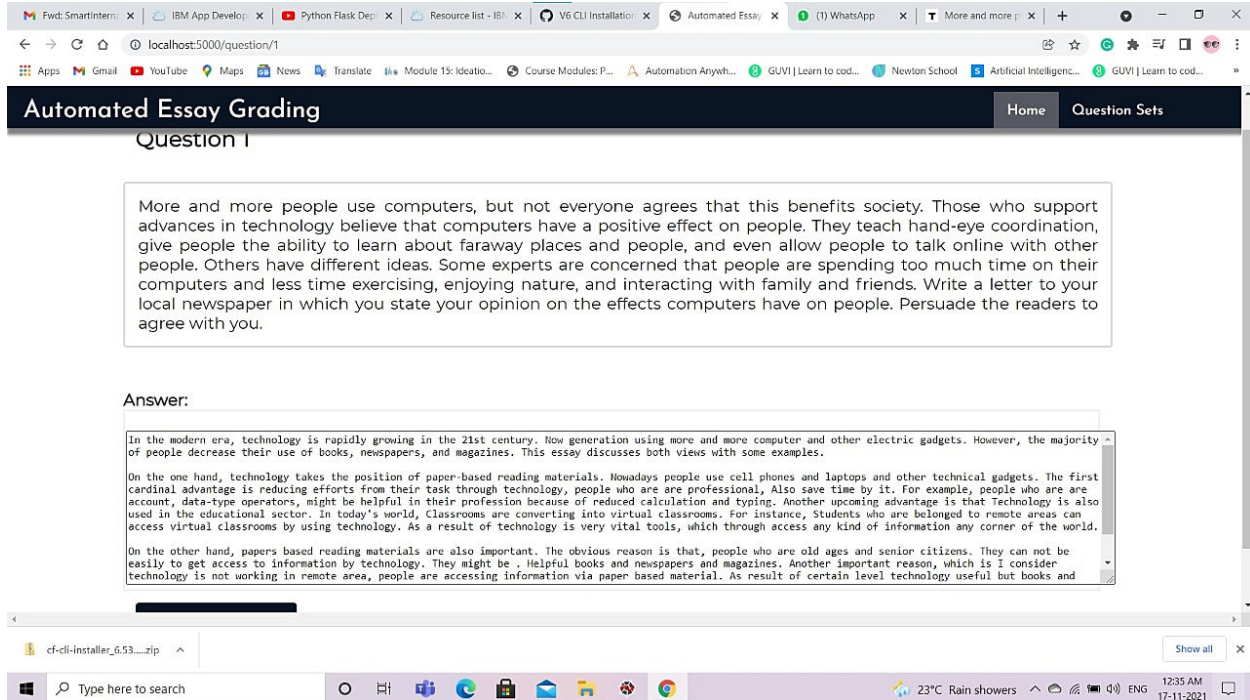


Fig 3: Answer page of this project

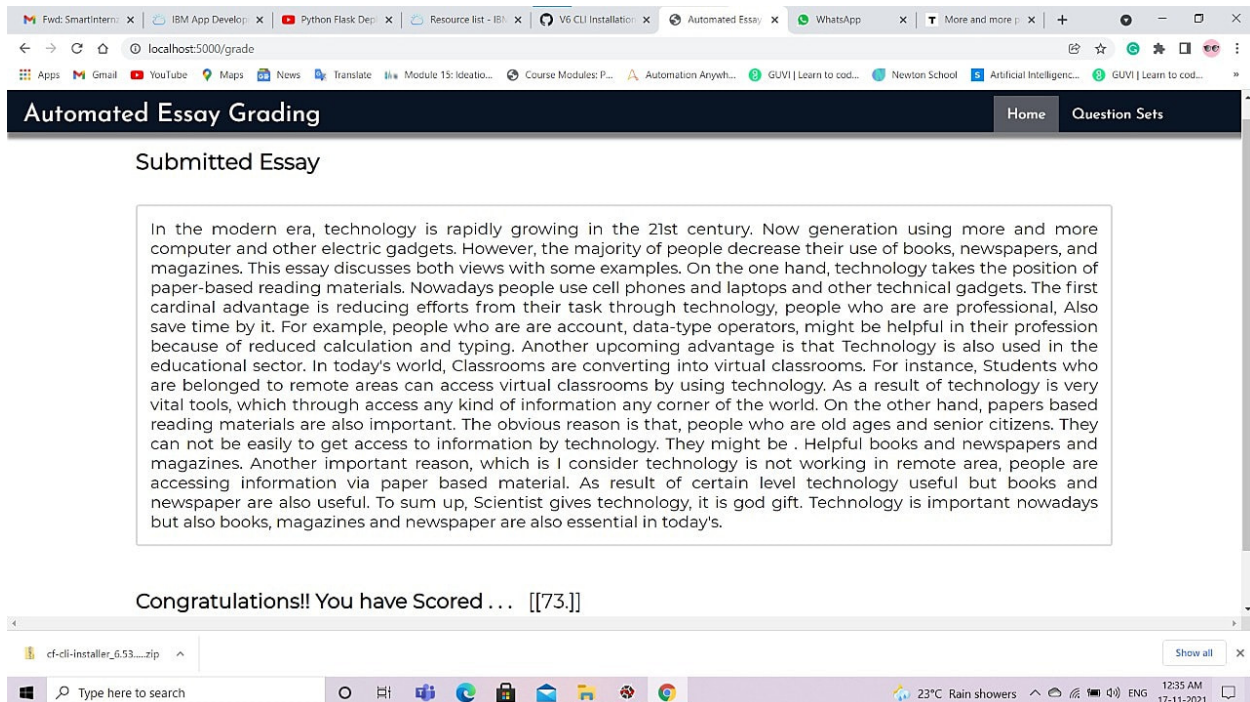


Fig 4: Submission page

Advantages and disadvantages

The advantages of automated essay scoring are plain to see. It would ease teacher workloads, decrease testing costs, and allow more standardized testing to shift away from the easily scored, though narrowly focused, multiple choice format. But the unfortunate truth is that our level of technology just isn't there. True artificial intelligence is still a dream of the future rather than a tool for the present.

the disadvantages of using the automated software testing tools in the software testing. One of the disadvantages is that the automated software testing tools is no human insight, in other words, it is lack of human perspective. For example, an automated tool may not identify missing heading tags since it cannot read the content. Another example is although a testing tool can detect ALT attributes for graphics, it cannot determine if the attributes are descriptive enough. The same applies to frame titles and field labels. Only a human tester can provide feedback on these issues.

Applications:

Automated essay scoring (AES) is the use of specialized computer programs to assign grades to essays written in an educational setting. ... Its objective is to classify a large set of textual entities into a small number of discrete categories, corresponding to the possible grades, for example, the numbers 1 to 6.

CONCLUSION

Despite of its imperfection, AES can greatly promote the practice of college English writing and curriculum reform if used properly. It frees teachers for other constructive and advanced work. Meanwhile, its instant and intelligent feedback helps students improve their writing considerably. To minimize its drawbacks, the author suggests the following measures be taken in the application of AES:

- Increase the online peer-review process. Divide the students into groups and add peer review. The introduction of student mutual evaluation can make up for the lack of AES's appreciation of the essentials of effective writing. Speaking of peer review, although Pigai provides this feature, it cannot save group setting, where students can be assigned to certain groups according to their English level and help each other throughout the writing course. With each essay assigned, the teacher has to manually assign the reviewers or randomly assign reviewers, which is quite inconvenient and inefficient for group study.

Future scope

Text categorization is the problem of assigning predefined categories to free text document. The idea of automated essay grading based on text categorization techniques, text complexity features and linear regression methods was first explored by Larkey (1998).

The underlying idea of this approach relies on training of binary classifiers to distinguish “good” from “bad” essays and on using the scores produced by the classifiers to rank essays and assign grades to them. Several standard text categorization techniques are used to fulfill this goal: first, independent Bayesian classifiers allow assigning probabilities to documents estimating the likelihood that they belong to specific classes; then, an analysis of the occurrence of certain words in the documents is carried out and a k-nearest neighbor technique is used to find those essays closest to a sample of human graded essays; finally, eleven text complexity features are used to assess the style of the essays. Larkey conducted a number of regression trials, using different combinations of components. She also used a number of essay sets, including essays on social studies, where content was the primary interest and essay on general opinion where style was the main criteria for assessment.